FBIS DAILY REPORT
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PRAVDA REPORTS 25 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

PM26112 Moscow Pravda in Russian 26 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Moscow Press Conference"]

[Text] A press conference was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 25 August for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the statement made on Soviet television on 18 August by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was conducted by Yu. M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; and G.I. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration.

Yu. M. Vorontsov, who spoke at the press conference, said: M.S. Gorbachev's statement on important issues of disarmament, above all on one of the key problems of international policy -- that of ending nuclear tests, and the decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 are now at the center of attention in the world.

The vast majority of governments, political and public figures, and ordinary people in all countries are coming out resolutely in favor of an immediate end to nuclear tests. They are opposed only by a small, but stubborn and influential, group of individuals in the United States who advocate that nuclear explosions continue to shake our planet.

A marked nervousness now prevails in Washington, and contradictory arguments are being put forward in favor of the United States continuing its nuclear explosions. [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 26 August carries a similar report that adds the following here: Thus White House Chief of Staff D. Regan declares that the United States is supposedly not against a treaty on a general and complete nuclear weapon test ban, but cannot accept this without a proper system of verification. Other spokesmen for the U.S. President reject the verification thesis and say frankly that the United States needs tests in order to improve its nuclear weapons. People in Washington are also confused in their arguments about who is "overtaking" whom in the nuclear arms sphere.]

In essence the United States has no reasonable explanations of why it does not want to join in the Soviet moratorium, unless, of course, you admit that the United States needs nuclear explosions exclusively in order to continue the nuclear arms race in a vain attempt to achieve military superiority. [IZVESTIYA adds: And of course, verification is not holding things up. The Soviet Union has proposed, basically, any forms of verification, even those that are in our view superfluous, but the United States, all the same, will not accept an end to nuclear tests. As is now clear to everyone, in this connection Washington is not motivated by its concern about verification, but by the attempt to provide a cover for continuing work to create new forms and types of nuclear weapons. One such aim, since recently, is the preparation for the use of the energy of a nuclear explosion in implementing the "star wars" program.

I can say in all seriousness that for the Soviet Union the problem of verification of an end to nuclear tests does not exist. This is plain to see, if only from the example of the joint Soviet-American experiment in verification carried out by scientists in the Semipalatinsk region. The agreement to conduct the experiment was supported by the Soviet Government, which expressed readiness to do everything to promote its implementation on our territory. [paragraph continues]

The U.S. Administration has yet to display a similar readiness regarding the holding in parallel of a similar experiment in verification on American territory.

[The Soviet Union places a high value on the joint activity of the heads of state and government of the six states (the "Delhi Six") -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania -- in favor of the quick ending of nuclear explosions. We have already expressed our readiness to take up the proposal of the "Delhi Six" on assistance in the verification of an end to nuclear tests, including on-site inspections, provided, naturally, that it is accepted by the other side too. We have also expressed a positive attitude toward the proposal to organize a meeting of experts from those six countries with Soviet and American experts, as was mentioned in yesterday's reply from M.S. Gorbachev to the heads of state and government of the six countries.]

All the grounds now exist, through a Soviet-American moratorium and then an agreement or treaty, to halt once and for all the "nuclear fever" on earth. After all, the moratorium question should not be considered in isolation, solely as a measure aimed at ending nuclear explosions, but in the context of the general problem of delivering mankind from nuclear weapons, as a kind of prologue to total nuclear disarmament. The ending of nuclear explosions could, figuratively speaking, be one of the threads that could be pulled in order to begin unraveling the whole complicated knot of the nuclear disarmament problem. If there are no such explosions, new nuclear weapons will not be created, and major limitations will be created for the existing weapons. That will apply equally to the United States and the USSR. One would like to hope that ultimately common sense will prevail all the same in Washington, and that the historic opportunity along the path to ending the arms race will not be wasted.

We repeat that the attainment of an agreement with the United States on ending nuclear tests with full verification, including on-site inspections, is possible, and in the near future. Such an agreement could be signed at a Soviet-American summit meeting which, as M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stated repeatedly, is possible provided that an appropriate political atmosphere is created and the fruitfulness of the meeting is ensured.

Answers were also given to numerous questions from journalists.

Question, Answer Session

PM271116 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ending Nuclear Tests. Press Conference in Moscow:]

[Text] As has already been reported, a press conference in connection with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's 18 August statement on Soviet television was held for Soviet and foreign journalists on 25 August at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center. It was conducted by Yu. M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; and G.I. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate.

Answers were given to numerous questions from journalists.

Question: In speaking of M.S. Gorbachev's 18 August statement, both American officials and a number of U.S. press organs are now trying to reduce the matter to a correspondence between leaders, and some fragmentary leaks and claims are appearing that R. Reagan's last message to M.S. Gorbachev contains constructive proposals and solutions to a number of disarmament questions, including the question of ending nuclear weapon tests. What can you say about this?

Answer: The correspondence between the two leaders is confidential in nature, and we cannot reveal its content here.

But it should be said that since M.S. Gorbachev's statement, Washington has indeed begun to use "targeted leaks" to try to divert the American Public and also the world public away from the question raised in the statement of the U.S. subscribing to the moratorium on all nuclear explosions and without delay concluding an agreement to end them. In addition, these leaks are clearly designed to mislead people and outwardly present Washington's position in a more favorable guise and to hint at its constructive nature, when it does not, in fact, exist. Since the leaks come from U.S. officials, it is difficult for people in this connection to get to the bottom of the real state of affairs regarding very important questions of profound interest not only to the USSR and the United States but also to the entire world public.

If you want to know my opinion, said Yu.M. Vorontsov, who was replying to this question, I personally think that in this case it is, perhaps, better not to play with "leaks" but to inform the world public of the actual contents of the letters exchanged by M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan, so that people would be able to judge for themselves the true nature of this correspondence. But, of course, it is not up to you and me to solve this question. It is up to the two countries' leaders themselves to reveal or not to reveal the substance of their correspondence.

Question: Could you explian what M.S. Gorbachev meant when he declared that the USSR will find an answer that will make the "star wars: program worthless?

Answer: When people speak of U.S. preparations for "star wars," they mean its preparations to deploy a multiechelon system for the ABM defense of U.S. territory and to create [sozdaniye] and deploy space-strike arms.

The purpose of the U.S. preparations for "star wars" is to make the USSR's strategic nuclear forces worthless, that is, to disarm the Soviet Union and thereby enable the United States to constantly threaten the Soviet Union with a massive nuclear strike.

There are two sides to the U.S. implementation of the program to deploy a multiechelon ABM system and space-strike arms. On the political plane it undermines the existing equilibrium and treaties, leads the arms limitation talks into an impasse, undermines faith in their reality, creates strategic chaos instead of stability, and sharply increases the danger of nuclear war.

On the purely military plane this program undermines the strategic equilibrium that exists today.

If the United States continues work on implementing the "star wars" plans, the USSR will have to take corresponding measures. And, if necessary, we will quickly find a response -- and it will not be what the United States expects. It will be a response that will make the "star wars" program worthless. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, clearly declared this.

As a military specialist, S.F. Akhromeyev, who was replying to this question, pointed out, I can say with good reason that the United States does not have a monopoly on scientific and technical progress in military matters. The development of science and technology in the military-technical sphere has reached such a level that the eternal struggle between "the sword and the shield," between defensive and offensive means, is being resolved today in not one but many directions. Reliable means of counteraction can be found to every action.

The USSR could undertake an identical response to U.S. actions to undermine equilibrium by creating [sozdaniye] an ABM defense for the country and space-strike arms. The USSR is capable of doing this.

It is also possible to improve strategic offensive arms to such an extent as to make the program for ABM defense of U.S. territory fabulously expensive and extremely difficult to implement.

Other responses that will make the "star wars" program worthless are also possible.

Question: A considerable number of reports have currently been appearing in the West claiming that final agreement has already been reached on the timing of a new summit meeting. What can you say on this?

Answer: Yes, there are such reports. Some people in the United States are even citing allegedly precise dates for such a meeting. What can be said on this?

As yet there is no agreement on a specific date for a new meeting.

The Soviet approach to a summit meeting is well-known. We are for such a meeting, but it must obligatorily culminate in substantial accords in the field of disarmament. There is no point in holding a fruitless meeting. This, our well-known position, remains unchanged.

Question: Washington says that the USSR can afford a long moratorium on nuclear tests because it has overtaken the United States by a long way in this sphere. Is this so?

Answer: Such statements by Washington do not correspond to reality. The facts indicate that the United States is the leader in terms of the number of nuclear explosions. It has carried out more nuclear explosions than all the nuclear powers put together. The United States has carried out roughly one-third more nuclear explosions than the Soviet Union.

It has done so in each individual environment (in the atmosphere, under ground, and under water). To take just the past 2 years: In 1984 the sides carried out a roughly equal number of nuclear weapon tests; in 1985 the United States conducted approximately 20 explosions, and the USSR -- before the introduction of the moratorium -- 9. During the year of the Soviet moratorium the United States has exploded 18 nuclear devices. These are the facts. Where, then, is the lag the United States speaks of? Those who speak of this want the United States to retain the possibility of improving and creating [sozdaniye] new kinds of nuclear weapons and, thus, continuing the arms race.

Answers were also given to other questions from journalists.

BORIN VIEWS APPROACHES TO NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD252227 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Text] When London expressed its regret over the Soviet commitment to the moratorium it became clear why Mikhail Gorbachev had said it had not been easy to take the decision on extending it once again. One can easily understand these words from the military point of view, but the reaction of Washington and London shows that Moscow's self-imposed ban had also clashed with the fundamental political thinking of those who rule America and Britain today. To them, the long silence at Soviet nuclear test sites is highly annoying for it leaves them with no argument but to claim that the world is again faced with a Soviet propaganda ploy. However, the truth is that banning nuclear tests is the simplest and most effective first step towards curbing the nuclear arms race.

Indeed, significantly, nobody in the Reagan administration or in Whitehall ventures to argue with that and the more the Soviet measure gathers worldwide support, the more political leaders in Wahsington and London express their regret about it. Actually, this is regret that there is another approach, another way of thinking which refuses to acceept force as the main guarantee of security today. The character of modern weapons, primarily nuclear weapons, demands a new political philosophy and new principles of ensuring peace. For Washington, the prime consideration appears to be that nuclear tests are essential in developing practically any new nuclear weapons systems, whether these be programs for modernizing warheads for intercontinental missiles or developing vital components of cruise missiles or air bombs.

Since the Soviet moratorium came into effect over a year ago, various types of tests have been carried out in Nevada. They include the MX, Trident, Midgetman, and star wars programs. Now companies in the American war industry are speaking of nuclear weapons of the third generation, which are much more destructive but are euphemistically termed peacekeepers. Such deception is practiced by high-ranking American politicians, military-industrial tycoons, and generals. The Soviet side, however has far-reaching reasons to regard these declarations by champions of the peace through strength idea as mere propaganda. Under this cover one can easily discern a bid to secure a decisive military edge over the Soviet Union and its allies. If the Governments of the United States and Britain really want effective arms control, they should be quick to appreciate the importance of the Soviet initiative. And if President Reagan really does adhere to his widely proclaimed goal of making nuclear weapons both impotent and obsolete, he now has a wonderful chance to show it. All he needs is to sign an agreement banning nuclear tests which could be done this year at a Soviet-American summit. Britain in particular, as an active contributor to earlier progress in nuclear test limitation today, has an excellent opportunity to reassert its role in world affairs and to win international acclaim by joining in the efforts to achieve a comprehensive nuclear test ban and thereby help reduce the threat of nuclear war.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES MUTUAL BENEFITS OF TEST BAN

AU251556 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Spartak Beglov, APN political observer, "specially for RABOTHICHESKO DELO": "Is What Is Good for the Soviet Union Bad for the United States?"]
[Text] When he announced the new extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests until 1 January 1987, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, called upon the U.S. Administration to show its readiness to sign at an early date a nuclear test ban agreement.

At the same time, it becomes clear from the Soviet leader's declaration that he is taking fully into account the fact that forces that do not want to disarm at all are actively at work in the United States. All the same, Moscow is not giving up the efforts to influence Washington by the force of arguments and reason. Moscow stresses that no decisions of a military nature can be justified from the viewpoint of U.S. security, and voices the hope that realism will prevail in the U.S. assessments and actions.

Many facts about U.S. policy prove how necessary and topical this appeal is. Particular alarm -- not only on the Soviet side, but also among many worried Americans -- is being raised by the obviously falsified assessments the U.S. Administration persists in using as grounds for the decisions in its military and foreign policy strategy. A fresh example is the U.S. President's recent radio address on 16 August. On this occasion he sharply criticized the version of the bill for the 1987 military budget approved by the U.S. House of Representatives. Let us recall that the matter at issue was those points in the bill that preserve the ban on the testing of antisatellite weapons, deny funds for the production of binary gases, freeze expenditure on the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), block the President's attempts to undermine SALT II, and propose a halt to all nuclear tests with a force exceeding 1 kiloton.

It is too little to say that the President's address -- in striking contrast to Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration -- is permeated with the confrontational approach, according to which every argument in favor of continuing the senseless arms race is built on the premise that "what is good for the USSR is bad for the United States."

Still worse is the fact that, in order to provide grounds for the official policy, directed at destroying the foundations of society and arms control, a concentrated blend of insinuations and fabrications is being utilized regarding the Soviet Union's acts and intentions. "The Soviet Union," the aforementioned address asserts, "has had antimissile weapons at its disposal for a long time." However, the truth is that several years ago the USSR proposed not only banning, but even destroying the antimissile systems, and then declared a unilateral moratorium on their testing and deployment. According to the version put out by the U.S. President, the USSR "has been working for decades on its strategic defense and is making advances to the detriment of the United States." But those in the United States who are acquainted with the issue are well aware that the Soviet Union has never conducted any work in the field of "strategic defense," as it is conceived in the United States, and has developed no program for the design of space-based strike weapons.

In its attempts to discredit the idea of the nuclear test moratorium, Washington is resorting to the version that as far back as 1958, when the United States agreed to a similar moratorium, "the Russians unilaterally contravened it." But the truth of the matter is this. According to the evidence of U.S. Vice Admiral Eugene Carroll, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on 7 August 1985: "The administration claims that Moscow is supposed to have contravened the last (joint) nuclear test moratorium in 1961. This is a lie. At that time no moratorium was in existence. In December 1959, President Eisenhower suspended the moratorium of 1958 when he announced that America considered itself within its rights to resume testing." Just as "plausible" are the assertions (repeated once again by the President) that the USSR had allegedly achieved a great superiority over the United States, by "suddenly" resuming testing in September 1961. Here is what the U.S. vice admiral has to say on this issue: "This is also a lie. From 1 September 1961 until the cessation of testing in the atmosphere on 5 August 1963, the United States was ahead of the USSR by a ratio of 2:1."

Despite all this, the President accused the congressmen of "irresponsibility" regarding the country's national defense. [paragraph continues]

If such actions are permitted in the eyes of the administration regarding the "ambassadors of the people" in the United States, it is not hard to imagine the whole complexity of the position of the Soviet representatives when the American side greets them at the negotiations with the wall of falsehood.

In Geneva in November 1985, it seemed that the U.S. leadership was on the verge of acknowledging the truth that there can be no victors either in a nuclear war or in the arms race. But when the moment came for this idea to be given concrete form, the inertia of the old way of thinking and acting gained the upper hand. In its abandonment of SALT II, as well as in its adherence to the SDI program and its continuation of nuclear testing, the White House demonstrates how strong the illusion is among certain circles that the worse it is for the Soviet Union, the better it is for America.

The issue of halting of nuclear testing has become a starting point for further improving international security. The same is true for the prospect of the new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. The agreement to ban these tests might turn out to be the chief result of this summit. Not only the Soviet Union, but also a substantial, most authoritative, section of world public opinion is giving Washington to understand that it cannot guarantee its own security while it ignores the security of the other states and peoples. What is good for the Soviet Union and the rest of the world is also good for the United States.

GERASIMOV ASSAILS U.S. 'NUCLEAR FANATICISM'

LD262103 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Gennadiy Gerasimov commentary; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades! The United States had a number of objections to the Soviet moratorium: that the Soviet Union is not agreeable to monitoring and vertification; that monitoring and verification are technically impossible; and that America would somehow find itself in a worse situation; and several other arguments that on the surface seem difficult but in essence have one common feature -- they are all far-fetched.

These arguments are stagnant, almost lifeless. From time to time they mutter about monitoring, then straightaway they shut up because Soviet readiness and the technical feasability of it have removed the issue. Washington has been deprived of propaganda ammunition; they have nothing to object to. This is borne out by the notable fact that Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, at his latest briefing refused to comment on journalists' questions on yesterday's news conference in Moscow.

Washington is now looking for fresh arguments and has thought up two. Speakes and others are talking about a long list of subjects for discussion and testing is just one of them. Speakes' method of solving one of the issues, among a number of others, is taken from Anderson's fairy-tale (?"Steel). In this tale, in order to find out where the princess disappears to at nights he chalked a cross on the gates of the house, but a magic dog noticed this and placed a cross on the gates of all the houses in the town. Anderson writes that this was a clever trick. But in our case, one cannot say that this is a particularly smart thing in the argument as to whether testing is just one small point on the agenda. It's a weak argument because the Soviet Union is not saying that a moratorium is an end in itself. And, as stated in the Mexican Declaration, this is a first step on the road to concluding a treaty on a complete test ban and an end to the production and deployment of all types of nuclear weapons, and space weapons as well.

They have also thought up some kind of philosophical argument, to the effect that armaments do not start wars, people do. This maxim is a dangerous simplification. Yes, people and politicians make the decisions, but they may find themselves under the influence, and even under the power, of technological fanaticism. And the signs of this in Washington are clear. All they can see there is testing and nothing else. The world may be left to perish, but long live testing! And "star wars" for the future!

Of course, the banal greediness of today's merchants of death plays a large part here. But together with this greediness, in tandem with it in the arms race, is technological fanaticism, too, if one defines fanaticism as being so carried away by the means that the objective is lost sight of. The arms race in itself whips up, stimulates and inspires. And so it turns out that although armaments do not start wars, the arms fanatics can have a fateful influence on the politician who makes the decisions.

At the meeting in Mexico Argentine President Raul Alfonsin said that the arms race has ceased to be a mere consequence of political tension between the two powers and has turned into being one of the main reasons for this tension. And an end to testing could be just the thing to break this wanton mutual-dependence. And another thing: A rejection of testing would not only place an obstacle in the way of the emergence of new and more refined types of nuclear weapons. Such a rejection would help shoots of trust to sprout forth.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said -- also in Mexico --- that from the psychological point of view an end to testing would help to create the right atmosphere for overcoming the deadlock in the disarmament talks. The bold Soviet step reflects political realism, whereas the obstinate American "no" is nuclear fanaticism.

WEST ACCUSED OF 'UNCONSTRUCTIVE' MBFR STANCE

PM261156 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel S. Vilkov and Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Borin: "Vienna" What Is Holding Up the Talks?"]

[Text] At the Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee the Warsaw Pact states once again put to the NATO states and to all European countries detailed proposals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. "In this sphere, too, we want progress -- joint and consistent progress -- toward lower and less dangerous levels of military confrontation," M.S. Gorbachev emphasized in his statement on Soviet television.

Those proposals constitute a weighty addition to the program advanced by the Soviet Union for the total elimination of nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction from the planet by the year 2000 and, at the same time, are of an independent nature. They make it possible to remove from the agenda the question posed by some people to the effect that the elimination of nuclear weapons from the continent will supposedly upset the equilibrium in favor of the socialist countries, which allegedly have superiority in terms of conventional weapons.

However, this problem is only being examined at the talks in Vienna. Moreover, it is being discussed there only in relation to a narrow region -- central Europe.

These talks have been going on for many years. But, so far, essentially no real results have been achieved. There is still no consensus even regarding to the material substance of the proposed agreement. This is not the socialist countries' fault. Contrary to the mandate of the Vienna talks adopted by the states of the North Atlantic alliance and the Warsaw Pact in 1973, the NATO countries are stubbornly striving to reduce the issues being examined in Vienna to a reduction and subsequent nonincrease in the number of troop personnel alone. They are deliberately leaving to one side the problem of reducing and limiting arms.

The arms buildup and talks on arms reduction are incompatible things. Nevertheless, the number of conventional arms in West European countries, including those participating in the Vienna talks, continues to grow year by year. According to a decision adopted by the NATO bloc's leading organs in December 1985, the West European member-countries of the Eurogroup alone will this year receive a sum total of 900 new tanks and armored cars, a large proportion of which will be Leopard 2 and Challenger tanks; 100 heavy field guns; 250 combat aircraft, including 180 of the Tornado and F-16 type; 1 aircraft carrier; 3 submarines; and a lot of other combat hardware. And as for U.S. troops and arms, with which it was proposed to begin the reductions within NATO, in 1987 it is planned not to reduce but, just the opposite, to increase the American Armed Forces. It is proposed to equip them with an additional 840 M1 Abrams tanks, 870 bradley infantry fighting vehicles, and more than 400 combat aircraft. Much of this will enter the arsenal of the American troops stationed in Europe.

All this is being done after the Warsaw Pact states submitted for consideration by the Vienna talks, on 20 February 1986, a draft agreement on an initial Soviet and U.S. reduction of ground forces and arms with a subsequent nonincrease in the levels of the sides' armed forces and arms and on associated measures in central Europe. First, that document developed, elaborated on, and added to the provisions of the Soviet proposal advanced in February 1985. Second, it took into account those elements in the position of the Western participants in the talks that seem acceptable. Third, it proposed compromise solutions to a number of important questions on which the disagreements between the sides are most profound. That draft agreement provides a realistic basis for achieving positive results in Vienna.

However, the Western countries, while apparently agreeing to the proposed scheme for reducing Soviet and American troops and to the subsequent nonincrease in the levels of armed forces and arms, have at the same time filled it with substance that generally calls in question the possibility of reaching an accord at the Vienna talks. The deliberately substitute farfetched questions of monitoring [kontrol] and verifying [proverka] an agreement that does not yet exist for the resolution of the urgent task of ending and limiting the conventional arms race and lowering the level of military confrontation. At the same time, the NATO representatives at the talks very freely manipulate the concept of monitoring [kontrol], divorcing it from the essence of the proposed draft document. They deliberately take monitoring [kontrol] measures to unrealistic and even absurd lengths, which are known to be unacceptable to the other side and lead to the unjustified disclosure of the socialist states' entire defense structure (right down to indicating the location of every battalion and individual barracks) and to serious interference in their internal affairs. Thus, whereas the proposal advanced by the West in April 1984 provided for a reduction in American and Soviet troops by 13,000 and 30,000 men respectively, for which it was proposed to conduct 18 on-site inspections [inspektsii] annually, the proposal advanced in December 1985 reduced the volumes of troops reductions to 5,000 and 11,500 men, while at the same time almost doubling the number of inspections [inspektsii]. One wonders: Is there any logic here at all?

There are also other aspects of the Western proposals that suggest that the United States and its NATO allies are seeking to achieve just one aim at the Vienna talks -- to bring under their control the entire military activity of the Warsaw Pact states' armed forces. Do the West's demand relating to extending verification [proverka] measures beyond the region of the reductions, including to a number of western military districts of the Soviet Union, really meet the requirement for the sides' commitments to be of equal value? All this is being done on the pretext that this territory "adjoins the region of reductions."

But why not, in that case, extend these measures also to the territory of all the NATO countries adjacent to the region of reduction? If you look at the situation from a strategic point of view, the question of U.S. territory also arises.

But, of course, the West's demands, which have been taken to manifestly absurd lengths, cannot fail to hold up the reaching of accords at the Vienna talks.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries propose very simple and perfectly effective verification [kontrol] and inspection [proverka] measures as the way out of the impasse created by the NATO countries. These measures include, in particular, national technical means of verification [kontrol], the exchange of lists of the units being reduced and withdrawn, mutual notification about the beginning and end of reductions, and the setting up by each side of several permanently operating centers to monitor [kontrol] the withdrawal of the troops being reduced. In addition, the socialist countries also propose other measures to monitor the future agreement.

The realistic proposals advanced by the socialist countries eloquently demonstrates who is really full of goodwill to erect a reliable barrier in the way of the race for conventional arms and armed forces in Europe for the first time since World War II, and who is stubbornly holding up this important process that is vitally necessary to all people. "Certain American politicians," M.S. Gorbachev said in his 18 August statement, "interpret the fact that we are participating in the talks as a result of the growth of U.S. military might and the elaboration of the SDI program. Building its policy on such false premises, the American Administration can in no way emerge onto the road of honest agreements and of improving the international climate. And yet, the realities of life will have to be reckoned with. There is no getting away from them."

If they really -- not verbally but actually -- advocate the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of security in Europe, the United States and the other NATO countries must reconsider their ambitious and unconstructive stance with regard to reducing and limiting arms and to certain measures of verification [kontrol]. It is necessary, finally, to overcome the extremely dangerous trend toward the continues buildup of troops and arms, to renounce pretensions to securing military advantages under cover of the Vienna talks, and to be guided by the principle of equality and identical security.

U.S. USES ARMS TALKS TO 'PACIFY' PUBLIC

LD261905 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 26 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] What is Washington's reaction to the new peace initiative from Moscow? Initially, in the U.S. capital an attempt was made to call the Soviet Union's action "propaganda." But this argument, if it can be called such a thing, immediately showed itself to be untenable.

If the Soviet Union is engaged in such propaganda, why should the United States not follow its example and reply in kind, also halting nuclear tests?

It was sufficient to pose such a rhetorical question -- and many Western publicists and politicians were posing it last week -- and the answer would come of its own accord, and not in favor of the United States.

At last, in the past few days, fresh voices have been heard from Washington. As is claimed by a State Department representative, the point at issue has nothing to do with halting nuclear explosions, but reducing nuclear weapons.

But surely everyone realizes that in order to reverse the flywheel of the arms race, it first has to be halted. In this respect, I think THE WASHINGTON POST was right to call tests the ignition key to the whole arms race and to state: Once you turn off the key, the engine will die. But our country surely is not proposing to stop at that? Nothing of the sort.

The Soviet program for the stage-by-stage complete liquidation of nuclear arms by the year 2000 was presented in the January statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Our specific proposals on this subject have long lain on the table of the Soviet-U.S. talks. But the fact is, some people in Washington are obviously trying to use the Geneva talks and the current meetings of the Soviet experts on disarmament problems only as a blind, to coin a phrase, to pacify the public.

True, it seems that more and more people in the West are becoming aware of these truly propagandistic maneuvers by Washington. In this connection, I think two readers' letters published the other day by London's THE GUARDIAN are noteworthy. They are written in the traditional English manner:

Sir, your letter contains some annoying mistakes.

And it goes on to cite such facts and arguments as: It was not the Soviet Union but the United States that carried out more nuclear tests. Their complete halting would be the most logical first step to stopping and then reversing the nuclear arms race. In this major question, the moral high ground the United States so often lays claim to, belongs to the USSR, the authors of the letters write. And they sign: sincerely, Dr Jeremy Legget, Verification Technology Information Center, and Lee Chadwick, Defense Information Group, Manchester.

Incidentally, the letters quite frankly point to the real reason for the U.S. refusal to halt nuclear tests. As THE GUARDIAN itself admits, they are being carried out in the United States during the development of third generation nuclear devices for star wars.

Indeed, the Pentagon has recently held routine tests of the ASAT antisatellite system. Incidentally, these tests were carried out in the face of a decision by the U.S. Congress, which refused to approve allocation to this version of star wars. The Pentagon is obviously much more inclined to listen to the wishes of the U.S. military-industrial complex rather than the voices of congressmen.

NONALIGNED MOVEMENT SUMMIT MEETING CONTINUES

Issues Draft Economic Declaration

LD261853 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare August 26 TASS -- Cooperation of transnational corporations with the regime of the Republic of South Africa leads to consolidation of the apartheid policy and continuation of Pretoria's illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia, says the draft economic declaration of the 8th Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries, which has been distributed here today.

The draft economic declaration demands that transnational corporations should strictly follow the relevant decisions of the U.N. Security Council and give up attempts to prevent measures aimed at eradication of apartheid. The draft economic declaration pledges the Nonaligned Movement's solidarity with the countries in the south of Africa in their struggle against the policy of destabilisation carried out by Pretoria.

Acclaims Moratorium

LD270359 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Harare August 27 TASS -- The Non-aligned Movement acclaims the unilateral nuclear tests moratorium declared by the Soviet Union, notes the draft political declaration of the 8th Non-aligned Conference of the Heads of State and Government. It calls on the USA to join the Soviet Union and to establish a moratorium on nuclear explosions. The Non-aligned Movement acclaims the comprehensive and timely programme for nuclear disarmament on a stage-by-stage basis and at fixed periods, which was recently put forward by the Soviet Union. The aims and tasks of the programme aimed at complete liquidation (by the end of the current century) of nuclear weapons on earth by all nuclear powers, are largely consonant with the position consistently taken by the non-aligned countries.

The document contains an appeal to the disarmament conference to start immediately talks on concluding an agreement or agreements so as to prevent the arms race from spreading to outer sapce, contributing, thereby, to cooperation in peaceful space exploration.

The document points to the need for starting negotiations and concluding an all-embracing and multilateral treaty on banning nuclear weapons tests. The existing verification means are sufficient to guarantee the observance of a treaty on banning nuclear tests are going on, a moratorium should be declared on all tests, production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

GORBACHEV 18 AUG SPEECH CIRCULATED AT UN

LD261505 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 26 TASS -- The text of the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, over the Soviet television on August 18 has been circulated at the United Nations Organization as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. ANTI-LIBYA CAMPAIGN

Falin on 'Massing' of U.S. Navy

LD271114 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- No state approaching the questions of peace and security with a sense of responsibility can welcome the massing of the U.S. naval force in the area of the Mediterranean against Libya, Valentin Falin chairman of the board of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY (APN), told a press conference here today. This is a fresh manifestation of military force, an act of sabre rattling typical of the USA. This, certainly, destabilises the situation not only in that region, but also in a broader sense, Valentin Falin pointed out.

The Soviet Union's stand remains invariable -- we are for a durable political settlement in that area with due regard for the interests and security of all states and peoples.

As far as the USA is concerned, it remains on the whole, on the line of the Camp David policy, i.e. is out to settle the Middle East problem in the interests above all of the United States itself and of Israel. This is a policy designed for an unbalanced settlement to the detriment of the Arab peoples, and, above all, to the Arab people of Palestine. Naturally, such a settlement cannot meet either with understanding, or sympathy from us, Valentin Falin said.

Kharkov Commentary

LD261349 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vasiliy Kharkov, TASS political news analyst:

Washington is again whipping up an anti-Libyan campaign under the same false pretext that Tripoli is "encouraging terrorism". U.S. officials made it clear that the USA is contemplating a number of actions against Libya, including a possible new armed strike against the country's territory. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST quoted today a high-ranking White House official as saying that the USA was prepared to strike against Libya, if necessary. He confirmed the main provisions of the information published in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL yesterday on the military measures planned by the Pentagon, and subversive activity against Libya.

Vernon A. Walters, the United States delegate to the United Nations, is reported to plan to go to Western Europe later this week to demand again from the allies of the United States that they "tighten up political and economic sanctions against Libya". The Washington administration itself has already introduced a number of measures to bring economic pressure to bear on Libya, bans on trade and financial ties of U.S. firms with Libya, on travel of American citizens to that country, landing of U.S. planes, and froze Libyan assets in the USA, as well as took some other measures.

The campaign of blackmail and threats against Libya is accompanied with sabre rattling. The USA has massed near the Libyan coast in the Mediterranean a big naval force with aircraft carrier "Forrestal" at its head. Ship-borne and electronic intelligence planes are taking part in the U.S.-Egyptian exercises, which began on Monday. In building up its military might, Washington clearly shows that it will not stop at committing it to action.

The world remembers well that the unfounded charges against Tripoli of "support for terrorism" have served as a pretext for the U.S. armed aggression against Libya in April this year. Then U.S. aircraft bombed and fired missiles on the Libyan capital, Banghazi and their outskirts. But the U.S. bombing could not intimidate the Libyans. The Libyan Jamahiriyah did not bow to Washington's diktat, did not give up its anti-imperialist policy.

The current concentration of the naval force and provocative actions near the coastal states threatening the independence and sovereignty of the countries in the basin, the Libyan newspaper "AL-NIDA" [as received] said, makes one evaluate once again the Soviet proposal on turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and withdrawing all naval fleets from there. The implementation of that proposal would make it possible to eliminate the threat of a conflagration, which may flare up through the fault of the forces of aggression and result in a major explosion.

New 'Punitive Strike' Planned

LD270401 Moscow TASS in English 0349 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 27 TASS -- Washington has made a concrete step indicating that the USA is preparing a new large-scale provocation against Libya.

It has been learnt here, that the Pentagon ordered the U.S. aircraft carrier "Forrestall" and three other ships to cancel the call at the Israeli port of Haifa on August 28 and resume patrolling off Libya's northern coasts in the Mediterranean.

At present the "Forrestall" is participating in the U.S.-Egyptian exercises in the Mediterranean, which are due to end on August 28. Washington's pointed sabre rattling is taking place against the background of extremely alarming reports of the U.S. press, television and news agencies that the White House is hatching plans of a new "punitive strike" against Libya, including military action, subversive clandestine operations and economic sanctions.

U.S.-THAI, SOVIET NAVAL EXERCISES COMPARED

LD252312 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1400 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, Admiral James Lyons, Jr., has come out with another statement the essence of which comes down to the following: The Soviet fleet, he alleges, will now begin displaying its might, and the pretext for such a claim, according to the admiral, are the recent exercises by units of the Soviet Pacific Fleet (?which have become) known in the United States (?naval circles).

Of course, the statement by Adm James Lyons, Jr., could have gone unnoticed were it not for two circumstances. First, it was the Pentagon that made the admiral's statement public. That means it is not just his own personal opinion. And secondly, it was made immediately after the largest ever joint American-Thai annual maneuvres "Cobra Gold-86." And the latter compels one to compare what the Pentagon says about the exercises of the Soviet Pacific Fleet with the maneuvers held by the Americans recently off the shores of the Gulf of Siam.

According to official U.S. naval circles, the exercises of the Soviet Fleet involved from 14 to 18 service ships and a number of aircraft (?in the first count).

The "Cobra Gold-86" maneuvers involved a total of 30,000 marines and special purpose soldiers on the land, the sea and air. So the question is, whose fleet is putting on a demonstration of power? As the Pentagon announces, the Soviet exercises began in the Sea of Okhotsk, which is an internal sea off the north-east coast of the Soviet Union. American intelligence reported that several Soviet ships passed through the straits of La Perouse and along the string of Kurile Islands. Once again, this the Soviet territory.

At the "Cobra Gold-86" maneuvers everything was quite different. They were started and conducted off the coast and on the shores of the Indochinese peninsula, that is the Asian-Pacific region which is far away from the American mainland. The region of the exercises embraced one of the crisis zones in that part of the world, the border between Thailand and Kampuchea. And the objective of the American-Thai exercises was by no means harmless. The "Cobra Gold-86" maneuvers involved a large-scale offensive operation, landing an assault force in the sea in night conditions, the seizure of installations on the territory of the supposed enemy by marine units and with support of helicopters. In short, they played off a large-scale operation for seizing and holding a bridgehead on alien territory, one of those that fits in to Washington's plans spearheaded against sovereign countries and peoples. American nuclear-capable fighter bombers were also taking part in the "Cobra Gold-86" maneuvers and they were brought into the region of the exercises from the South Korean base of (?Komotai), the very same base where, according to the Pentagon, there are nuclear weapons depots.

These are but a few of the comparisons between the exercises of the two fleets in the Pacific, the Soviet and American fleets. But even so, they vividly demonstrate not only the significant difference in the scope of their activities but, what is more important, what they were directed at. If the American 7th Fleet has spread all over the Pacific and its practising large-scale aggressive actions to seize other people's territory far from its own shores, then the exercises of the Soviet Fleet are first of all of a defensive nature. They envisage only such (?variants) which are aimed at checking the designs of aggressors. And, finally, there is nothing surprising in the fact that in response to America's muscle-flexing demonstrations in the Asian-Pacific zone we are undertaking corresponding measures. One other thing is quite clear: The activities of navies in the Pacific are intensifying and these activities should be reduced. The Soviet people, as well as peoples in other countries, are in favor of beginning tasks on this issue, and the Soviet leadership has officially announced its readiness to begin such talks.

COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. MILITARY AID TO TAIWAN

OW241346 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Shakov commentary]

[Excerpts] According to an AP report, Lugar, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, has started his official visit to Taiwan. In his talks with Taiwan's activists, he discussed with them specific matters of U.S. plans to supply weapons to Taiwan. The following is a commentary by station commentator Shakov:

To provide weapons to Taiwan is a brutal violation of China's sovereignty, for Taiwan is an inseparable part of China. The U.S. Government officially recognized this after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China and committed itself not to have any political or military ties with Taiwan. However, the United States has never honored its commitment.

In fact, it still maintains diplomatic ties with Taiwan, holds talks with Taiwan on many political issues, and exchanges delegations of various levels with it. This is proven by the U.S. trade volume with Taiwan, which is twice as much as that with China.

The United States has been providing Taiwan with nearly $1 billion worth of military aid annually. Just recently, it announced that an agreement to increase its supply of advanced military equipment to Taiwan, valued at $270 million, had been signed by the two parties. Such U.S. behavior has violated all resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly. One of these resolutions absolutely prohibits supply of weapons to rebel troops. As for as China is concerned, Taiwan's troops belong in that category. [passage omitted]

It is absolutely rational for the Chinese to show their indignation by denouncing U.S. interference in China's internal affairs. [passage omitted]

While talking about instability in the Asian-Pacific region, Comrade Gorbachev called for urgent efforts to seek solutions regarding this question. Obviously, any solution should be worked out on the basis of respect for sovereignty of all countries and noninterference in their internal affairs. This applies to China, and it should also apply to Afghanistan and Cambodia. There should not be different principles as far as this matter is concerned. For example, one should not denounce the U.S. Administration's interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs while supporting Washington's aggression against Afghanistan and Cambodia. Whoever has experienced damage inflicted by imperialist policies should not consider it reasonable to do the same thing to other countries and peoples.

STEALTH AIRCRAFT INTENDED FOR OFFENSIVE ACTION

OW261125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 22 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] When, a few weeks ago, the American press got wind of another Stealth plane crash, Pentagon representatives took all possible measures to keep the particulars of this crash and everything else related to this plane from getting out. [video shows shots of crash site, B-1 Bomber in flight, control panels, radar screen, B-1 Bombers in hanger] The crux of the matter is that the Stealth possesses a unique quality: It cannot be detected by radar.

But today, THE WASHINGTON POST published sensational material on this problem. According to its information, the U.S. Air Force has nearly 50 Stealth airplanes that are part of a special subunit and are ready to join combat any time. The newspaper reports that these planes are hidden in hangars in the desert not far from Reno, Nevada. They are not seen during daylight and fly only at night.

We are now talking only about fighter planes. Let us say that by stretching a point it could be said that they are needed for a possible defense of the country's airspace, though even this is not very logical as it is being assumed that they cannot be detected by enemy radar. However, now THE WASHINGTON POST reports that there are already Stealth bombers being developed with similar qualities. These machines are clearly intended for offensive action.

In the opinion of certain experts, the Stealth plane that crashed last month in California was a fighter plane.

No further information is available because the crash site, and even the airspace above it, was closed and extraordinary security measures were implemented. No official communication about the details of the crash was made.

THE WASHINGTON POST also reports that new forms of missiles with various radiuses of action are being developed, which are for the time being simply called Stealth missiles. These missiles also cannot be detected by radar. The Pentagon is sparing no funds for new arms.

U.S. IMPOSES NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES AGAINST CUBA

LD231006 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 23 TASS -- The Reagan administration has made yet another gross attack against socialist Cuba by taking new steps to toughen the economic embargo against that sovereign country, first imposed early in the 1960's.

An official spokesman for the U.S. Department of State has stated that U.S. President Reagan approved the measures to heighten the embargo against Cuba. The presidential proclamation provides for a tough ban on U.S.-Cuban financial operations and business links between Cuban foreign trade companies functioning in third countries and U.S. firms, he said. The United States is also introducing tough restrictions on activities of tourist and other firms which organize trips of American citizens to Cuba.

COMMENTATOR ON SENATE VOTE ON BINARY WEAPONS

PM261014 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Aug 86 p 3

[Vadim Biryukov "Commentator's Opinion": "'Big Eye' for Europe"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate has voted 57 to 43 against a legislative amendment stipulating that NATO countries agreement be obtained before beginning the production of a new type of chemical weapons, namely binary munitions. At the same time, an amendment to cancel appropriations for the production of the 'Big Eye' chemical binary bomb in the budget for fiscal 1986 was rejected 51 votes to 50.

Before the vote, thanks to which the decision to allocate funds for the production of chemical weapons was "pushed" through the Senate, the White House hurriedly dispatched U.S. Vice President George Bush to Capitol Hill. Under the U.S. Constitution, he is formally the president of the Senate. His vote proved decisive.

The voting in the Senate, where the Republicans have the majority, has graphically demonsterated that Washington does not intend to delay the implementation of its dangerous plans for the "chemical rearmament" of the United States, disregarding even the stance of the House of Representatives, which has voted against the production of chemical weapons. And -- most important -- that it has no intention of consulting its closest NATO allies on this question.

It is known that the NATO countries defense ministers merely "took note" of the U.S. plans, which certainly does not mean that they agreed to the stationing of the new generation of chemical weapons on their territories.

It seems that Washington has already made up its mind that the "Big Eye" bombs will be deployed in Europe. From the U.S. strategists' viewpoint this is absolutely logical -- storing chemical weapons as far away as possible from their own borders and as close as possible to the envisaged "theater of military operations" -- a role which the United States so kindly assigned to the Old World. However, the population of Europe takes a different view. It protests the plans of the U.S. military to transform the continent into a U.S. chemical weapons dump and does not want to become the hostage of Washington's aggressive policy.

CANCER COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S.

LD260942 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States have signed an agreement on cooperation in cancer control. The document was signed in Budapest, Hungary, where an international congress on this problem is being held. Soviet Academician Nikolay Blokhin said that the Soviet-American cooperation in this sphere will benefit the population of not only the two countries but the entire world. A United States medical expert, Dr James Wyngaarden, has announced that a group of United States experts will visit Moscow to determine concrete areas for joint research in fighting cancer.

HERITAGE FOUNDATION ALLEGEDLY FINANCES MNR REBELS

LD261515 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare August 26 TASS -- The gangs of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) perpetrating armed crimes on Mozambique's territory are financed through the reactionary American Heritage Foundation notorious for its close ties with the Reagan administration. A statement to this effect was made in an interview with the Zimbabwean news agency ZIANA by Helen Ray, chairman of the National Lawyers Guild. She attended an international seminar held here on the subject "Non-Aligned Movement and the New Information Order".

The Heritage Foundation, Helen Ray pointed out, is a convenient channel for the supply by the CIA and other U.S. Government agencies of the MNR with money and weapons, without disclosing their involvement in support for the terrorists. Characteristically, even the MNR representation in Washington is housed in the building of that U.S. organization.

The patrons of MNR in the USA, the chairman of the lawyers guild stressed, noticeably influence the shaping of the U.S. foreign policy. It is not accidental that the foundation whose opinion is attentively heeded in the White House is described as "Reagan's shadow cabinet."

A noisy campaign in support of MNR, H. Ray said, has been also launched by the so-called "Council for Freedom in the World", the American branch of the World Anti-Communist League. Recently Jack Willer, one of the leaders of the league, was not ashamed of describing in the journal "SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE", thorugh which mercenaries are recruited for "foul work" in various parts of the world, his adventures jointly with MNR bandits of Mozambique's territory, where he made his way illegally.

BEIJING MUNICIPAL DELEGATION VISITS KIEV

LD261327 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1237 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Kiev, 26 Aug (TASS) -- A delegation from the Municipal People's Government of Beijing headed by the mayor of Beijing, Cheng Xitong, acquainted itself with Kiev for 3 days. At the Gorispokom, the guests were told of the economic and social development of the Ukrainian capital and the participation of Kievans in solving the tasks raised by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The main aim of our visit, Cheng Xitong said, is to further the deepening of friendly ties between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. The current visit, he continued, also provides for an exchange of experience in the activity of city councils. In Moscow, Leningrad, and here in the Ukrainian capital we have found much that is instructive for our work. This makes it possible to hope for a further deepening of our friendly ties and for a broadening of cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science, and culture.

The members of the delegation laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin. In the Path of Eternal Glory they laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The guests saw the exhibition at the memorial complex "The Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945".

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION'S VISIT NOTED

LD261355 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Chita August 26 TASS -- A delegation of the branch of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society of the autonomous area of Inner Mongolia of the People's Republic of China stayed in the Chita region (Siberia) for a week. The guests toured the Aginsk Buryat autonomous area, visited livestock farms and familiarized themselves with the life of the Soviet countryside. They also visited industrial enterprises in Chita, Museum; hospitals and schools.

Li Wenchang, the delegation leader, told TASS that Chita citizens had told them that the future of eastern Siberia lay, above all, in the economic development of the zone adjoining the Baykal-Amur Railway. A veritable treasure grove of most diverse minerals had been discovered there. He added that they had witnessed the unanimity with which Soviet people approved the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev on extending the Soviet unilateral nuclear tests moratorium. The Soviet people sincerely want peace It was a pleasure to see their interest in people's China and to learn that the Chinese language was studied in Chita schools. The delegation was warmly welcomed at the Chita branch of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. "Departing, we tell our neighbours: till see you again," said Li Wenchang.

GYMNASTS LEAVE FOR TOURNAMENT IN BEIJING

LD251639 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Moscow August 25 TASS -- Top Soviet gymnasts are leaving today for Beijing for the 7th world cup tournament which is to be held there on August 30-September 1. [passage omitted]

RYZHKOV RECEIVES MONGOLIAN PREMIER 26 AUG

LD261520 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1408 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug (TASS) -- A meeting took place today in the Kremlin between Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Dumyaagin Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Mongolian Peoples Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers.

During the conversation which passed in a spirit of cordiality and complete mutual understanding there was an exchange of information on the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union and Mongolia, and on the great work carried out in both countries to put into effect the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th MPRP Congress. Deep satisfaction was expressed with the broadening of Soviet-Mongolian relations in various spheres and the constantly strengthening alliance between the two fraternal parties, countries, and peoples.

With respect to developing the accords achieved at the recent meeting of the general secretaries of the CPSU and MPRP Central Committees, Mikhail Gorbachev and Jambyn Batmonh, a number of special questions of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation and the further enhancing of its efficiency were discussed. In connection with the implementation of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the MPR for the period up to the year 2000, note was made of the growing significance of the wider use of advanced forms of economic ties, in particular of the creation of joint enterprises, of which the Soviet Union and Mongolia have significant positive experience.

The conversation also covered questions of the international situation and the further strengthening of the interaction between the two countries in the interests of the struggle for peace and the security of peoples. Dumaagiyn Sodnom gave a high assessment of the new Soviet peace initiatives contained in the speech by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in Vladivostok and the decision to continue the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions up to 1 January 1987. He stressed that they serve the interests of strengthening the peace and security of all states, including the countries of Asia and the Pacific Basin, and serve the cause of the limitation and reduction of weapons, foremost nuclear weapons.

Nikolay Ryzhkov stated that it is with deep satisfaction that the USSR notes the growth of the international authority of the MPR, and gives a high assessment to its contribution to the common efforts by the socialist community in the struggle for peace and cooperation in Asia and throughout the world.

The ambassador of the MPR in the USSR, Tserengiyn Gurbadam participated in the conversation.

MPRP DOCUMENT PRAISES BATMONH-GORBACHEV MEETING

LD261256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] A document was published today in Ulaanbaatar by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo on the results of the friendly meeting between Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Great People's Hural Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

This meeting, the document says, confirmed once again the unity of views and party positions on all matters discussed concerning the socioeconomic development of both countries and the current international situation.

Both leaders spoke highly of the fruitfulness of multifaceted Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and noted the need for fuller use of reserves for raising the effectiveness of bilateral cooperation.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS REPRESSION IN SOUTH KOREA

SK251346 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Commentary by station commentator Ditrov]

[Text] According to a report from Seoul, approximately 1,500 armed police raided Korea University and arrested some 70 students who attempted to make a mass advance to oppose the Chon Tu-hwan regime.

Ditrov, commentator of this radio station writes the following: Kim Yong-sam, one of the South Korean opposition leaders, has said that there have been many dictators in our country but the present dictator is the most vicious rascal. He also noted that police repression, censorship, and suppression of publications are being perpetrated more comprehensively than ever before. This is true. The Seoul authorities are committing every form of suppression, as Kim Yong-sam has pointed out. Police raids of colleges and universities and the arrest and persecution of those who call for democratic reform are phenomena in the South Korean situation. The spearhead of the most vicious suppression is being directed at the students who traditionally stand in the vanguard of the opponents of dictatorship. As reported by the Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN, 30 percent of Seoul University students are (?expelled) from school every year. Some of them have suffered an extreme degree of persecution and insult. In some cases death results from such suppression. According to material made public by the opposition leader, of 1,600 political prisoners who are suffering in prisons, a large number constitutes leaders of the student movement. The struggle of the South Korean youths does not stop even amid terrorist atrocities. In particular, this year such a struggle began to be staged on a larger scale. Participants in mass rallies and in other social advances numbered more than (?1) million. Their demands are also very extensive, ranging from freedom of labor, an end to police suppression, constitutional revision, and democratization of the entire society to the resignation of the Seoul regime. Some South Korean youths, both men and women, demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and an end to U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of the nation. Needless to say, such demands incurred the displeasure of the rulers in Seoul. To suppress the student demonstrations, they mobilized a special police force and armored cars and used tear gas and [word indistinct].

Seoul recently tried to stage a farce of democracy. Thus, those concerned allowed fighters from the opposition party to briskly carry out their activities for a while. They decided to remove police patrols from campuses. It appears that such steps taken under directives from Washington were aimed at having Seoul authorities stage a farce of democracy for the international community in a manner in which steam is released from a boiler. However, such a method has disappeared by itself. The rascal owner of Chongwadae has further sharpened the (?ax) as if coming to his senses. The reason for this is clear. The advance of the students and opposition fighters will inspire the struggle of the people from other sectors including the working class, which is deprived of all rights. Not only the South Korean residents but also social circles of many countries demand an end to police suppression and the granting of democratic freedom and rights to the South Korean people.

BAKHTAR CITED ON U.S. AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

PM261218 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Campaign of Lies and Slander"]

[Text] Kabul, 21 Aug -- It is no secret to anyone that the United States launched and continues to this day to wage an undeclared war against Afghanistan, a BAKHTAR commentary says.

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been appropriated in recent years to train and arm the counterrevolution sent into the DRA from abroad. Through U.S. efforts bloodshed continues in the country, civilians suffer, and material assets are destroyed.

In addition to its armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, the agency observes, Washington has organized a noisy propaganda campaign against the DRA and the April Revolution. The lies and slander pursue two aims: First, to deceive the international public by means of fabrications about the situation in Afghanistan and, second, to justify imperialist aggression against the DRA.

The link between previous U.S. actions in the sphere of propaganda warfare against Afghanistan and the present decision by the USIA to appropriate $500,000 to implement plans designed to help escalate psychological warfare against the DRA is patently clear, BAKHTAR goes on. While quite recently an "Afghan news agency" was set up in Pakistan on U.S. CIA money, now more than $300,000 have been appropriated to set up a so-called "Afghan news service" and "courses" have been organized for dushmans at Boston University, where they will acquire experience in spreading disinformation.

JUNEJO THREATENS TOUGH MEASURES AGAINST 'BANDITS'

LD251524 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- Follows commentary by Valeriy Vavilov, a TASS news analyst:

Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has described as "bandits" the participants in the large-scale anti-government actions in the country. Addressing MPs in Lahore, he threatened the toughest measures against opposition and that the anti-government movement would be crushed.

The authorities do not confine themselves to verbal threats. Not only reinforced police duty details but also army units have been sent to suppress public actions, which were held under anti-government slogans in many cities of the country in recent days. In Sind Province alone, where popular actions were the broadest, a total of 9,891 persons have been arrested. Hundreds of members of the Pakistan People's Party and of other opposition parties have been jailed in other provinces too.

Benazir Bhutto, Tikka Khan and many other opposition leaders, have been put behind the prison bars. A total of 43 persons, including an eight-year-old girl, have been killed when demonstrations were being dispersed. Hundreds of demonstrators have been injured.

"The army is treating its own people like aggressors do on foreign territory", Rafiq Shafi [name as received], a representative of the group in defence of civil rights, said. The working class cannot stand idly by looking in silence at the crimes perpetrated by the Army against innocent population," Abdul Aziz Menan [name as received], president of the trade union, stressed.

And all of them have been listed by the prime minister as "bandits". Aren't there too many "bandits" now in that Asian country? Since despite the strict (?ban) of Islamabad, hundreds of thousands of Pakistanis took part in demonstrations of protest. Demonstrations have been held in the country's biggest centres -- Lahore, Karachi, Hyderabad, Multan and Rawalpindi. Unrest has also swept rural areas. Among the participants in the demonstrations were workers and peasants, handicraftsmen and intellectuals, representing the broad opposition movement.

The opposition puts forward specific, topical demands: an end to the nine-year-old rule of the Ziaul Haq regime, that agree parliamentary elections be held already this year and a new democratic government be formed on their basis.

The outbreak of anti-government actions has shown that broad public no longer wishes to put up with Islamabad's anti-people's home policy, comes out against a strengthening of the military alliance with Washington and participation in the undeclared war against the Democrat Republic of Afghanistan, demands that the gangs of anti-Afghan counter-revolutionary rabble be expelled from Pakistan's territory. The cruel repressions of the authorities against their own people, whom Islamabad sees only as "bandits", is by no means evidence of the regime's strength, but on the contrary, of its weakness, and its attempts to keep in power whatever the cost, including by force of arms.

INDIA'S GANDHI RECEIVES TATLIYEV-LED DELEGATION

PM261037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] Delhi, 23 Aug -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandi received a delegation of the Soviet public headed by S.B. Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It is taking part in the Indian-Soviet friendship month which is taking place here to mark the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the USSR and India and the 39th anniversary of the republic's independence.

In the course of a warm, friendly conversation the Indian head of government gave a high assessment of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy and the latest peace initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In turn, S.B. Tatliyev welcomed the important contribution by India as the acknowledged leader of the Nonaligned Movement and by R. Gandhi personally to the cause of preserving and strengthening world peace and curbing the arms race.

Both sides expressed deep satisfaction with the present state of multifaceted Soviet-Indian relations and the prospects for their development on the firm, long-term basis of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the two countries.

PALLAYEV RECEIVES NGUYEN HUU THO DELEGATION

OW261335 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] A conversation was held on 26 August between Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and an SRV delegation headed by Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the SRV Council of State, during its stopover in Moscow while en route to Harare to attend the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned countries. The conversation took place in friendship with the participation of SRV Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem.

ROGACHEV MEETS WITH PHAM VAN DONG IN HANOI

LD261330 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi August 26 TASS -- Pham Van Dong, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), spoke out today in support of a package of Soviet initiatives for ensuring peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region, which had been put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech in Vladivostok.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the SRV Government, he hailed the new important steps taken by the Soviet Union with the aim of improving the international situation, eliminating nuclear weapons and achieving disarmament.

Pham Van Dong, who was receiving Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, added that his country believes that if the United States joins the Soviet moratorium, this will mark a serious and responsible turnaround to stopping to upgrade and stockpile the most destructive weapons.

Robachev said that the constructive proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea meet the goals of launching a goodneighbour cooperation in Asia and achieving a fair settlement in South East Asia.

The conversation covered a wide range of international problems and some issues of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

The Soviet representative also had a conversation with Nguyen Co Thach, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and foreign minister of the SRV, on issues of mutual interest.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

PM261041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Romanian People's Holiday"]

[Text] Soviet-Romanian relations are developing steadily on an ascending line in all spheres of political, economc, and cultural life. This was noted on 22 August at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people to mark Romania's national holiday -- Romania's day of liberation from the fascist yoke and the 42d anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

L.N. Ryamzin, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society Central Board and RSFSR deputy minister, who delivered the report, said that the armed uprising in August 1944, carried out by Romanian patriotic forces, led to the overthrow of the military-fascist dictatorship in the country. In the course of the joint struggle against a common enemy, Soviet-Romanian brotherhood in arms and the alliance and friendship between our countries and peoples were born. Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke opened a new chapter in its history.

In his speech, T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, noted that since the August revolution profound political, economic, and social transformations have taken place in Romania.

The constant strengthening of friendship and the expansion of mutually advantageous ties with the USSR were and are the basis of the foreign policy of our party and state, T. Dudas stressed. The bonds of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU and the meetings and talks between our countries' leaders play a decisive role in developing bilateral relations.

The communists and all the Romanian people attach great significance to the successes achieved by Soviet working people along the path of creating a developed socialist society, as well as to the important role which the USSR plays in the international arena.

The ambassador noted that Romania welcomes the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions to 1 January 1987, set forth in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the meeting were G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military leaders, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations. A delegation from the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by I. Hobana, member of the bureau of the society's leading committee, was present.

Sokolov Greets Milea

PM271032 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Colonel General V. Milea, Minister of National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you and all members of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania on your national holiday -- the day of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke -- and on the 42d anniversary of your antifascist, anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

Over the past years, within the fraternal family of socialist states and under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Romanian people have achieved great success in socialist building and in strengthening the Republic's defense capability. Guided by the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen will continue to strengthen in every way possible the friendship and cooperation that exists between our peoples and their armed forces.

I wish Romanian Army personnel new successes in their combat and political training for the good of strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and further consolidating the combat cooperation between the Warsaw Pact states' armies.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

Report on Bucharest Meeting

PM261839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug -- A ceremonial meeting was held yesterday at the capital's 23 August stadium on the Romanian national holiday -- the day of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke and the 42d anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation. N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and Romanian president, and other Romanian leaders participated.

The meeting was addressed by C. Olteanu, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and first secretary of RCP Bucharest Municipal Committee. He stressed that the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation opened a new era, an era of profound socialist transformations in the country. Noting the historic services of the Communist Party in rallying patriotic forces to oust the fascist government, he stressed that after 23 August the Romanian people joined in the anti-Hitlerite coalition and its army participated in the war together with the Soviet Army until the final victory over fascism. The Romanian people, he said, pay profound tribute to the Soviet Army, which bore the brunt of the war against fascism, and honor the memory of Soviet servicemen and the soldiers from other countries in the anti-Hitlerite coalition, partisans, and all those who fell in the struggle against fascism.

JOINT SPACE FLIGHT WITH BULGARIA IN 1988

LD221510 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Aug (TASS) -- A protocol was signed today in Moscow on the preparations for and the conduct of a joint manned Soviet-Bulgarian space flight in 1988 on the orbital scientific complex "Mir"-"Soyuz."

The protocol was signed on the Soviet side by Aleksandr Dunayev, head of the USSR Glavkosmos, and on the Bulgarian side by Mako Dakov, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences vice president, chairman of the National Committee for Research and Exploitation of Space.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH POLISH PROSECUTOR GENERAL

PM261314 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation from the Polish Prosecutor's Office headed by Prosecutor General J. Zyto in the Kremlin on 22 August.

The guests were acquainted with the way in which the tasks of accelerating the country's social and economic development set by the 27th Congress are being resolved in the USSR and with the activity of the supreme organ of state power in implementing them. During the conversation special attention was paid to questions of improving legislation, monitoring the observance of laws and the work of state organs, and the leadership of local soviets.

J. Zyto noted that regular contacts between Polish and Soviet lawyers contribute to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples.

Taking part in the conversation were A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general, and W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

USMANKHODZHAYEV RECEIVES POLISH CP DELEGATION

LD221503 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1210 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Usmankhodzhayev received the members of the PZPR delegation headed by Jozef Barvla, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee today. The delegation is staying in the Soviet Union at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation.

Participating in the friendly conversation were Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, PZPR Central Auditing Commission chairman; Stanislaw Bejger, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Gdansk PZPR Provincial Committee first secretary; Kazimierz Cypryniak, PZPR Central Committee secretary; Boguslaw Jazwiec PZPR Central Committee member head of a Central Committee Department [positions as heard]; Jozef Gajewicz, PZPR Central Committee member, Krakow PZPR Provincial Committee first secretary; and Jozef Nioewiadomski, PZPR Central Committee member, Lodz PZPR Provincial Committee first secretary.

Also taking part in the conversation were Comrade Ikramov, UZBEK Communist Party Central Committee secretary, and Comrade Satin, Tashkent Gorkom first secretary.

Jozef Baryla and the other members of the PZPR delegation visited the Tashkent branch of the Central Vladimir Ilich Lenin Museum and the sights of Uzbekistan's capital. The same day. The delegation will tour the republic.

UK ENVOY DELIVERS THATCHER MESSAGE FOR GORBACHEV

LD261754 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- Anatoliy Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received today N. Marshall, charge d'affaires ad interim of Britain in the Soviet Union, who handed over a personel message of Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of Britain, to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During a conversation they discussed some topical problems, specifically those connected with the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

ARTICLE CRITICIZES UK PAPERS'S MORATORIUM LOGIC

PM261322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[A. Maslennikov "Rejoinder": "When There Is No Argument"]

[Text] Western propagandists are clearly at a loss when it comes to the USSR's decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear explosions to the beginning of next year. London's THE TIMES, failing to find any reasonable argument to justify the West's refusal to endorse the moratorium, called the decision "propaganda subterfuge."

According to the paper's upside-down "logic," the criterion of the seriousness of the Soviet approach to the arms control problem would be nothing other than... the "abandonment of this subterfuge," in other words, the resumption of nuclear explosions. Now there is "back-to-front logic" for you.

In fairness it should be said, however, that THE TIMES does offer an entirely plausible argument in an effort to explain why the idea of a nuclear moratorium is so obstinately rejected by the West. "The Russians must realize," it writes, "that there will be no possibility of an accord on a general nuclear test ban treaty as long as President Reagan is in power since, in his view, it is important for the United States to have a program for testing its weapon systems."

Well, it is possible that London has an even clearer picture of what is going on in the Washington political kitchen. This, however, cannot be grounds for rejecting a nuclear moratorium, the idea of which is winning wider and wider support not only among the people's masses, but also among wider and wider government circles in various countries of the world.

BRITISH MILITARY ACTIVITY IN CYPRUS DENOUNCED

NC252132 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1700 GMT 24 Aut 86

[Text] According to news agency reports the British base in Akrotiri, Cyprus, has been reinforced recently with troops and equipment. Our commentator writes the following:

The telex machines were printing out dispatches on the activities of the British military in Cyprus. Such reports, though recent, have been famous for decades.

This type of information, which is both disquieting and inevitable, has also appeared in the press year in and year out. These reports will be inevitable as long as this bad and reverberating phrase exists: Sovereign British bases on Cypriot soil. Besides, the details in these reports may differ, and that is how the codenames of maneuvers, and information on infrastructure projects and new runways appear. Furthermore, a tourist may be misled by the tidy lawns, the peaceful appearance of the barracks, and the ability to pass through the bases. However, illusions are shattered sooner or later. The latest such instance came when U.S. F-111 fighters took off from bases in England to bomb Libyan towns. On the eve of that attack, London placed its military installations in Cyprus on full combat alert. The press published reports saying these bases were to be used by the Americans in an assault on Libya. This meant that the danger of Cyprus being tied to America's military adventures was becoming real. The anxiety felt by Cypriots grew stronger following the official statement in London that the sovereign bases in Cyprus were British territory, and could be used for any purpose deemed expedient by Great Britain.

Here is some relevant information on this issue. In 1956, Great Britain thought it expedient to make Cyprus a springboard for the British-French-Israeli aggression against the Arab Republic of Egypt. London considered it expedient to give the green light to the American military infiltration of Cyprus. The hospitable Britons have converted their bases into a takeoff point for the spy planes of the U.S. Air Force. America's Rapid Deployment Force has been using the British bases in Cyprus for a long time now, just as if those facilities were their own. In short, and as you can see, the phrase I deem it expedient, sounds very convincing in London's vocabulary. However, the question arises: Why, during those tragic days of July 1974, did Britain deem it expedient to care about the fate of the Cypriot people? Why doesn't NATO deem it expedient to take the security of Cyprus into account, while it does deem it expedient to tie Cyprus to its military adventures and disregard the future of the Cypriot people? This is so because, apparently, the interests of the sovereign Republic of Cyprus and those of the sovereign British bases are no less different than the weather in London and Nicosia. This is precisely why London -- the landlord of 259 sq km of Cypriot territory -- prefers to act any way it likes. As long as this state of affairs continues, the reports on Britain's military bases in Cyprus and the dangerous preparations being made there will be inevitable. The question that causes concern to the Cypriots will remain inevitable as well: What adventures has NATO's General Staff dreamt up involving the British bases? This point is particularly timely now that the United States is conducting large-scale maneuvers in the Mediterranean.

The Cypriot people's struggle for a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem will also be inevitable. Such a settlement is impossible without the removal of all foreign bases on the island, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cypriot soil, and the demilitarization of Cyrprus.

SOVIET DELEGATION MEETS PAPANDREOU, SARTZETAKIS

PM251347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Guests of Greece" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is led by R.-B. I. Songayla, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and visiting here at the invitation of the Greek Parliament, has met and held talks with the leadership of this country.

During its conversations with Khristos Sartzetakis, president of the Hellenic Republic, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Parliament Chairman Ioannis Alevras, which took place in a warm atmosphere, notes were compared on a wide range of international problems, most notably the issues of nuclear disarmament, the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, and the Cyprus problem.

Much attention was paid to further developing Soviet-Greek relations. The Greek leaders spoke highly of the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy, making special note of its latest proposals for removing the threat of a nuclear war, made in a statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Khristos Sartzetakis stressed that the initiatives had produced the broadest possible response among the Greek people. He said there was much in the efforts for peace that united Greece and the Soviet Union and the Greek and the Soviet people.

Anreas Papandreou described the latest Soviet proposals as "highly important". "This has moved us, both the government and the people. We would like to hope that despite the initial negative reaction, Washington will realize the importance of this proposal and give a positive response to it," he said.

Ioannis Alevras also put a high value on the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

He said its activites for peace had won the broadest support among the Greek people and in the Greek parliament.

The Greek leaders also expressed this appreciation for the Soviet Union's stand for a just Cyprus settlement, which was reaffirmed by the Soviet delegation during the talks here.

The delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, for its part, spoke highly of efforts by Greece to strengthen peace, in particular in the framework of the Delhi Six.

It was noted by both sides that the people of the Soviet Union and Greece were linked by traditional bonds of friendship, which had deep historical roots. A desire was voiced to further develop Soviet-Greek relations for the benefit of peace and progress on earth, an important contribution to which was made by interparliamentary relations between the two countries.

Delegation Departs

LD251658 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Athens August 25 TASS -- a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who stayed on an official visit to the Republic of Greece at the invitation of its Chamber of Deputies, left Athens for Moscow today. The delegation, led by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet R.-B.I. Songayla, was seen off by President of Greece's Parliament Ioannis Alevras, other officials.

Speaking at Athens airport to Soviet and foreign journalists, the head of the Soviet delegation said that meetings and conversations with President of the Republic of Greece Khristos Sartzetakis, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, President of Parliament Ioannis Alevras, leaders of the main political parties were friendly, frank and efficient.

He noted that Greece's foreign policy activities for peace, including those within the framework of the Delhi Six, are in tune with the Soviet peace initiatives. R.-B.I. Songayla wished the friendly Greek people peace, happiness and prosperity.

Vice-President of the Parliament of Greece M. Stafanidis said, that the visit of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet was "very important in the progressive development of Greek-Soviet relations". "We, the Greeks, are confident that the visit will promote further development of friendship and mutual understanding between our peoples", he said.

COMMISSION REVIEWS GREEK ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL TIES

LD261316 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- The condition of and prospects for trade between the USSR and Greece, progress in the fulfilment of the long-term program of economic, industrial, scientific, and technological cooperation in 1986-1988 and other questions are on the agenda of the 5th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Greek Commission for Economic and Industrial Cooperation which has opened here today. The Soviet delegation to the session is led by Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade, and the Greek delegation by Ioannis Papantoniou, first deputy minister of the national economy.

The leader of the Soviet delegation noted in his speech the successful growth of the mutual trade turnover in 1985, the broadening of the range of commodity exchanges and the diversification of their forms. The Soviet-Greek trade turnover rose by 6.4 percent over the previous year to the level of almost 730 million rubles. The Greek exports to the USSR soared by 30 percent, making bilateral trade better balanced.

New forms alongside conventional ones, such as Soviet technical assistance to Greece in the construction of power plants and in the building of an alumina factory, are growing more important. A deal was concluded late last year to the value of over 65 million rubles under which Greek shipyards will build four refrigerator ships for the Soviet Union.

"Greece is an important and reliable partner, cooperation with which is becoming more and more fruitful, stable and large-scale," Nikolay Komarov said.

DANISH DELEGATION VISITS SUPREME SOVIET

LD252318 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the Folketing, Denmark's parliament, headed by its president, Jakobsen, which is in our country on an official visit, today visited the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The struggle for peace has been and remains the most urgent task of the Soviet state, said Comrade Voss in greeting the guests. The decision of the USSR to extend its moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January, he noted, has become a new important step toward solid peace.

The need for parliamentarians of all countries -- regardless of their social or political system -- to intensify joint efforts to prevent a new war and by all possible means to contribute to stopping the arms race was expressed at the meeting.

The president of the Folketing of Denmark spoke in favor of the further development of interparliamentary links between the two countries in the interests of strengthening cooperation, trust, and mutual understanding between the Danish and Soviet peoples, and in the interests of the cause of peace in Europe and on the whole planet.

Demichev Receives Group

LD261521 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- Petr Demichev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today received in the Kremlin a delegation from Denmark's Folketing (parliament) led by its chairman Svend Jakobsen.

During the conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of good-will and frankness, the Danish guests were acquainted with the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the Soviet view of the international situation. In this connection Petr Demichev explained to the Danish parliamentarians in detail the substance of the latest foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union, a suggested program for fully scrapping all nuclear weapons by century's end, and the concept of comprehensive security set forth in the policy report to the 27th party congress.

The delegation's attention was called to the August 18 statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television and the new political initiative of the USSR announced there -- the extension of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987.

When the Soviet approach to the problems of nuclear disarmament was being explored, the Soviet side stressed the need to prevent outer space militarization and observe the earlier signed agreements to limit nuclear-missile arms. In this context emphasis was laid on the importance of ending all nuclear explosions which the Soviet Union has not conducted for more than a year now.

It was pointed out that the Soviet initiatives in the field of nuclear-missile disarmament have been supplemented with detailed and substantial proposals for conventional arms.

On the whole, the Soviet side said, the realities of the present-day world are such as give no state the right to shun resolving fundamental issues connected with the very existence of civilization.

Some issues of Soviet-Danish relations were also discussed. Both sides expressed satisfaction with their development and agreed about the need and usefulness of continuing regular parliamentary contacts between the USSR and Denmark in the interests of strengthening trust and broadening Soviet-Danish cooperation in concrete fields.

SEMINAR DISCUSSES FINNISH TRADE, ECONOMIC TIES

PM261214 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Aug 86 p 3

[Own correspondent V. Kopytin dispatch: "To Seek New Forms of Cooperation"]

[Text] Tampere, 20 Aug -- Tampere, where an international trade fair is being held, has been the venue for another significant event in Finland's economic life. A "Seminar on Trade With the USSR" has been held here with the participation of more than 300 representatives of the country's business circles, Soviet foreign trade organizations, and joint Soviet-Finnish firms and companies.

"Trade with the USSR is of great significance for Finland's economy," R. (Taynio), governor of the Hame Administrative Region, where the city of Tampere is situated, said at the seminar. "Without it, our country would have great problems in the employment sphere."

In his speech Finnish Foreign Trade Minister J. Laine pointed to the special political and economic significance of trade relations between East and West in general and between Finland and the USSR in particular. He used the example of the country's economy to show the total groundlessness of the allegations that are still current in certain Western circles that East-West trade benefits only the socialist countries. "There must be no place in world trade for any restrictions or impediments," the minister said.

The speeches of the Finnish minister and other seminar participants voiced concern at the complexities in trade relations between our countries that have recently arisen owing to sharp fall in oil prices on the world market. For energy sources form an important part of Soviet exports to Finland. Both Finnish and Soviet seminar participants voiced confidence that these difficulties will be overcome. Many useful recommendations were voiced during the seminar itself to equalize the trade balance between the partners, and opinions were expressed on the need to increase imports of Soviet goods to Finland. "This year we are doing a lot of work on increasing imports from the USSR," Minister J. Laine declared.

Describing in his speech the prospects for the USSR economy's development of the 12th 5-Year Plan, Ye. Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium, emphasized the need to seek new forms of trade cooperation between the USSR and Finland. Among them he named expanding exports of Soviet equipment to Finland, involving Soviet organizations in the construction of industrial projects in Finland and in third countries, and expanding production ties between Soviet and Finnish enterprises.

(Kh. Khaavisto), chairman of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, pioneer of economic ties between our countries, and holder of the "Badge of Honor" order, said in conversation with TRUD's correspondent:

"Finnish-Soviet trade and economic cooperation rests on a long-term basis. Work on intensifying sales of Soviet export products in our country and increasing Finnish firms' demand for Soviet goods, particularly machinery and equipment, is of decisive significance for preserving and increasing the level of trade reached. The plans for the development of the USSR's national economy open up new opportunities for Soviet-Finnish cooperation."

DEMICHEV, LIBYAN DELEGATION DISCUSS GLOBAL ISSUES

LD261643 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Petr Demichev received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, led by assistant secretary-general of the General People's Congress, 'Abd al-Raziq al-Sawsa'.

An exchange of opinions was held in the course of the friendly talk on topical international problems and questions of bilateral relations. The attention of the guests was drawn to the USSR's new important political initiative set forth in the August 18 statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. The Libyan side highly appreciated the foreign policy course of the Soviet state, its peace initiatives aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons, preventing the arms race from spreading to outer space and at establishing a comprehensive system of international security providing for a political settlement of regional conflicts in different parts of the world.

The Soviet and Libyan representatives expressed serious concern over the tense situation around Libya, a result of the militaristic course of the United States and its imperial policy of neoglobalism. They firmly denounced this policy of imperialist circles of Washington which arbitrarily announces these or other areas of the world a sphere of its "vital interests" and which exerts military, political and economic pressure on independent Asian, African and Latin American states.

'Abd al-Raziq al-Sawsa' expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for the invariable and disinterested assistance to his country. Both sides expressed confidence that the visit of the delegation would help strengthen the relations between the supreme organs of power of the two countries and further consolidate friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Libya.

On the same day chairman of the Soviet Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputy chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR Avgust Voss met with the delegation of the General People's Congress of Libya. Taking part in the talk were chairman of the Soviet-Arab section of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR Boris Kravtsov and also secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah M.H. Chaaban.

The Libyan guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath there. They also laid a wreath to the Unknown Soldier's Tomb at the Kremlin Wall.

SYRIAN-LIBYAN STATEMENT CONDEMNING U.S. CITED

LD261538 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus August 26 TASS -- U.S. imperialism and Zionism are the main factors causing the preservation of tension in the Middle East and the threat to universal peace. This is stated in a pressward statement on the results of the visit to Libya of Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria, and his talks with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

The statement emphasized that solidarity of all the progressively-minded forces with the struggle of Arab nations was the guarantee of the inevitable failure of the U.S. and Israeli plans of the establishment of their domination over the Middle East.

According to the statement, during the talks the sides analyzed the situation in the Middle East and ways of offsetting the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and Zionism in the region. They denounced the U.S. attack on Libya and emphasized that any act of aggression against Libya or Syria would be regarded by them as an aggression against both countries.

The statement urged to consolidate the unity of Arab nations and to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries and with all the progressively-minded forces.

U.S., ISRAEL DISCUSS LAVI FIGHTER PRODUCTION

LD261655 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 26 TASS -- Talks are under way in the Pentagon with an Israeli delegation of military experts who specially arrived in the U.S. The sides are discussing plans of producing the most up-to-date Israeli "Lavi" fighter plane which is being developed with active material and financial assistance of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

According to news agencies, the U.S. almost fully financed the development and creation of the prototype model of the "Lavi" fighter plane which cost 1.2 billion dollars. Israel is going to adopt for its army 300 planes of this type. According to experts of the Pentagon, each of them will cost some 22.5 million dollars.

RAZUMOVSKIY WELCOMES ALGERIA'S MESSAADIA

LD261720 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau, head of the standing secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front party of Algeria, arrived for a brief visit in Moscow today.

At the airport Mohamed Cherif Messaadia was mee by secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Georgiy Razumovskiy, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents.

Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic in the USSR A. Dahmoush was among the welcoming party.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER PETROVSKIY VISITS BAGHDAD

For Iraqi reportage on Deputy Foreign Minister Valdimir Petrovskiy's visit to Iraq, including his meetings with Iraq President Saddam Husayn, see the Iraq section of the 27 August Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S., ISRAELI NEAR EAST POLICIES VIEWED

PM251327 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer V. Vinogradov "Military Political Review": "The Smoldering Fuse of Conflict"]

[Text] Israeli Defense Minister Rabin has made a routine tour of a number of captured areas of South Lebanon. Having inspected military units and acquainted himself " on the spot," so to speak, with the result of their bloody deeds, the head of the military department stated that Israeli forces "will continue to actively combat terrorists." Since Tel Aviv pins this label on any Lebanese or Palestinian who will not accept Zionist tyranny, it is easy to imagine what this means in practice. Reports from the Near East provide evidence of the increasing escalation of the Tel Aviv leaders' state terrorism in Lebanon in recent days.

On Monday a new act of armed aggression was perpetrated against that sovereign state. Israeli aircraft hit the suburbs of Sidon and the Palestinian refugee camps there. The barbarous actions by the aircraft were accompanied by massive shelling on Sidon by warships. Civilians, including women, children, and old men, were victims of the piratical raid. The next day Israeli aircraft subjected a number of populated areas in Al-biqa' valley to a devaststing bombardment. Once again there were numerous casualties among the civilian population. In "justification" of this piracy the Israeli command stated that "several dozen more terrorists" had been destroyed.

The Israeli aggressors and their assistants from the "Army of Southern Lebanon" are carrying out daily punitive raids against South Lebanese civilians. The scenario for these criminal acts is always the same. First the occupiers surround a selected settlement and then the assault begins. Thugs, armed to the teeth, burst into the homes of totally innocent inhabitants. Shots are fired and there are even explosions -- the aim is to destroy the homes of those who were attempting to resist the Zionist brigandage. An hour or an hour-and-a-half later, and after making a number of arrests, the goons leave the settlement, by which time it is usually in the grip of a "sudden" conflagration.

While again making tormented Lebanon the target of its air attacks and punitive raids, Tel Aviv has also resumed its extensive campaign of threats against Syria. This time the campaign has been backed up by major military exercises organized on Syria's occupied Golan Heights. Mechanized, armored, artillery, and other units and the Air force are involved in this overtly provocative show of strength. Moreover, as an official press statement circulated in Israel said, one of the main aims of the exercises was to "rehearse methods of chemical warfare."

Observers have shown particular interest in this fact. In fact, in the past this information has never been made public because the Israeli leadership places it in the "top secret" bracket. Observers reason that the aim of this Tel Aviv "revelation" is to try to intimidate Syria and make it abandon its consistently principled course of opposing American-Israeli expansion in the Near East.

It must be noted that the latest outbreak of Israeli militarist activity in the Near East followed immediately upon U.S. Vice President G. Bush's trip to the region during which he visited Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. During his stay in the Zionist state the Washington emissary made it clear that the White House is sticking firmly to the course of actively encouraging Tel Aviv's annexationist aspirations vis-a-vis its Arab neighbors. [paragraph continues]

Bush was present at a demonstration by Israeli Air Force fighter-bombers built with U.S. dollars and using U.S. technology and he toured an Israeli commando training center. Later, addressing the Knesset (Parliament), Bush announced that Washington was prepared to grant Tel Aviv most-favored-nation status in the military sphere -- in matters of arms supplies, military technology, and joint scientific research work.

During his trip Bush did not conceal the fact that he had not brought with him any new ideas on ways to bring about a Near East settlement. It was clear from his statements that the U.S. stance continues to be based on the "Reagan plan." As is known, this plan leaves aside the problem of the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories seized by Tel Aviv in 1967 and does not envisage safeguarding the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, but banks instead on a revival of the Camp David process. That is why this U.S. version of a Near East "settlement" was rejected by practically all the Arab states soon after it appeared.

Bush's trip was merely another attempt by Washington to push through its anti-Arab plan. The White House saw the fact of the recent meeting between israeli Prime Minister Peres and King Hassan II of Morocco as an opportunity to do this. these contacts, which gave rise to condemnation practically throughout the Arab world, inspired Washington. And how! The United States has long been pushing the Arabs to have separate talks with Israel. It was in this context that Bush conducted his talks in Jordan. But his efforts were a flop. In Amman the U.S. vice president's proposal was rejected. Morever, whereas Jordanian officials were relatively restrained in their comments on this fact, the press gave Washington's Near East policy the rebuff it deserved. The newspaper JORDAN TIMES said that the United States was flogging a dead horse with its idea of direct talks. "Direct talks with Israel are an instrument of blackmail," the influential paper AL-RA'Y wrote. "They lead nowhere."

Yes, what we are seeing are the obvious impasses of Washington's Near East diplomacy. this is also recognized in the U.S. capital. That is why it was decided to supplement the diplomatic pressure applied by Bush with major military maneuvers in the Mojave Desert (southern California). Observers stress that the natural conditions in this desert are in many ways like the Near East. Marines and airborne troops, tanks, and aircraft participated in the maneuvers. The very fact that the maneuvers, codename "Gallant Eagle-86," were carried out by the U.S. Central command (Centcom) is indicative in itself. Indeed, it is Centcom that is in charge of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force which, according to U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, are "automatically targeted" at the Near East and Persian Gulf.

For 10 days clouds of sand, pierced by bursts of artillery fire and exploding missiles, hung above the Mojave Desert. In accordance with the maneuvers' scenario, dozens of heavy transport aircraft arrived in waves in the prearranged area, thousands of parachutes opened in the sky, and, as the press noted, immediately after landing the parachutists joined the fighting: At the same time, landing craft had reached the coast and begun to unload combat equipment and marines whose job was to capture strategically important "enemy" points. According to AP, the maneuvers' scenario even included the "secret transfer to the battle areas" of a special team of journalists who would cover the U.S. forces' actions as they actually happened in the manner required by Washington.

As a Pentagon spokesman stated, during "Gallant Eagel-86" they "rehearsed collaboration among all categories of forces in carrying out an offensive operation in a near East hot spot." [paragraph continues]

In other words, the 35,000-strong force was rehearsing an invasion of foreign territory. All this is part and parcel of the U.S. Administration's aggressive plans within the framework of the strategy of "neoglobalism." "The White House is preparing for a large-scale armed attack on a Near East country," was the Syrian paper AL-THAWRAH's comment on Washington's organization of the "Gallant Eagle-86" maneuvers.

G. Bush's trip and the Pentagon's overtly provocative maneuvers in the Mojave Desert show very clearly that the U.S. Administration's approach to Near East problems remains unchanged -- imperialist and hegemonist. As before, it is characterized by constant pressure on the Arabs and all-around support for Zionist Israel -- the ally in the "strategic alliance." It is by virtue of this that the fuse of a near East conflict continues to smolder, threatening to blow up the whole region at any moment.

But there is another approach to the Near East problem. The approach of the USSR and the other socialist countries. It is the USSR's firm belief that a just and all-embracing settlement of the Near East problem must be based on the following principles: The Arabs must be given back all the land seized by Israel in 1967; the Arab people of Palestine, whose sole legitimate representative is the PLO, must be guaranteed the inalienable right to self-determination and to the creation of their own independent state on land which will be free from Israeli occupation; all the states of the region must be guaranteed the right to a secure and independent existence. These are the basic pinciples on which, the majority of Arab states believe, a Near East settlement must be effected.

Past experience demonstrates most clearly the utter futility and, moreover, the pernicious nature of attempts to solve the Near East problem by imposing on the Arab countries separate deals with israel. The only correct and effective way of effecting a cardinal solution of the Near East problem is collective efforts involving all interested parties, including the PLO. This requires the convening of a special international conference on the Near East.

The Soviet Union's consistent and principled stance on the Near East question was reaffirmed this week during Sudanese Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi's talks in Moscow. As N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stressed in his spech at a Kremlin dinner in his honor, there is an urgent need to put a stop to all the crimes being committed against the Arab peoples in the Near East.

The smoldering fuse of a Near East conflict must be extinguished!

FPMR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON HAEBERLE KIDNAPPING

PY260359 Moscow Radio Magallanese in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] has reported that it has seized important documents from kidnapped Colonel Mario Haeberle and that the documents will be released to the public.

The FPMR released a communique stating that the colonel's kidnapping has made the members of the Armed Forces, especially the Army, sit up and think, and that it has made them understand that if they continue with their repressive actions they will be punished.

The communique also says that decisive moments are approaching when the military must decide whether to follow General Pincochet into the abyss or abandon him to join the people. The FPMR released Col Haeberle because it believed that the main objective of the kidnapping had been fulfilled. The FPMR communique states that the exhortation made by the Church also influenced their decision to release him. The communique added: The calls of the Catholic Church should be heeded by the dictatorship, just as we welcome them, because in this way many patriots could be saved from the dungeons and torture.

The FPMR has delivered the first document on the comments made by General John Galvin, the U.S. Armed Forces Southern Command chief, during a secret meeting with the deputy chiefs of the Chilean Armed Forces held at the U.S. Embassy in Santiago. [passage omitted]

SUPREME SOVIET EXCHANGES CABLES WITH ECUADOR

PM261043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Leon Febres-Cordero Ribadeneyra, president of the Republic of Ecuador, sending congratulations and wishes for success to the president and the Ecuadoran people on Ecuador's national holiday, Independence Day.

In a reply telegram the president of Ecuador, on behalf of the government and the Ecuadoran people, expressed deep gratitude for the congratulations and, for his part, wished the Soviet people prosperity and well-being.

The telegrams express confidence that the friendship and mutually useful cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop on a constructive basis for the sake of the Soviet and Eucadoran peoples and in the interests of normalizing international relations and strengthening peace.

VILLAGE CONSTRUCTED FOR CHERNOBYL EVACUEES

PM261230 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Aug 86 p 4

[Correspondent S. Luzgan "Reportage": "In a New Place"]

[Text] Kiev -- Evacuees from the 30 km zone around the Chernobyl AES arrived here, in Makarovskiy Rayon, as in many other Kiev Oblast rayons, 3 months ago. How could they best be fixed up? Be accommodated, cordially welcomed, and provided with work? This was the paramount concern of everyone. Much has been and is continuing to be done.

You cannot build a new village, according to the usual concepts, even in a year. But those concepts are not on today's scale. A wonder-settlement has grown up in an inconceivably short time not far from Lyudvinovka, on the lands of the Gorkiy Kolkhoz there. It has been named Ternopolskoye -- in honor of those who erected it. No more than 50 days have passed since construction workers who came here from Ternopol Oblast drove in the first peg. And now people are moving into 150 farmstead houses.

I called at one of the houses on Ternopolskaya Street. I was greeted by S. Bruzhina, chairman of the trade union committee of the "Chervonyy Prapor" Kolkhoz on Terebovlyanskiy Rayon, and L. Tsal, leader of a kolkhoz construction workers team. They were preparing to present bread and salt and the houses keys to the new residents. The apartment was clean, cozy in a homey way, and furnished.

"We have done everything to ensure that the new residents are content," Stefaniya Iosifovna said. "We have built as though for ourselves."

"Even somewhat better," L. Tsal added with a smile.

Whichever dwelling you enter, you hear everywhere sincere words of gratitue to those who have made the quick move possible.

In the center of the village we met A. Tovstanovskiy, chairman of Ternopol Oblispolkom. It was just the moment to ask some questions:

"How was the village's construction organized, and what helped to commission the houses so quickly?"

"First of all, we defined the maneuvering of operations," Aleksandr Ivanovich said. "How were we to work, using which forces? We decided to support the initiative of our own rayons, kolkhozes, and agricultural construction subdepartments. Each collective constructed one specific project, using local materials. There are now 145 brick and 4 prefabricated farmstead houses. As you see, they acted quickly and harmoniously."

A rally was held to mark the mass move. On the construction workers' behalf T. Druzhko presented the new residents of Ternopolskoye with a symbolic key, wholeheartedly saying:

"Good people, we have endeavored to do and have done all we could. I have been building for 20 years, but I cannot recall ever having constructed an entire village in a month. Be happy, dear people!"

Ternopolskoye is the first of 52 village being constructed in Kiev and Zhitomir Oblasts for the evacuees from the Chernobyl AES zone. By 1 October 7,250 farmstead houses with outbuildings and 200 sociocultural projects will have been commissioned.

"Construction workers from all the Ukrainian oblasts," V. Sinko, chairman of the Kiev Oblast Agroindustrial Committee, reported, "are participating in creating housing and sociocultural and consumer projects for the evacuees from the AES zone. Komsomol members in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Latvia, and Lithuania have sent 40 construction detachments. Some 2,500 apartment blocks and many sociocultural and consumer projects are already ready."

Construction workers in Cherkassy, Vinnitsa, Dnepropetrovsk, and other oblasts of the republic are preparing keys for new residents.

NUCLEAR SCIENTIST LEGASOV ON CHERNOBYL

DW261201 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 25 Aug 86 pp 104-105

[Interview with Soviet Nuclear scientist Valeriy Legasov, member of the USSR government committee investigating the Chernobyl disaster and co-author of the report on the accident -- inteviewer's name and date and place of interview not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Legasov, what was the purpose of the experiment which led to the terrible accident?

Legasov: Every nuclear power plant, including Chernobyl, has a reserve energy system, a diesel generator, which is supposed to supply power to the reactor in the event of an accident. It must start working in a few tenths of seconds. To be quite sure, the personnel wanted to check whether those tenths of seconds would be sufficient to restart the turbines following a reactor failure. That experiment, which in my view should not have been carried out in a power plant...

SPIEGEL: ...But where?

Legasov: Well, in the factory, by the engineers who build such generators. The test could also have been simulated. The experiment is not so terribly dangerous, provided the reactor is shut down, so that there is no steam. Then the electrical engineers can look at whatever they want. The tragedy was that the personnel did not shut down the reactor but blocked the automatic systems, which should have functioned during the experiment.

SPIEGEL: Why was the emergency cooling system also switched off?

Legasov: It is a complicated electrotechnical system. The diesel generator and the emergency cooling systems are on one and the same circuit in an accident.

SPIEGEL: It did not work for 12 hours.

Legasov: The personnel did that consciously, according to plan. The people suspected that the reactor would fill with water during the experiment. When the diesel generator is in operation, that means an accident, which requires the switching on of the emergency cooling system. They switched it off. That was a mistake. Then they forgot for several hours to switch it on again.

SPIEGEL: They forgot it?

Legasov: Yes, they forgot it.

SPIEGEL: Just like that?

Legasov: They thought the electrical engineers had the situation under control. Because the reactor had run down to zero, they assumed that the danger of radioactive contamination did not exist any longer. All their attention was focused on the accuracy of the electrotechnical procedure.

SPIEGEL: What defects in the reactor system led to the accident?

Legasov: According to the instructions interrupting the safety systems is prohibited. It requires the approval of no fewer than three people at different levels. However, it was technically relatively easy for plant personnel to switch off one safety system or another. There should have been a complicated procedure for each individual system, involving different codes and ciphers. That would have been better to keep things under control.

Second, the safety systems were not switched on automatically quickly enough after power had risen unexpectedly. Our regulations only provided for more or less normal conditions or more or less normal accidents. The quality of the safety measures was not sufficient.

SPIEGEL: Will the construction of that reactor type be changed now, and will an additional concrete casing be built?

Legasov: Quite a few additional safety measures are being introduced for the RBMK-type reactor. Others are being developed. The cupola is a problem. Our wear-resistant leakproof boxes, which cover dangerous points of the reactor where radioactive substances could escape during a normal accident, is equivalent to the Western concrete cupolas.

SPIEGEL: However, the roof covering the reactor was destroyed. Radioactivity was released and contaminated vast regions.

Legasov: The pipelines are only partially covered by the box. Everyting depends on the nature of an explosion. Given the power of the explosion, a concrete cupola would even have had negative effects. It could have been destroyed and could have damaged the adjoining blocks. In that case the dimension of the accident could have been even larger. Therefore, we should consider building even stronger cupolas than those that exist in the West. However, it is a problem of economy and expediency. Perhaps it would be cheaper to build nuclear power plants underground.

SPIEGEL: All the same, will there be concrete cupolas in the Soviet Union following Chernobyl?

Legasov: To improve the safety or reactors, we should not try to reinforce the structure. The point, rather, is to change the physical properties in the reactor zone: radioactivity should not be allowed to escape at all. We will have to do research on that.

SPIEGEL: Why is it taking so long to encase the destroyed reactor in concrete?

Legasov: I think we are progresing extremely quickly. Imagine the reactor and the immense radioactivity at its core. To be able to bury it, we require an accurate analysis of the destroyed plant. That takes time. That grandiose building must hold for hundreds of years.

SPIEGEL: PRAVDA criticized the shortage of concrete.

Legasov: There are certainly reasons for dissatisfaction in several fields. However, regarding the analysis, the planning, and the beginning of encasing the reactor in concrete, work is advancing acceptably fast. Part of the preparatory work is already done. Where previosuly we could only pass at great speed in protected vehicles, now we can walk around freely and talk. Achieving that in such a short time, is a success.

SPIEGEL: Would you permit another Chernobyl-type reactor ever to be built again?

Legasov: Prior to that terrible experience, I was never an advocate of that type of reactor. From the start I did not like it, for a number of physical and chemical reasons. Too much graphite and other possibly dangerous substances are accumulated there. However, many of its elements will also be contained in future types of reactors. I admit that several elements are excellent. I am saying that especially following the accident.

It is a different thing that the reaction time of the safety systems was not sufficient, that such a stupid act was possible, and that an engineer could switch off what he wanted to.

SPIEGEL: Do you believe that an accumulation of unfortunate circumstances caused the accident?

Legasov: Yes and no. A thorough analysis of the accident shows that if just one of those minor elements had not happened, there would have been no accident. On the other hand, the accident shows that engineers are wrong to omit even a hardly likely succession of events that might lead to an accident from their calculations.

SPIEGEL: That was what Western experts criticized about Soviet nuclear power plants. Events that are most unlikely to happen have not been adequately considered in the safety systems.

Legasov: We will have to see which aspects of that criticism are legitimate and which are not. We will have to examine it.

However, there is yet another problem. The safety systems of nuclear power plants and other fields are organized so that first, there is the project, then the weak spots appear. To abolish them, additional safety systems are created. The moment comes when the large number of safety systems again constitute a new danger of the whole project.

SPIEGEL: What conclusions would you draw?

Legasov: One lesson that Chernobyl has taught us is this: We should design systems that are automatically switched off as soon as there are any deviations from the given parameters. In Chernobyl we slipped on a banana peel, so to speak. We hurt ourselves. The pain forces us to reflect.

UKSSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REPRIMANDS MINISTERS

AU261328 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 19 Aug 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Council of Ministers -- To Hasten Restructuring, To Improve the Style and Methods of Work"]

[Text] Recently, the Ukrainain Council of Ministers Presidium listened to reports by Comrade V.I. Slinchenko, minister of consumer services; Comrade V.D. Ploshchenko, minister of housing and municipal services; and Comrade Yu. A. Bondar, minister of local industry, on the state of restructuring undertaken by the ministries in the style and methods of work in light of the decision of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congesses, and of the successive CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenums.

The adopted decision notes that the aforesaid ministries are slow in restructuring their work in line with the present requirements, and the measures taken by them in this direction have not been very effective. No radical changes for the better have taken place in the activity of ministerial boards, administrations, and sections. A brisk organizational activity has frequently been substituted by armchair and bureaucratic methods of leadership, by issuing many documents. The practice of petty tutelage over enterprises and organizations continues, and a significant amount of information is demanded from them.

Much time is being wasted in organizing and holding conferences, sessions, meetings, and seminars. Many leaders of enterprises and organizations are summoned to them. Field trips made by responsible workers are frequently ineffective and to not always seek to give practical assistance to enterprises. The level of executive discipline is still low, and there is no clear-cut system of control over the implementation of party and government decisions. The working people's letters are handled unattentively.

Such a style of work in the ministries adversely affects the activity of dependent enterprises and organizations, and the fulfillment of the production plans by branches.

The Ukrainian Ministries of Consumer Services and of Local Industry have failed to make full use of the new management conditions to adopt the achievements of scientific-technological progress, to increase the volume of production and to improve the quality of consumer goods and services to the population. The Ukrainian Ministry of Housing and Municipal Service pays no proper attention to issues concerning the repair and exploitation of housing resources, raising the efficiency of electric city transport, the economy of fuel, water, heat, and gas.

The ministeries do not make a profound economic analysis, lack planning in setting long-term problems concerning the development of branches, and are still poor in their work to eradicate mismanagement, book-doctoring practices, embezzlement of socialist property, bribery, and other abuses.

Comrade V.I. Slinchenko, minister of consumer services, has been reprimanded for failing to implement the decision of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers on restructuring the style and methods of work, to ensure improvements in the activity of the ministerial apparatus, and to take resolute measures to protect socialist property.

Comrade V.D. Ploshchenko, minister of housing and municipal services, has been reprimanded for failing to take measures necessary to eradicate armchair and bureaucratic methods of leadership in the work performed to repair and maintain housing resources, and to use fuel, water, heat, and gas in a thrifty way.

Comrade Yu. A. Bondar, minister of local industry, deserves a punishment for the shortcomings incurred, but in view of the fact that he has been working in this office a comparitively snort time, his attention was called to the insufficient responsibility of workers of the ministry's central apparatus and leaders of dependent enterprises and organizations for improving the style and methods of work, and for reducing paper work; to the low executive discipline, as well as to the existence of many enterprises which systematically fall short of the target for the output of consumer goods.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has obligated comrades V.I. Slinchenko, V.D. Ploshchenko, and Yu. A. Bondar in the shortest time possible to radically restructure the work of the ministers in light of the requirements of the April 1985 and the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenums, as well as the July 1986 plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The ministers have been requested to raise exactingness to workers of the ministerial central apparatuses and to increase the latters' responsibility for the state of affairs in branches, and for providing conditions necessary for labor collectives to work in a highly productive way; to abolish without delay unlawful accounts, to cut short the practice of summoning workers to board sessions, and to be more operative in giving assistance in the field. The need was pointed out to wage a resolute struggle against mismanagement, extravagance, and the embezzlement of socialist property, and to bring persons guilty of this to stern account. Instructions have been given to take steps to reinforce individual production sectors at enterprises and organizations with leading cadres.

RAZGULYAYEV ON RESISTANCE TO CHANGE IN KIRGHIZIA

PM261500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondent Yu. Razgulyayev report under the rubric "Party Life: How Restructuring Is Progressing": "Difficult Renovation"]

[Text] For many people in Talas Oblast the very modest results with which the "Krasnaya Zarya" Kolkhoz finished the last 5-year plan were quite unexpected.

They were accustomed to the farm setting the tone in socialist competition, the mastery of new techniques, and the cultural development of the countryside. In the 11th 5-Year Plan "Krasnaya Zarya" seemed to get its fair share of banners and other awards. But each year the farm found its work harder and more of a strain. Then a sharp decline generally set in. This customarily pacesetting farm failed to meet its target for milk and wool sales to the state and was one-third short of its meat target.

A particularly alarming situation arose in sheep-raising. Murrain and other diseases carried off one-fourth of the stock there in a single year. G. Volf, chief of the sheep-raising shop, was dismissed and Sh. Toktogulov, manager of the livestock unit, was severely punished. But the situation in this laggard section is not improving.

"And it won't improve until we stop this 'tail-chasing,' Kolkhoz Chairman V. Chemerisov said.

The "tails" expression is a familiar one understood by any chairman or director in Talas Oblast, and not just in Talas Oblast: People in Kirghizia well remember recent times when a "resounding figure" announced from a rostrum immediately became a target that was not subject to discussion and a main goal to be sought regardless of cost. [paragraph continues]

This happened particularly with the sheep population. The former republic leaders, in defiance of the opinion of scientists and practical workers, "pledged" to increase the output of mutton several times over in a matter of years. They chose what appeared the easiest way to achieve this, namely, increasing the number of sheep. But it turned out to be a dead end.

Despite his resistance, V. Chemerisov was nevertheless obliged to increase sheep numbers to 27,000, although there was no feed base, pasture, or accommodation available for them. Attempts were made to lessen the consequences of this reckless target, but the economy cannot be deceived. Whereas a few years ago one animal produced 25-16 kilos of meat per annum, last year the figure was just...7 kilos.

The chase to report victory led to Talas Oblast sovkhozes and kolkhozes losing around 1.5 million sheep -- the equivalent of two annual plans for mutton production -- in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Lamb production is no longer even enough to replenish the herd.

"We marked time for 5 years," T. Amanbayev, shepherd on Kirovskiy Rayon's "Rossiya" Sovkhoz, bitterly told an oblast party conference. "That is the price we have had to pay for our leaders' passivity and lack of principle."

Communists then spoke particularly pointedly about parasitism and the desire to grab as much as possible from the state.

Indeed, Talas Oblast, which was formed in 1980, long received quite considerable aid, and the credits and grants were very eagerly accepted from the state. In Leninpolskiy Rayon, for example, 5 out of 8 farms took out loans of between R5 million and R9 million, and for the oblast as a whole the total was around R150 million. Annual agricultural output, however, was almost R40 million less. That was the heavy legacy with which Kirghizia's youngest oblast entered the 12th 5-Year Plan.

It has to be said that the fresh wind of renewal that has blown since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum has also helped the inhabitants of Talas Oblast in many respects. Particularly those who refused to brook complacency and a desire to cover up shortcomings and varnish reality. At the report and election meetings and party conferences sharp, impartial criticism was already directed at leaders for whom a desire to please the boss rather than the interests of the work in hand was uppermost.

Communists in Manasskiy Rayon, for example, expressed a lack of trust in virtually all members of the party raykom bureau. First Secretary O. Aytkulov was dismissed for "serious shortcomings in his work." The composition of party committees in Kirovskiy, Toktogulskiy, and a number of other rayons has changed considerably.

Party organizations and farms are now mostly headed by honest, enterprising Communists who care about work. There is V. Melnichenko, for example, the new first secretary of the Manasskiy party raykom. His predecessors reduced sheep-raising to a mere trickle. It would have been possible to ask for adjustments and a slight postponement in order to raise the farms from their "prostrate position." But Valeriy Nikolayevich decided to do battle, to fight for every line and figure in the plan.

I visited the farms and spoke to the Communists. A way out had been found. Neglected tobacco barns had been standing there for almost 20 years. Barn, incidentally, is just a conventional description. In fact, durable buildings made of slag concrete or brick had been left empty. From every available rostrum the rayon's former leaders had ceaselessly asked for money to build new livestock units, ascribing the regular failure to meet plan targets to a shortage of premises. [paragraph continues]

Today, however, the inhabitants of Manasskiy Rayon have, without special outlay, adapted these "barns" as piggeries and duck sheds.

Matters have started moving. The cheap livestock units will soon begin producing their first output.

However, the burden accumulated through the tenacious habit of parasistism cannot be easily jettisoned at a stroke. This is felt particularly strongly in Kirovskiy Rayon. It became the habit there to write off thousands of hectares of perished wheat. There was always an explanation ready to hand: drought and lack of irrigation water. Yet dozens of wells lay idle in the fields.

Substantial changes were made to the customary picture this year. The Kirovskiy party raykom decided to focus attention on combating the water shortage. Leninopolski Rayon's inhabitants are persistently seeking out the forms of autonomous financing and ways of enhanching shepherds' accountability for safeguarding their stock best suited to them... Nevertheless it has to be acknowledged that the Talas Oblast inhabitants have merely taken the first few steps along the long and difficult road toward overcoming stagnation and eliminating the mistakes of past years.

The burden of past blunders and the inertia of bad management still remains great. The last overwintering period was a particularly clear and bitter reminder of this. It was unusually mild and warm in the Talas Valley. According to estimates, more feed than usual was procured. But animal losses through disease nevertheless grew at a threatening pace. By the beginning of the summer oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes had lost almost 100,000 sheep and 1,350 cattle.

At a session of the party obkom bureau some raykom secretaries tried in the old way to put all the losses down to objective difficulties.

"However, the main cause of our failure," E. Duyseyev, first secretary of the Talas party obkom, self-critically acknowledged, "should be sought in a lack of due exactingness toward those who stubbornly seek to outside explanations of their own blunders..."

Well said! I was immediately reminded of a meeting I had had with O. Baizbekov, first secretary of Talasskiy party raykom. The conversation was about why a rayon special farm -- a farm for the intensive fattening of cattle -- was producing virtually the lowest weight increases. The "fattened" bullocks there barely reach 270 kg.

"There is not enough feed, too little irrigated land, and spare parts for repairs are not forthcoming," the secretary reeled off in customary fashion.

Yet we were standing in a new complex, commissioned just 2 years back, on which the state had spent almost R4 million. The feed shop there had not operated since the very outset, an enormous workshop building was full of broken windows, and behind the fence lay machinery which was already out of commission. Yet no one, including the obkom, has called O. Baizbekov or A. Omuraliyev, director of the special farm, to account for this disgrace.

Incidentally, when the obkom does resort to stern measures, it often turns out to be merely a semblance of sternness. Dismissed cadres still often seem to wander from one leadership post to another.

Thus, D. Riskulov brought the "Talas" Sovkhoz to the brink of disaster, and received...a promotion. [paragraph continues]

He was appointed chairman of the Talas Rayon Agro-Industrial Association [RAPO]. Now the whole rayon has gone downhill, but the "unsinkable" Riskulov has resurfaced. Since the criticism voiced at a Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum and in the republic press, he has continued to lead a group concerned with procurement, storage, and processing of agricultureal products inside the RAPO.

For the party obkom and its secretary, B. Doolbekov, this method of "cadre training" is by no means an exception. A. Kamchibekov, director of the most backward sovkhoz in Manasskiy Rayon, was likewsie put forward for the post of RAPO chairman. And when his nomination was rejected by the raykom, that very important body remained without a leader for more than 18 months.

The republic organizations set no example either. The activity of O. Aytkulov in his post as first secretary of Manasskiy Raykom, led, as we know, to the collapse of many farms and to overreporting and misrepresentation.

"He did not even answer to us Communists," A. Kirichenko, member of the party raykom and milkmaid at the "Talas" Kolkhoz, said indignantly. "Five days before the conference he was quietly removed. Doubtless to be saved for a new leadership post...

"I have to say that at the time I thought the fears exaggerated: What could a former secretary severely reprimanded for such unsavory actions aspire to? But before 6 months passed Aytkulov also resurfaced...as chief of the Kirghiz SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee Administration for Stockraising Intensification and Output Procurement. There's 'restructuring' for you..."

No, the process of renewal under way in Talas Oblast and throughout the republic is not going easily or simply. Both inertia and covert resistance have to be overcome. But nevertheless the postplenum change shave opened up much more scope for resourceful leaders like V. Chemerisov, chairman of "Krasnaya Zarya" Kolkhoz, and Hero of Socialist Labor A. Nurzhanov, chairman of Lenin Kolkhoz, an innovators like T. Amanbayev, outstanding shepherd on the "Rossiya" Kolkhoz. They, rather than those who unthinkingly carry out any "instructions," are setting the tone in the oblast.

But the difficult start to the 5-year plan is also a real fact, which means that Talas Commmunists still have a good deal to do if they are to completely get rid of the burden of inertia and achieve the desired acceleration.

PERM OBKOM CHIEF RESPONDS TO SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA

PM260835 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 August 1986 First Edition carries on page 3 under the heading "On Prejudice" a feature consisting of a 1,500-word letter from B. Konoplev, first secretary of Perm CPSU Obkom, and a 1,000-word "editorial office commentary" on it. Konoplev's letter is in reply to an article published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA for 16 June 1986 under the heading "Where Are You?" in connection with the case of I.M. Troitskiy, former director of the Kama cable plant, which had criticized references to the case in a book written by Konoplev. Konoplev defends himself by admitting to an inadvertent inaccuracy in the book, while maintaining that on the whole the criticism of Troitskiy was justified. He reports that in discussing the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article, the Perm obkom bureau adopted a resolution "acknowledging the importance and urgency of the subject raised in the report 'where are you?'," and noting that Konoplev himself verbally "expressed regret" to Troitskiy about the mistake, but upholdng Troitskiy's dismissal from his post.

The editorial commentary which follows consists of an attack on Konopolev's letter and the Perm obkom's handling of the case. The commentary accuses the obkom of "prejudice" in assessing Troitskiy's activity and points to the dangers of "lack of self-criticism." The commentary concludes: "It is hard to decide what the party obkom's response reflects: ignorance of the realities, or conscious distortion of them. But neither can be regarded as a principled attitude toward criticism in the party press."

ROLE OF CRITICISM IN STATE DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

LD251635 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS — TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

Perhaps never before in the USSR everything done and achieved has been viewed so critically as now. Hardly a day passes without criticism, at times very acute, being made at workers' meetings and meetings of executives, appearing on newspaper pages, being made in broadcasts of the television and radio.

And this is understandable for a task of great importance is now faced by the country: to speed up considerably the social and economic development of soceity on the basis of achievements of scientific and technological progress. Much must be altered and perfected for this which, in its turn, is unthinkable without a critical assessment of what has been achieved.

People in the Soviet Union justifiably take pride in one of the most important achievements of socialism: complete employment of the population. There have been no unemployed in our country for over 50 years now. But the problem of employment, too, is now viewed critically. People are dissatisfied with how the workforce is used and wish it to achieve a greater effect.

The USSR has become the first country in the world where free medical aid has been introduced for all and in all cases, where there exists free education at every level, including university education, where there is an all-embracing system of state pensions. We take pride of all this, but we also sharply criticise the shortcomings of education in our country in order to make it better. Reforms are made in the general educational and specialized schools. The pension system is being supplemented and developed. And the same take place in every sphere. If one looks through Soviet newspapers for a day or two one would see the following thing. PRAVDA indicates serious shortcoming in the organizational structure of the agro-industrial complex. IZVESTIYA exposes profound flaws in the management of construction in the Soviet Union. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA sharply criticizes formalism in organizing a voluntary society for a sober way of life. The newspaper carries an open letter in which the minister of the industry of means of communication Eduard Pervyshin is asked for how long the enterprises that are controlled by the ministry will continue manufacturing inferior TV sets.

The newspapaers are now a true rostrum of the public opinion. It is difficult to describe more or less important questions and problems on which there is no debate in the press. There are no themes in the USSR now that are "taboo". No ministers and departments, republics and cities are outside criticism. There are no categories of managerial workers whose actions cannot be publicly discussed.

Very popular is the follow-up of newspaper reports containing answers to criticism and announcing measures taken on the basis of critical items that appeared in the press. The CPSU Central Committee in the recent months adopted decrees more than once on the basis of materials of the press.

PETROLEUM MINISTRY ANNOUNCES PLAN 'ACHIEVED'

LD211521 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] An important piece of news has come from the central office of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. In the past 24 hours the industry has achieved the planned figures, having extracted 1,622,800 metric tons of oil and gas condensate, which is 500 metric tons greater than the daily task.

As of today, the country's oil industry will be working ahead of schedule. The pace of work that has been taken up guarantees that. Collectives on the West Siberian fields are now competing to cope completely with the debts permitted to arise since the start of the year in the near future. Not just the Tyumen oilmen, but also their colleagues from Mangyshlak, Stavropol, the Ukraine, Tataria and Bashkiriya are taking part in this competition.

PRODUCTION OF EQUIPMENT FOR NEW REACTOR REPORTED

LD232205 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" Newscast Report over video by N. Chebotarev from the nuclear power engineering plant in Volgodonsk]

[Text] This gigantic new plant is gradually filling up with the noise of work and is being made operational. And this equipment -- large lathes with computer programming, finishing centers, and unique automatic lines -- is either already operating or is being assembled and will soon start to work here.

The production of this giant is also unique. Basically, this is the future of our nuclear power engineering industry. [video shows more shots of equipment, operators at control panels, then cuts to an interview with Deputy General Director of the plant V.N. Zabara -- identified by capitioned]

[Chebotarev] Viktor Nikolayevich, [Words indistinct] may one consider the start of production of a new kind of reactor?

[Zabara] Well, we are now in the fourth plant, it is one of the last, basic production plants of our work, where according to plan, the manufacture of a new kind of reactor is envisaged -- as you describe it. This is a fast-neutron reactor with a capacity of 800,000 kilowatts. Today we have started to manufacture the large-scale fitting out of this new kind or reactor. In general, in nuclear engineering there are high quality demands made on all products, but the evaluation norms have been greatly increased and the demands made of this reactor have been greatly increased. For this reason, it is natural, that is, we are also undertaking special preparatory work.

A cooperation agreement was signed the other day between the collective of Atom-mash and the Beloyarsk AES, which the Atom-mash workers will supply with the unique equipment.

PAVLOV REVIEWS GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS STATISTICS

PM260834 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "An August With Plenty of Work"]

[Excerpt] According to statistics from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, as of Monday 11 August 50.9 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut in the country and 47.4 million hectares had been threshed — that is, 93 percent of the cut area.

A total of 71.1 million hectares of sown and natural grass crops have been cut. Some 60.7 million metric tons of hay have been procured — 75 percent [of the plan]; 59.3 metric tons of haylage — 90 percent; and 46.9 million metric tons of straw, 4.3 million metric tons of dried feed, and 23 million metric tons of silage.

From days of old the people have given August various names: the month of the sickle, of gathering, and of laying in and, in the Vladimir region, the month of plenty — that is, when everything is in abundance. And so it is; there is plenty of agricultural work in the last summer month. At present the harvest is in progress in central Russia and the Baltic region, is coming to an end in the Ukraine and Belorussia, and is beginning in the east of the country. Winter crops are already being sown in the RSFSR and the preparation of the soil for the next harvest is developing on an increasingly broad scale. Intensive work is also in progress in feed crop areas. Vegetable, fruit, and potato procurement is gathering pace. The Ukraine, North Caucasus, and Central Chernozem Region have begun harvesting corn for silage.

Over the past week 9.8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops have been cut; this is 1.6 million hectares more than in the previous week. The increase has mainly been provided by farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone and the Volga Region.

The Non-Chernozem Zone has cut 2.6 million hectares of grain in a week, whereas it cut only 3.6 million hectares over the period from the beginning of the harvest through 4 August. After a slow start, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Bryansk, Orel, Ryazan, and Tula Oblasts and the Mordovian and Mari ASSR's have now increased their pace. At the same time, farms in Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Ivanovo, and Kirov Oblasts and the Tatar ASSR still appear unwilling in their involvement in the harvest. What is more, in the Tatar ASSR and Kirov Oblast there is a long gap between the harvesting and threshing. The RSFSR's Central Region has had good weather for a long time now and so reference to unfavorable harvesting conditions are totally inappropriate. Everything depends on organization, and it is not as it should be everywhere.

Take Gorkiy Oblast. By 2 August all of its rayons had begun harvesting. Agroindustrial specialists made the following calculations: Each combine would be responsible for 135 hectares. Given the present yield, the harvesting of winter crops could be completed in 7-8 days and that of spring crops in 12-15 days. The grain should therefore be threshed by this Saturday. These are the calculations. And in practice? By 11 August they had threshed 519,000 hectares of the total 1.1 million hectares of crops. It is quite clear that the farms will not make the deadline set by the agroindustrial specialists. And then the rain will begin, you see, the harvest will drag on, and losses will increase. [passage omitted]

ANDREYEV CONSIDERS PROGRESS OF HARVESTING WORK

PM261210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[O. Andreyev "Agricultural Review": "To Preserve What Has Been Grown"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 18 August grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 58 million hectares -- 53 percent of the area -- and threshed on 54.2 million hectares. some 63.9 million metric tons of hay, 63.4 million metric tons of haylage, and 4.6 million metric tons of grass meal have been procured. The harvesting of potatoes, vegetables, and fruits and preparations for the next harvest are continuing. Fall plowing has been carried out on 12.3 million hectares, tilling of fallow land is being completed, and winter crops are being sown.

Strenuous work is being done in the grain fields. The mass sale of grain to the state is taking place. The motherland's granaries are being filled daily. The working people of Stavropol and Krasnodar Krays and Belgorod, Orel, Kursk, and Lipetsk Oblasts are making a great contribution to this. Successfully fulfilling the first commandment, they have efficiently organized the mass delivery of grain to elevators. At the same time, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in a number of oblasts are evading sales of grain to the state and stockpiling it on threshing floors. There are many such farms in Saratov, Penza, Poltava, Sumy, and certain other oblasts. Thus, farms in Saratov Oblast's Balashovskiy Rayon had sold only 23,000 metric tons of grain by the second half of August. At the same time, more than 100,000 metric tons of grain has piled up of threshing floors. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Ulyanovsk, Ryazan, cherkassy, and Rovno oblasts have threshed several times more peas than the planned volume of sales to the state, but hardly any peas are being delivered to elevators. This is a gross violation of the plan.

In recent days the front line of the harvest has advanced into eastern parts of the country. Feed procurement is continuing everywhere. The time to lay down silage has come. Green crops are flowing from the fields on many Ukranian farms. More than 11,000 comprehensive mechanized detachments are doing the work. Wide use is being made of such progressive methods as the procurement of moist corn grain and combined and conserved silage with ears. At the same time, there are delays over cutting grasses in Kurgan and Perm Oblasts.

Too little feed has been laid in store on Moldavian and Uzbek SSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Of course, the drought which affected some of the land there took its toll. but that is not all. A number of Uzbek farms have poorly organized the grass harvest and violate the grass cutting times. They can still make up for lost time and lay in more coarse feed and silage.

Rural working people now have more potential for harvesting and preserving everything that has been grown. For the first time the entire production process from the field to the plant is in the hands of a single boss -- the agroindustrial committee. This is particularly important for work with industrial crops such as sugar beets, flax, cotton, and sunflowers. Skillful use is being made of the new potential in many regions, and cooperation among all subdivisions is efficiently being arranged.

Long-stemmed flax, for example, is being harvested better than in past years. It is being harvested at a high rate on Ukrainian, Belorussian, and Kalinin and Gorkiy Oblast farms. [passage omitted]

FEDOROV ASSESS MID-AUGUST HARVEST PROGRESS

PM261044 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 1

[S. Fedorov "Agricultural Review": "Harvesting and Sowing Simultaneously"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, as of Monday 18 August grain and pulses (excluding corn) had been cut on 58 million hectares in the country or 53 percent of the total area, and threshed on 54.2 million hectares or 93 percent of the cut area. Corn had been harvested from 4.8 million hectares or 23 percent of the area sown. Flax had been pulled on 465,000 hectares or 47 percent of the area. Winter sowing was under way on farms in seven union republics.

Active feed procurement continued. By the aforementioned date 63.9 million metri tons of hay or 79 percent of the plan had been procured, 63.4 million metric tons of haylage or 96 percent of the plan had been laid in, 4.6 million metric tons of grass meal and other dehydrated feed had been produced, and 35 million metric tons of silage had been laid in.

In August all types of different jobs coincide in the country's field's as it were. There is grain harvesting and flax pulling, vegetable picking and early potato lifting, and in northern and eastern rayons the optimum periods for wintering sowing have either arrived or are about to begin. Probably no other month in the agricultural calendar knows such pressure of work. And it is necessary to hurry. Fewer and fewer fine days remain before the fall bad weather sets in.

During the past week the grain harvest front has moved further north and east. The harvest is gathering momentum in the Urals and the West Siberian and East Siberian Regions of the RSFSR, and cutting of grain has started in southern rayons of Kustanay, Turgay, Tselinograd, and Pavlodar Oblasts. The harvest promises to be good here, but ripening is delayed -- the cool summer has failed to provide the necessary warmth. The grain is ripening a week or 10 days later than usual, which leaves less time for cutting and threshing. Agricultural workers understand this well and are therefore preparing themselves carefully for the harvest.

The whole country is giving eastern regions considerable assistance in the harvest with machinery and cadres. Suffices it to say that more than 15,000 combine operators from the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, and the Baltic republics have arrived in northern oblasts of Kazakhstan alone. This has made it possible to man harvesting and transport detachments and links with machine operators for 2-shift working. Many of them will operate under the terms of collective contracts and compete for the highest yield of threshed grain.

However, this kind of assistance makes great demands on local agroindustrial organs. The work and cooperation between all the components of the harvest process must be organized and coordinated so as to avoid breakdowns and idle time. Many farms have set themselves the task of coping with the grain harvest within the shortest possible time. If this is achieved, losses will be avoided and everything that has been grown will be preserved. Real opportunities for this exist.

In the Non-Chernozem Zone the grain harvest is in full swing. True, during the last few days rain has affected its progress. During the past week grain has been cut on 1.3 million hectares here (just over 9 percent) and threshed on 1.4 million hectares. This pace can hardly be considered satisfactory, espcecially as only just over half the sown area has been harvested. [paragraph continues]

At the same time we have received many reports indicating that machinery is idling because of breakdowns and the daily output per combine on some farms is less than 3-4 hectares. Farms in Perm, Kostroma, and Yaroslavl Oblasts are especially behind with the grain harvesting. Yet the slow pace of the harvesting may mean losing part of the relatively good [neplokhoy] harvest that has been grown here.

Farms which have completed the grain harvest continue selling grain to the state. Farmers in Odessa Oblast have delivered more than 700,000 metric tons of strong and valuable wheat, which is almost double the amount envisaged in the plan. Lipetsk Oblast farms report the fulfillment of their grain sales pledges. Grain growers in Orenburg Oblast, where the harvest is in full swing, have begun selling grain toward their second million metric tons. However, not everywhere do grain sales proceed in an organized fashion. Thus, for instance, at the Sharanskiy and Michurinskiy sovkhozes in Sharanskiy Rayon in Bashkiria up to 1,000 metric tons of peas have accumulated at threshing floors at each farm and only 10-20 metric tons have been dispatched to elevators. The sales are also being delayed at many other farms, despite the fact that this can spoil the grain, which is frequently stored in the open.

The hot weather in the south of the European part of the country and the Lower Volga Region has speeded up the ripening of vegetables, cucurbits, and fruits. The mass harvest of tomatoes, peppers, aubergines, and marrows and their delivery to the unionwide network is under way here. By the beginning of the second 10 days of August 122,000 more metric tons of vegetables and 82,000 more metric tons of fruit had been purchased than by this date last year.

As I was told at the USSR Gosagroprom, following Moscow's example, fruit and vegetable bazaars and markets are organized weekly in Tbilisi, Yerevan, Kiev, Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Minsk Brest, Stavropol, Rostov-na-Don, Saratov, and other cities, with the active participation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This has made it possible to considerably improve supplies of vitamin-rich products to the population.

In the Non-Chernozem Region, in the Urals and in West Siberia the most advantageous time for winter sowing has come. By 18 August winter crops occupied 3.6 million hectares in the RSFSR. This is slightly more than last year. But by no means are all farms managing to complete this work during the optimum periods. Thus in the Volga-Vyatka Region it is time to complete the sowing, but winter crops occupy only 36 percent of the area allocated here. And what is even worse is that one-fourth of the area allocated to these crops has not even been plowed yet. Delays may result in lower yields next year.

Work is continuing on the feed fields. Farms in Moldavia and southern and central rayons of the RSFSR have begun harvesting corn for silage. Second and third mowings of grass are being carried out. All crop farming byproducts must be utilized to build up the feed stocks. The creation of the preconditions for normal livestock wintering remains one of the main tasks both in August and in September.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 25-26 AUG REPORTED

LD270126 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 25-26 August. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 August

Mass harvesting of potatoes has begun in Tuva earlier than usual.

About 3,000 hectares of the autonomous republic's productive lands are set aside for potatoes. (0030)

Altay machine operators have cut grain on one-third of the area sown to grain, 1.5 million hectares, and the harvest is gaining speed there in the sunny weather. Threshing of rye and bean crops is nearly complete and the sowing of winter crops is nearing an end. The main focus is now on harvesting spring wheat. The state has helped Altay with harvest equipment and vehicles. However, it is difficult to make productive use of it due to a shortage of oil for combines, tractors and large-load capacity Kamaz vehicles. The Altay grain growers are also being badly let down by the collectives of Noginsk and Saransk works which have failed to provide the necessary spare parts. (1300)

The grain harvesting in Kirgizia has moved from the hot valleys to the cooler mountain areas. Already 70 percent of the whole area has been harvested. On the average, the grain farmers of the mountain region are threshing 24 quintals of grain from each hectare. (1330)

The majority of farms in Moldavia have fulfilled their plans for supplies of vegetables to all-union stocks. The republic's vegetable farmers have pledged to produce over 1,300,000 metric tons of vegetables this year. (2130)

Grain is being harvested in Tselinograd Oblast. Grain crops have been reaped on the first 200,000 hectares. In the southern districts, the grain is being threshed. (2230)

Mass sowing of winter wheat began today in Orel Oblast. Mironovskaya-808 and Zarya varieties are being planted. (2230)

26 August

The comprehensive testing of mechanisms and manipulators has begun at the new pressing and welding building of the Kishinev tractor works. Improved tractor cabins will be manufactured here. Incidentally, the Kishinev Tractor T-70-S lost its quality mark because of its inadequate cabin. The Odessa and Volgograd design institutes are helping the tractor works set up the new production section fitted with modern equipment. (0204)

Half a million hectares of grain have been harvested in Altay Kray. (Moscow TV 0400)

About 750,000 metric tons of newly harvested grain have so far been delivered to the state by the agricultural workers of Bashkiriya. This is approximately one-third of the plan. (0801)

The grain harvest has begun in Turgay Oblast where grain covers over 2 million hectares. (1000) Mass harvesting of corn and sunflower for silage has begun in Mordovia where hay procurement is also continuing. (1100)

Belorussia is making its second cut of feed grasses. About 10 quintals of feed units have now been laid in per head of cattle. Another 1 million metric tons of hay and almost 1.5 million tons of haylage must be laid in by the end of the season, while in a number of rayons in Brest, Mogilev and Grodno Oblasts reserves are not being fully used and rates for feed procurement have fallen. (1300) Harvesting of corn for grain has started in Northern Uzbekistan, on farms in Karakalpak ASSR and Syrdarinsk Oblast. Harvesting is now underway in all the climatic zones of the republic. The harvest has already been collected from one-third of the fields sown. In total 150,000 metric tons of grain have been harvested. (1904)

FURTHER COVERAGE OF AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

LD261422 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Aug 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Tasks in building up production of grain have been examined at a zonal conference in Dnepropetrovsk. Those taking part in it examined successes and failures in mastering intensive technologies. By the example of the front-ranking farms they have studied ways of raising the fertility of soils and increasing yields of agricultural crops, and defined specific measures to raise the stability of grain farming, to increase, the production of grain in the Ukraine and in Moldavia through the further intensification of the industry.

Those taking part in the conference visited the fields and facilities of farms in the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast and the Dnepr Scientific and Production Association where they looked at a range of machines and studied experience in the cultivation of crops using intensive technology. During the visits to the farms great attention was paid to the procurement of fodder and preparations for winter in livestock farming.

Taking part in the work of the conference was Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [video shows group of about 20 to 30 men walking around farm facilities; the Dnepr scientific and production association; Nikonov can be identified in a group of people shown walking]

WORK TO REPAIR TORNADO DAMAGE CONTINUES

LD261743 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Penza Oblast: The work on eliminating the consequences of natural calamity -- the tornado that last week hit the territory of three rayons -- is continuing. According to preliminary calculations, material loss is approximately R8 million. More than 400 installations, including homes, were either fully or partially destroyed. Dozens of kilometers of electrical and radio and telephone lines were put out of action. Teams from the neighboring Saratov Oblast came to help restore electric power plants. Help is also coming from Moscow Oblast and from the Ukraine. Housing for those who remained homeless is being constructed at faster rates. Animal breeding facilities are being restored. As was reported to our correspondent in the Penza hydrometeorological service, tornados of such strength, when the wind speed reached 70 meters per second, were only observed on the oblast's territory twice in this century, at the end of the thirties and at the end of the fifties.

KAZAKH IMPLEMENTATION OF FOOD PROGRAM CRITICIZED BY OPSU

LD270843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of work by party, local soviet and economic organs of Kazakhstan in fulfilling the tasks of the food program and guaranteeing accelerated and steady development of livestock breeding. The decision which has been adopted notes that despite great natural economic opportunities in Kazakhstan and the significant material, technical and financial aid to agriculture form the state, livestock breeding is being conducted at a low level.

The tasks of the food program for producing meat, milk and other products are not being fulfilled. Extensive methods of developing livestock breeding have taken root in the republic.

The stagnation in the industry is a consequence of the fact that the Communist party of Kazakhstan Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers allow serious miscalculations in the leadership of this industry. Many leaders of ministries and departments and of party, local and economic organs in the oblasts and rayons show inerita in resolving the fundamental problems of developing livestock breeding.

The document outlines steps to rectify the situation which has come about.

The CPSU Central Committee decision will be published in full in the press.

TESTING OF NEW HARVESTER BEGINS IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD261456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Testing of the new wide-cut harvester "Step" has started near Pavlodar in Kazakhstan. Production of these machines is defined in the basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development. The new harvesters cut grain three times more quickly. Good working conditions are provided for the machine operators, with the cabins equipped with comfortable seats and air conditioning. Windows that can easily be darkened ease the bright summer sun. When working normally the machine replaces several combines. The "Step" is unique in many respects. The universal, high-productivity machine was made in less than a year with the involvement of more than 100 enterprises and many ministries and departments.

Unfortunately, the acceleration which was achieved through great effort is being lost in the final stage. The quality of the manufacturing enterprises' work is low. At the same time representatives of the Krasnoyarsk Combine Works, which produces unreliable units for the "Step", are not present at the tests; nor, are the representatives of other enterprises for whom there have been many complaints present. The collective of the Pavlodar Tractor Works association has not completed assembly of the first consigned of "Step" sets. A further 450 sets are due to be produced by the end of the year. It is very important that the necessary changes are promptly made to the unit so that reliable machines that the farmers are impatiently awaiting might go out onto the country's fields next year.

IMPACT OF FIELD PROTECTION STRIPS NOTED

LD261436 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Aug 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; video report by station correspondent I. Petkov, identified by screen caption, from Shishkonskiy Sovkhoz in Moldavia showing farmland, irrigation equipment and irrigation being carried out]

[Text] [Petkov] The Shishkanskiy Sovkhoz is one of the few that retain the old field protection strips and plant new ones. Within them orcards and vineyards bear better fruit and without noticeable differences from year to year; and the grain yields are greater as well.

[Unidentified farmer] This kind of field protection and the intensive technology which we have introduced this year for the first time has enabled us to produce 70 quintals of winter wheat on average from each hectare.

[Petkov] But the neighbors achieved a third less wheat under identical conditions but with the field unprotected against the dry wind. There is no need to prove the value of wooded strips to arid Moldavia. So how did it transpire that nearly 15,000 hectares of planted areas of this type have been destroyed in recent years? There are many subjective reasons; when some boss concerns himself with the momentary advantage and increases the area planted at the expense of field protection plants, and often he is not the one who saw to it that they were created. But most of the strips turned out simply to be in the way when irrigation equipment was set up. The wide-reach Fregat installations did not fit into the gap between the wooded areas, for the shortest Fregat -- the 12-tower version -- occupies an area with a diameter of approximately 650 meters. The others are wider. Obviously this is forcing people to ignore the instructions issued in 1972 by the USSR ministers of land reclamation and water resouces and of agriculture regarding the rules for implementing agricultual and forestry land-improvement works in the country. Among other things, it determines that the distance between field protection strips must not exceed 600 meters. Compare this with the minimum reach of the Fregat installations which is 50 meters greater than that distance. This kind of contradiction is dooming hundreds of kilometers of wooded field protection strips.

UZBEKISTAN HARVEST AFFECTED BY 'SEVERE DROUGHT'

LD262043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Farmers in Kashaka-Darya oblast of Uzbekistan are waging a struggle for the harvest in conditions of severe drought. Our correspondent (Mukhtar Ganiyev) reports:

It is still the height of summer in Uzbekistan, and here on the Karshi Steppe gardens and parks have turned yellow. There was a warm winter without precipitation, a spring with no rains, and the evergreen foothills, pastureland and 20,000 hectares of cereal crops on dry-farming land have burnt up over an enormous area.

I travelled hundreds of kilometers today through the Guzarskiy, Kamashinskiy, Chirakchinskiy, Dekhkanabadskiy and Kasanskiy rayons. This region has been particularly severely affected by the drought. The once full rivers Kashak-Darya and Urya-Darya, which are the main water sources of these places, are now small, meandering streams. The Pachkamar and Chimkurgan reservoirs are empty. According to calculations by specialists, farmers will not obtain the intended harvest from one third of the oblast's cotton plantations. But there is no panic among the people. Normal work is taking place on the fields and on stockbreeding farms.

The State Agro-Industrial Committee in the oblast is restructuring its production in this situation. It has been decided that, by raising yield levels in unaffected areas, state plans will not be disrupted. This is what (Aman Suyarovich Suyarov), chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee in Kashaka-Darya oblast, said about this.

[Begin Suyarov recording] The State Agro-Industrial Committee has organized, first and foremost, round-the-clock delivery of machinery, drinking water and essential foodstuffs to the inhabitants of these rayons. We have sunk more than 200 artesian wells over 2 months, but this water is not enough. It has been decided that there will be (?no losses) of livestock. People are putting the water from the artesian wells on the fields of fodder crops. The majority (?of the livestock) has been driven away for high-mountain pasturing. With the help of the country's farmers, people are doing everything possible in these rayons to eliminate the consequences of the drought. [end recording]

SALYUT-7 COSMOS-1686 CHANGES SPACE ORBIT

LD231127 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent reports for Mission Control Centre:

The "Salyut-7" - "Cosmos-1686" orbital complex on August 22 changed its orbit. Its parameters are:

"The maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 492 kilometres,

The minimum distance from the surface of the earth -- 474 kilometres,

The period of revolution -- 94 minutes,

The inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

The correction of the orbit was made with the help of the propulsion units of the station and the satellite ship "Cosmos-1686."

The Mission Control Centre is processing the incoming telemetric information.

NEW FUEL FROM WASTE FOR POWER PLANTS

LD261936 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" Newcast: V. Pidchenko video report]

[Text] Kharkov oblast power industry workers are successfully preparing themselves for the forthcoming winter. This is Zmiyev GRES, the Ukrain's heat and power plant, with a capacity of 2400 megawatts. Last winter, due to irregular coal deliveries, frequently it was not on full load. This had negative consequences for the work of its numerious customers. Now, for the first time in the world, a high-ash anthracite, simply, slurry, began to be used here as fuel. This is none other than waste from concentration plants, a low-grade material of which several million metric tons already have been stockpiled on the Donbass slag heaps alone.

The technology for burning such waste is fairly complicated. It has been worked out by the specialists from the all-Union Thermal Technology Institute, from the Soyuztekhenergo Production Association and by the Ukrainian power industry workers. It makes it possible to save very large quantities of the fuel that is in short supply. An opportunity has come to create the essential reserves of high-grade coal at the situation's yard by using slurry such as this during the summer months. The calculation here is that during the winter time, the GRES can operate in a stable manner and to full capacity.

[A.G. Navrotskiy, director general of the Kharkovenergo Association identified by caption] -- [Begin video recording] It is difficult to overestimate the solution of this question. Last winter, too, we experienced fuel shortages. This year, in view of the Chernobyl AES accident, the role of heat and power electric power stations is seeing us through this winter has been enhanced considerably. Naturally, the process of burning this low-grade fuel is very complicated; the station is not operating on full load.

In order for the station to operate on full load using this coal, we need the speediest possible reconstruction of the electric power station. A whole number of technological problems concerned with the burning of this fuel has already been resolved at our station and at some other Ukrainian electric power stations. We now need only one thing: a decision by the State Planning Committee and the Council of Ministers -- without waiting for the plans for the reconstruction of the entire electric power station -- to commence reconstruction unit by unit, according to the blueprints.

This will make it possible, already during the next year, to increase the burning of these low-grade types of coal and to save quality fuel to an even greater extent so that it may be used by the country's power industry. [end recording]

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATION WITH ASTRON -- The center for space communications located in the city of Yevpatoriya on the Black Sea has conducted another communications session with the Soviet unmanned observatory "Astron," put into orbit more than 3 years ago. Our reporter has been told at the center that "Astron" explored 130 stars and galaxies. It discovered and unusually high content of wolfram and lead in the atmosphere of many stars [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Aug 86 LD]

LASER CENTER IN TBILISI -- A laser center has been set up under the auspices of the Physics Institute of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences in Tbilisi. One of its first developments is a method for machining metal, used for manufacturing cutting tools. It has already been introduced in industry. This production process halves the time spent on machining, and drastically improves quality of output. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 19 Aug 86 LD]

SPECIALIST TRAINING COMPLEX -- In Leningrad a study scientific-production complex has been founded to train specialists in the field of information systems and the automation of research. It has united the creative potential of scientists and teachers from the Ulyanov-Lenin Electro-technical Institute, fellows of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Information Technology and Computer Science and specialists from the Krasnaya Zarya scientific production association. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Aug 86 LD]

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27 AUG FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD272204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1913 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Press conference on Soviet peace initiatives and Soviet-U.S. relations at USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center on 27 August chaired by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Valentin Falin, chairman of the board of APN; and Academician Vitaliy Goldanskiy, member of the Committee of Scientists in Struggle for Peace and Against Nuclear Threat and chief editor of KHIMIYA VYSOKIKH ENERGIY magazine -- recorded]

[Text] [Gerasimov] Comrades, ladies and gentlemen. Today's press conference is devoted to the theme: the new Soviet peace initiatives and Soviet-U.S. relations. Taking part in the press conference are Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, Academician and director of the Institute of the United States of America and Canada; Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, chairman of the board of APN; and Vitaliy Iosifovich Goldanskiy, Academician and member of the Committee of Scientists in the Struggle for Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat and chief editor of the KHIMIYA VYSOKIKH ENERGIY magazine. Academician Arbatov will make some introductory remarks:

[Arbatov] I think the question might arise for those attending of why, indeed, 2 days after the last one, there is another press conference on a fairly similar theme. First of all it is because it is a very important theme. We are indeed at an historic crossroads, and whether we go along the path of reducing armaments and ensuring genuine security -- and in our day and age these concepts in practice amount to the same thing -- or whether we enter upon a period of a totally unrestricted arms race and genuine nuclear chaos, will depend on the decisions adopted in the very near future. The problem is a large and complex one and is very important, and undoubtedly it merits not only one, and not two, but indeed a host of press conferences, discussions, and a broad and open [otkrytyy] dialogue, because, however everything ends, I think it will be a shameful thing if a sorry end awaits us through misunderstandings and ignorance of what we could explain to each other on particular issues.

The second reason is that in our view Soviet policy has, in the United States and certain other Western countries, become the object of massive disinformation and fairly malicious distortions both on the part of governments and also, I must unfortunately say, on the part of the mass media. The latest Soviet proposals have even been running into a kind of conspiracy of silence. Just imagine for yourselves a mirror-image situation where the United States has not been conducting nuclear explosions for a year and is saying moreover that it is extending this great nuclear fast for a further half-year, and meanwhile the Soviet Union is continuing to explode one bomb after another and its mass information media are simply keeping silent about this. I can imagine what biblical wrath the U.S. press, television, and radio would be pouring upon us from day to day, and probably rightly so. Here we have a completely different situation.

In this regard there is silence and people are afraid to write about us and about what we are saying and doing. Altogether, all the signs are that the administration has seriously gotten at the mass information media and that now support for the administration's line, or at least nonopposition to it, has become something like a test of loyalty. People are probably having to keep silent under the threat that they will be accused of anti-Americanism. By all accounts, when it comes to questions of security and foreign policy, the press and television there are kept on such short rations that it is difficult for them to say anything sensible.

I think that otherwise they would not seize so greedily on every word spoken by Mr Larry Speakes.

It is as if, at his innumerable briefings, he were serving up juicy, fresh steaks, and not naked bones that long ago were picked bare many times. Now a few words on the substance of the matter: It is becoming clearer all the time that the cessation of nuclear explosions is not a measure of secondary importance. It is not a political gesture, or even simply a symbol of goodwill. It is, rather, a major and highly important practical step -- I emphasize that -- a practical step toward stopping the nuclear arms race and abolishing the nuclear threat.

The fact is that the nuclear tests being carried out today have nothing to do with the deterrence with which they are constantly justified. They have nothing to do with the declarative doctrines to which loyalty is constantly being sworn in the United States. The quantity of already-tested nuclear weapons that has been stockpiled is such that if we reduce it not only two-fold, but threefold, fourfold, and fivefold, we would still have more than enough left for deterrence. If any doubts remained on this score, I think they must have been dispelled since the disaster at Chernobyl.

No: Tests are being carried out today, not in order to develop weapons of deterrence, but to develop weapons with which they intend to wage -- and hope to win -- a nuclear war, contrary to all the declarations that both these things are impossible. This has been said both verbally and in writing. In Geneva the U.S. President signed, during the summit meeting, a statement saying he agrees that nuclear war cannot be waged and that there will be no victors. That is really the only purpose of continuing the tests. All the other explanations, the difficulty of verification, the problem of reliability, or the supposed superiority of the Soviet Union, are entirely without foundation. Regarding all these problems, my colleagues and I are willing -- if it is of interest to the audience -- to give the appropriate answers, as well as answers to whatever other questions you may have.

[Gerasimov] Thank you, Gennadiy Arkadyevich. Now may we have your questions, please.

[Unidentified GDR correspondent] If the United States participates in the moratorium on nuclear explosions, what possibilities will this open up for improving relations between the Soviet Union and the United States?

[Falin] As you know, last November in Geneva, General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan of the United States acknowledged the need for concrete measures to improve Soviet-U.S. relations as part of the process of improving the world situation as a whole. It was agreed in this connection that efforts by both sides would be undertaking in the interests of stopping the arms race on earth and preventing an arms race in space. It was envisaged that at a meeting which it was intended -- and is still intended -- to hold in 1986, these joint and unilateral efforts would be reviewed so that we might consolidate the positive result and move on from there. Speaking during his trip to the Far East, Mikhail Sergeyevich drew attention to the fact that there was no agreement to meet in any case, regardless of the situation and regardless of what the sides were doing, simply in order to get together. We see no point in meeting just for the sake of meeting.

Naturally, when it comes to solving problems, the state selects those where conditions are ripe, where the best prerequisites exist for asserting, not in words but in deeds, that which is positive and for the sake of which the efforts are being undertaken.

[Falin] Today the question of halting nuclear weapon tests is a technically and politically simple question. It is simple because for 1 year now the Soviet Union has not been conducting tests and simple because there is a need, first and foremost for goodwill on the part of the United States in order to resolve this question.

[Arbatov] I'd like to add a couple of words: Well, you see, it's good that the Moyseyev ensemble will travel to the United States. Americans, after a long break, will probably watch it with pleasure. An exchange has begun between scientists -- not without resistance from the American Government to begin with -- but now cooperation is somehow reviving, and all of this -- but behind such concrete, partial, and positive phenomena, we can't lose sight of the main issue: that on the main question, Soviet-American relations have not improved, but also that movement is continuing in a dangerous direction, in the direction of worsening relations. This concerns the arms race, this concerns regional conflicts, the behavior of the United States in the international arena -- this policy of globalism -- and if you like, even the rhetoric we hear from the United States, and it's difficult to imagine -- take a look at what still lies ahead this year: On the eve of the opening of the UN General Assembly they'll be sending Soviet employees at the UN Mission out of the United States. How America plans meetings -- I can't imagine how that can be. To tell the truth it ought to take place either a couple of weeks after America leaves the SALT treaty -- which its government promised -- or on the eve of that withdrawal? Well, what can one talk about in these conditions? An offensive is underway on all the conditions of even those modest limitations on the arms race -- which were created by already existing treaties -- in order to torpedo the very possibility of talks. This creates great difficulties, and therefore the moment is very important and I think that those certain positive factors that are to be found somewhere on the periphery of relations -- they are welcome and may there be more of them, but in no way can they take the place of this thing.

[Gerasimov] If the United States once again gets military activity underway, in Libya for example, what will the reaction of the USSR be and will the moratorium be halted? This question is asked by the first channel of FRG Television.

[Arbatov] Well you see, when at the time that first piratical act was carried out against Libya, we did not break off the moratorium. We cancelled the meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze. I'm not going to start guessing about what will happen now. I hope all the same that it will not be repeated.

[Falin] I'd like to add that if we talk about the attitude of the Soviet side towards the concentration of American forces in the area of the Mediterranean and the pointed concentration against Libya, then naturally not one state that responsibly approaches the questions of peace and security can welcome such a development of events and cannot remain indifferent to it. We're talking about the latest military demonstration and a typical demonstration of force, a typical build-up of American efforts at sabre-rattling, which of course destabilizes the situation, not only in that region, but also in a wider sense.

[Unidentified correspondent] A question from Czechoslovak television. What, in your view, will be the reaction of the Soviet Union in the event that the United States of America stops observing the SALT II treaty?

[Arbatov] Well, you see, this will be a blow to all the conditions of the treaties. Strictly speaking, in America too many people understand that in direct terms this will be a greater loss even to the interests of the United States than to the Soviet Union.

In this treaty the main restrictions on the Americans were included in a 2-year protocol, which has long expired, and on us they are in the treaty itself, and are observed. So the direct result will be that we will have the opportunity of, very rapidly and at the cost of small expense, increasing our strategic forces, and I am not sure that the United States will be given anything. This forms the basis for the partial opposition in the United States to this step. The political consequences, however, will be very bad -- I don't see how one can talk about the United States wanting a reduction in nuclear weapons, starting with the liquidation of those modest restrictions that have already been set out for this. Of course, this will create difficulties for the whole dialogue and for all (?proposed) meetings.

[Falin] There are two sides to the question you are asking, what comes after the restrictions of SALT II expire, and the wider question, the political, legal, and so on. The well-known Kenneth Adelman, explaining the reason why the United States refused to ratify this treaty, SALT II, said that ratification of SALT II would have signified the transfer into the 1980's of those principles that were agreed into the basis of the process of strategic offensive weapons limitation. These principles, Adelman said, would have become a kind of law for the United States, which would not suit the present administration at all. So here, in essence, the question of the principles on which talks have to be conducted in the future as well is at the present stage the main one. Either the United States recognizes the principle of equality and equal security, or it does not recognize it. Either the United States considers international security to be something common to states, or it will, as they say, act proceeding from the requirements of only its own security, more precisely, proceed from its understanding of the requirements of its own security, and ignore the interests and requirements of other states. That is the fundamental question on which a response has to be given, and a precise answer.

[TASS reporter Vashedchenko] It was pointed out in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement that the Soviet Union will find a way of devaluing the Americans' so-called strategic initiative, and essentially the star wars program. How would you comment on this statement?

[Goldanskiy] I think that here one can say the following: There is some kind of level of stability through mutual deterrence, and currently the question of what that level should be and what is the level of sufficient offensive armament in order that this level might be maintained is the subject of talks. Now there arises the so-called shield, an umbrella that is supposed to be fully reliable, but in actual fact is a leaky umbrella, but we are not going to talk about that now.

If we look at the scenario in which the two sides have these umbrellas, that is, the two sides are developing anti-missile defense, one can demonstrate fairly easily and logically -- I'll not take up time for that now -- that as a result the level of stability is only reduced. If we are talking about countering an anti-missile defense with some kind of anti-ABM defense, then, again, on the basis of very simple logical thought, we can demonstrate that given this the level of stability would be in some way restored. In the next spiral that is, of course, undesirable and that we oppose. However, it would be restored at a much greater material expenditure for the side that implements the anti-missile defense than for the side that implements these retaliatory measures. So these are the circumstances I have in mind, that it is much cheaper and much more effective, even from the point of view of international security, to counter this very anti-missile defense, this star wars program, with methods that will effectively prevent, so to speak, hopes for this very mssile defense, hopes that one side will be completely protected, and under this protection it will be able to make the first strike and do everything it likes.

In this connection I want to recall that at one time, if I am not mistaken, Weinberger was asked what would his reaction -- what would America's reaction be to a situation where the Soviet Union unilaterally created such an anti-missile defense system. Weinberger said that the United States could not allow this. In this instance the logic of our response is, in general, this: We, too, cannot allow this, but if one wants to be specific as to what technical measures would be envisaged in order to carry out such a neutralization, I would put it like that -- this anti-missile defense. First and foremost, it is clear that it is much easier when one is talking about the neutralization of targets, say, which are in a stationary orbit, than of targets, mobile missiles, and warheads. Among such measures one could name various kinds of space means that could, at some such time, be directed to neutralizing this anti-missile defense. And, I say again, this is a much cheaper way.

[Gerasimov] Thank you. I recall that U.S. General Omar Bradley once said that if for a missile you invent an anti-missile, then for an anti-missile you can invent an anti-anti-missile, and for an anti-anti-missile you can invent an anti-anti-anti-missile, then you will have an endless, wanton arms race, so it is better to call a halt.

[Arbatov] Generally speaking, in my opinion, apart from Reagan, hardly anybody in the United States believes in this shield. Everyone has view in his own mind -- various groups in the United States have different SDI's in mind. One of the most popular is the SDI as a means of economically undermining the Soviet Union. In this respect the vital element is the fact that we will not submit to this. They want this very much. A group of our scientists has just arrived from Erice and they say that the Americans from Livermore have simply been urging them: Look, let's build the SDI together. There are some people present here who have been to Erice. Let's build together. Come to our laboratories -- I, of course, am not sure whether they would let us if they did agree. But, why is this? Because they are calculating on undermining us economically, and therefore, we would like to say in advance that this will not happen. The Americans, by the way, are already undermining themselves, by this excessive military expenditure.

[Goldanskiy] That is essentially, what I have said, and in this instance I would like to develop a little the idea set out very precisely in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement. This idea is that the hopes of economic -- so to speak, of ruining our national economy by drawing us into this anti-missile defense race, these hopes are futile, because it is possible to find an effective counteraction to this ABM program, that is, essentially, to somehow, so to speak, go back to the level that currently exists, without any serious economic expenditure in the nature of the trillions of dollars that the United States is planning for this.

[Unidentified reporter from Soviet television's "Vremya" program] Judging from news coming in, the idea has emerged lately in the United States that somehow all the questions connected with the forthcoming Soviet-American summit have already been decided. For example, White House spokesman Speakes said recently in this context that if the meeting takes place, fine, but if it doesn't take place, then that's really not too bad, either. How would you comment on such a mood, and on such a statement?

[Aratov] You know, generally speaking, an attempt is being made -- I think Valentin Mikhaylovich already said as much -- to substitute for the main issue of the Geneva accord, that both sides committed themselves to take measures toward a normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations, an improvement in the international situation, and a speeding up of the process of the talks on arms limitation, to substitute for this the issue about the meeting, and to substitute the issue of the means for the issue of the end.

This, generally speaking, is a deliberate falsification, as is the falsification about the way things are today. As far as I understand, absolutely nothing has changed, and two decisive points still remain on this meeting that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke about. The first is the political atmosphere and the second is that the meeting must yield results. The rest is all needless complication.

[Falin] The first comment I would like to make is about what Speakes said: It doesn't matter to us whether there is a meeting or not. And: If there is a meeting, fine, we'll get by if there isn't one. This shows the arrogance and conceit that is demonstrated in their statements of their positions by such representatives -- certain representatives, anyway -- of the American side. They might as well say: We don't care if there is a war or not; there can be tension, or the world can be a better place, we don't care. The American people will survive, so be it.

The second thing that must be said here is what is the reason, what is the central factor behind all that is not right with the world at the moment? What is the main reason for the burden that has been laid on the shoulders of mankind and on what does the future depend, even the question of the life of mankind? Too many weapons have been accumulated in the world, and if things proceed as certain leaders in Washington would like them to -- and that is that more and more weapons are accumulated, more and more refined weapons -- even today they are talking about the need to bring into the United States arsenals not just binary chemical weapons but also bacteriological weapons -- then the question as to when the catastrophe comes is not a question of whether it comes or doesn't come, but simply a question of when it will come.

Naturally, when we think about a Soviet-American meeting, and when our leadership poses this question, the main issues are at the center of attention. The main question is: What must be done to stop this crazy spiral and what must be done to finally begin to reduce the level of military confrontation so that those weapons systems that threaten the very life of mankind are banned and removed from the arsenals of states?

We belillve -- and this has been stated more than once recently at the very highest level in our country -- that in practical terms the most urgent question is the question of ending nuclear tests. This is the question of ending the improvement of weapons, the question of ending work on giving these weapons the nature of conventional weapons that could be used in conventional military operations, including against nonnuclear countries, as we know arises from the charter of the U.S. Armed Forces. So that in this regard, nothing irreparable occurs. Deeds are necessary; enough words have already been said.

[Unidentified questioner] CZECHOSLOVAK TELEGRAPH AGENCY. One of the main U.S. arguments against an end to nuclear explosions is that they -- these explosions are necessary for the reliability of nuclear weapons. Comrade Arbatov has touched on this problem. I have this question: The Soviet Union has for over a year not conducted any nuclear tests. Does this problem worry you? Do you not have any fears for the Soviet Union's nuclear security?

[Goldanskiy] The main thing I would like to emphasize -- and Georgiy Arkadyevich has already mentioned this -- is the question as to whether nuclear weapons are seen as a means of waging war; that is, is it a question of testing for waging war or of testing to hold war in check?

A more than sufficient level of armament has therefore already been accumulated for the deterrence of war, and here there is no need for tests, so all the tests that are being done are tests directed toward waging war.

[Gerasimov] There is also a question from Mr Danilow representing U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. Virtually every day the Soviet Union calls for the cessation of testing; virtually every day the United States says that it will not agree. So why insist so stubbornly on banning tests? Diplomacy is the art of the possible. Question: Do you believe that at the last minute the United States will soften its stance?

[Arbatov] You know, it very often happens in politics that things happen, things start, only when it is no longer possible to do nothing. And that is why we have to fight so stubbornly for each movement forward. yes, Mr Danilow, so far the Americans have not agreed to this, but if you recall what Reagan and his entourage said in 1980 and 1981 you will see that there have been movements in their positions, albeit cosmetically and pro forma. At that time they opposed all talks, they spoke about us only as the evil empire and, in general, there was no discussion of anything. I think the United States will change its position when it becomes clear to the leaders that it cannot be otherwise, that they cannot but change their position, that this will be the entire situation both in the country and in the alliance and in the world, in public opinion everywhere. I still believe that this force exists. You know, all the same, something is happening, these movements toward a new political way of thinking. I recall that recently I was discussing Chernobyl with one of my American friends, and he said to me: You know, completely new approaches are suggesting themselves. The most terrible thing that the Soviet Union could do to the United States is to detonate all of its nuclear warheads on its own territory. Then a rapid and painless death would befall you, and we Americans would have to die a prolonged death, in torment and nightmares. Yes, indeed, one aspect of this entirely new situation is that we are being drawn all the time to some kind of traditional, old, medieval -- or at least prenuclear -- approaches to problems. I hope this will not remain so for long; it is an unnatural situation. That is the detachment from reality that we can observe in U.S. policy today.

[Goldanskiy] I would like to add a couple of words here.

[Gerasimov] Please do.

[Goldanskiy] I would like to say, as the question happens to haven been asked by an American, that there exists the term Doomsday Machine [preceding two words spoken in English] that is, the machine of judgment day...

[Arbatov, interrupting] What will they think of next?

[Goldanskiy] ... which has long been talked about. It is said that the immense stockpile of nuclear weapons accumulated by each of the sides at present guarantees -- more or less, so to speak -- that should one side decide to commit suicide, this would entail not only its suicide but the end of all on earth. It is therefore time to shout literally at the top of one's voice here about this circumstance.

[Falin] One should also add the point that has been made already, that the Americans are stubbornly continuing the line of drawing the Soviet Union into a race for the development [sozdaniye] of new weapons systems, and these systems are getting more and more expensive literally day by day. It is a way of waging war without using weapons, in effect.

It is a line the Americans have been essentially officially pursuing since 1947, when the requirement was defined of putting the Soviet system into such unfavorable external conditions in which this system would have to function under maximum external pressure.

[Unidentified correspondent] Czechoslovak radio. It is known that President Reagan's administration has not signed a single treaty with the Soviet Union on limiting the nuclear arms race. Are there any grounds to speak today of motives that would lead to a change in Washington's stance?

[Arbatov] I don't see any as yet. It seems to me that what can be discerned is something rather different. I won't venture to speak personally and personify that policy, but in American policy as a whole, what is discernible is something else: a desire to hurry up and destroy as much as possible by 1988, so that afterwards even the successors of the present administration will have a hard job restoring it. So they're undermining SALT, undermining the ABM Treaty, undermining... [sentence trails off]

[Gerasimov] It's not just undermining it. It's the bulldozer syndrome.

[Arbatov] yes, the bulldozer syndrome, as Gennadiy Ivanovich says. And you know, when you look at it, all the treaties are being [changes thought] by the Americans. The Americans are going against international law and against international organizations. Not without reason. It's the way of these people. They want to rid themselves of all restrictions, the people who dictate policy. I don't want to name them. I don't even know their names, and it's not important anyway. And it's all there: The Americans are obliged, for example, under two agreements, obliged to conduct -- they've unertaken an obligation, just as we have -- negotiations on a total ban on nuclear tests.

[Falin] Not just negotiate, but reach agreement.

[Arbatov] Yes, to strive -- to strive to achieve a total ending of nuclear tests. Whereas -- there's a resolution of the Senate, there's a resolution of the House of Representatives. But they have had no effect. Therefore it's difficult to understand this otherwise than as a sort of desperate attempt to smash up whatever they can so as to make it more difficult to effect that return to common sense that is dictated by the whole situation in the world today.

[Mikhnovich] Mikhnovich, APN. My question is this: The practice has grown in recent years of holding confidential talks between the USSR and the United States. Is this practice not conducive to precisely the conspiracy of silence that Academician Arbatov has been speaking of?

[Falin] International relations are too complex, they have to many layers and too many facets for us to be able to settle in advance on any one method of doing business. If at a particular stage confidential exchanges of views, correspondence and so on, help us to bring our positions closer together; if the American side finds this method more acceptable, for reasons of an internal nature, so as to adopt a more reasonable position, then, in the interests of solving the problems, it would naturally be absurd on our part to object to this way of doing things. So let us, I suggest, start from the premise that the Soviet side will certainly continue to use all methods and means in seeking to constructively solve the problems of Soviet-American relations and international problems generally, in the interests of greater stability and security in the world.

[Gerasimov] Well, we're already glancing at the clock, and here's a question from the newspaper MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, for Academician Arbatov -- and it's about clocks: In your book, "Entering the Eighties" ["Vstupaya v Vosmidesyatiye"], you mentioned the symbolic clock on the cover of the journal "ATOMIC SCIENCE BULLETIN" ["BYULLETEN UCHENYKH ATOMSHCHIKOV"]. In 1980, the clock's hands were moved from 1151 to 1153; a year later, the clock showed the time as 1156. What time would you set the symbolic clock at today, after the extension of the Soviet moratorium?

[Arbatov] Well, I'd put it like this: I'd say that at present there are two hands grasping that knob by which the hands of the clock are moved -- one is trying to turn them back, turn the hand back, as far back as possible, and perhaps later even sweep this nuclear clock of the table altogether; while the other is stubbornly nudging it forward towards the fateful brink. We are hovering on that decisive borderline; and whose hand is the stronger is not just something that the future will show. I think it depends on us all: On the Europeans, and the Asians, and the Americans, and the Soviets -- all of us. It's our decision.

[Goldanskiy] As chess is so much in the news just now, I would add that we must all try to ensure that the flag doesn't fall. That's the main thing!

[Gerasimov] Valentin Makahylovich, what's your opinion?

[Falin] My opinion is that for a long time, the clock has been a symbol; now, it's become a reality. In a situation in which American first-strike weapons have been deployed, and missiles take 6 to 8 minutes to reach their target, 54 minutes already corresponds to a real arrangement of forces. We are living 6 minutes away from war. Indeed, if we assume and presuppose that the Americans were to begin to implement the SDI program, then mankind would be living 30 seconds away from war, when any short-circuit in the system that is called the Strategic Defense Initiative would entail irreversible consequences. Therefore, the issue of moving the clock-hand backward or of removing the clock from the table, as Academician Arbatov said, is a task for all of mankind, and it is an extremely pressing task, for the clock is ticking and it is counting out the time that you and I have.

[Gerasimov] The time for our press conference has elapsed. Until we meet again!

COMMENTATORS VIEW MERITS OF MORATORIUM EXTENSION

Zhukov on Reaction

PM261000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "A New, Decisive Stage"]

[Text] Our planet is vast, but in the age of electronic communications billions of people are learning news that could be of profound interest to them in a matter of seconds.

In Moscow it was 2100 when M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, appeared on viewers' television screens to deliver a statement on one of the key problems of international politics -- the problem of banning nuclear tests. Within an hour Moscow received the first responses to this statement.

The USSR decision to once again extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, its appeal to Americans' reason and dignity, and its appeal to the U.S. President not to miss another historic chance on the road to ending the arms race are the subject of lively comment throughout the world.

However, at President R. Reagan's California ranch, where his office has been transferred for the vacation period, they are pretending that nothing has happened. When correspondents spoke to White House spokesman L. Speakes, he said that they "had not yet seen" the text of the Soviet leader's statement but nevertheless said in the same breath that he "does not think there is anything specific in the Soviet proposal." Anonymous "high-ranking representatives" of the U.S. Administration, the State Department, and the Pentagon hastened to say, as a CNN television correspondent reported, that "the question of signing an agreement on ending nuclear tests this year at a summit meeting is really not on the American delegation's agenda at the forthcoming meeting."

These initial responses from "high-ranking U.S. representatives" confirm that they have no wish to renounce their old, militarist way of thinking. True, at the same time cheerful assertions that the Soviet leader's statement "opens the way" for a new Soviet-American summit meeting have begun to be heard across the ocean.

In this connection first of all it is permissible to ask: Has the Soviet Union placed any obstacles in the way of this meeting before? Has it "closed the way" to such a meeting by its actions? The Soviet Union has always been and still is an advocate of summit meetings, which provide an opportunity to discuss and resolve the most important issues of interstate relations!

But I -- and probably many other Soviet people -- have several more legitimate questions: How does Washington conceive of dialogue at summit level? What would it like to discuss? What results does it expect?

Let us consider. The American Administration, as we have discovered from the latest statements by its spokesmen, has no wish to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions. It does not even want to hear about ending nuclear tests. It also does not intend to discuss the question of preventing the militarization of space -- this, incidentally, has also been confirmed by the Presdent himself. It does not wish to renounce nuclear weapons -- on the contrary, it is in a hurry to create more and more new varieties of them that are even more lethal.

In vain do I seek an answer to simple, clear questions in the statements by leading U.S. figures: How do they imagine a summit meeting? What, in their opinion, must be discussed by the leaders of the two largest powers? The weather, or what? Or are they to talk about everything and nothing, so to speak, leaving aside the most burning problem of today - the problem of preventing a nuclear space war?

When you read what is now being written in Washington and hear over and over again what is being said -- that they have no intention of accepting the Soviet proposal to draw up an agreement on ending nuclear tests and sign it this year at the summit meeting -- then for me personally the question cannot help arising: What then is the point in the USSR and U.S. leaders meeting?

I believe, however, that life will nevertheless compel these gentlemen to understand that the time of total license has passed and sunk into oblivion. [paragraph continues]

If, for example, State Department Spokesman Redman allowed himself to reject the idea of the United States joining the Soviet moratorium 45 minutes before the beginning of the speech by the Soviet leader, this not only attests to a violation of the elementary norms of diplomatic conduct but also to a total lack of understanding of the current international situation. Washington has failed to understand or else has no wish to grasp the main point: Whether it likes it or not, the Soviet moratorium is working for the cause of peace and working successfully, and the longer Washington turns a blind eye to this the greater the moral and political damage it will incur.

Oh how much the bosses of the American military-industrial complex who set the tone in the U.S. capital would like the USSR to resume its nuclear tests! How hard they tried, conducting 18 tests one after the other in Nevada, hoping to provoke us to renounce our moratorium!

The Soviet Union, however, has not given in to the provocation. It has issued a calm, firm warning: If necessary, our power will be able to respond to any challenges from the United States, including its infamous program of preparation of "star wars." An answer will be found quickly, and it will not be what the United States expects. The country's security is a sacred matter for Soviet people and will be ensured. But we proceed from the fact that the political course mapped out by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and elaborated upon by the 27th CPSU Congress creates real possibilities to curb bellicose militarists, eliminate nuclear weapons, and change the development of events for the better.

Yes, our moratorium, which, as time has shown, has been an impressive, clear measure as far as hundreds of millions of people are concerned, is exerting an ever-increasing influence not only on broad public opinion but also on political parties, governments, and the policies of many states.

The true nature of the present Washington administration's aggressive policy is becoming increasingly evident. It is no accident that even NATO Supreme Allied Commander in Europe General Rogers recently said that the alliance between the United Stated and its allies is at present experiencing "an acutely critical period" -- the allies are increasingly persistently demanding that their "big brother" switch from dangerous confrontation with the socialist countries to seeking mutually acceptable solutions.

Outside NATO the moratorium is having an even stronger impact on the international situation. An authoritative group of six countries has formed that represents four continents and consists of India, Argentina, Mexico, Sweden, Greece, and Tanzania. They are consistently in favor of banning nuclear tests and ending the arms race. Their position is shared by the majority of nonaligned states. The Soviet peace initiatives are actively supported by the UN General Assembly.

Even in the United States, where any peace initiative of ours is either presented in a distorted way and condemned or passed over in total silence, our moratorium is also working. The hospitality recently shown by the Americans to participants in the Kiev-New York Cycle Race for Peace and the Mississippi Peace Cruise organized by the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace in conjunction with members of American antiwar movements, and also the influx of American delegations and tourist groups to the USSR are a clear illustration of this.

Whereas only this spring a mere 42 percent of Americans were in favor of banning nuclear tests, this summer more than half of them -- 56 percent -- are in favor of this step. [paragraph continues]

Whereas last year, after the announcement of our moratorium, only a few individuals in the U.S. Congress spoke in favor of joining it, in July this year their number had reached 150. And the other day, by a majority of 234 to 155, the House of Representatives decided to stop financing tests of nuclear weapons with a yield of more than 1 kiloton.

The number of peace organizations in the United States is growing. Whereas in 1984 there were 1,350 organizations working for peace, in 1985 another 4,000 local antiwar organizations and 200 national ones made their appearance. This year their total number has reached 5,700. As time goes on, these organizations more frequently establish cooperation with Soviet antiwar movements. This is understandable: People are becoming increasingly aware of the terrible, bloody impasse into which America is being led by its present leaders, who are crazy about the arms race.

How much further can they go if, for example, THE WASHINGTON POST can publish an article under heading "The Creation of Forces for the Period after (!) World War III," which states: "Behind the scenes, often in total secrecy, members of the military have spent almost $20 billion to create a command, control, communications, and intelligence network -- a network the pentagon calls 'C 3I' -- of which a large part is intended to survive a long nuclear war.... This will allow the United States to prepare for a fourth (!) world war."

The delirium of the maniacs obsessed by ideas of a third and even a fourth world war is counteracted by the calm but firm and decisive peace-loving political course taken by the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries -- a course dictated by the new thinking of the nuclear age. As time goes on, millions of people in the West are becoming more deeply aware that in the nuclear age it is only conceivable to ensure security by political, not military means and it is impossible to safeguard the security of some at the cost of weakening the security of others,

But as Washington clearly has no wish to reckon with this relity, people everywhere, including the United States, are reaching the inevitable concusion with increasing certainty that the time has now come for decisive, responsible action. They realize that the statement by the general secretary of CPSU central committee on 18 August creates favorable conditions for the immediate development of such action. I stress: immediate!

Therefore, a new stage in the struggle to prevent a nuclear war is already beginning -- an exceptionally important state, if not a decisive one.

The situation as a whole is favorable for achieving success in this struggle. The defenders of peace are now armed with a well-balanced, logical program of action intelligble to all.

People can see:

The 15 January Soviet proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000 are fully in line with the demands of the age.

The package of contructive proposals that the USSR has submitted at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons opens up the way to accords:

The complex of measures to reduce armed forces and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals proposed by the Soviet Union in conjunction with its Warsaw pact allies awaits discussion and adoption.

The broad program drawn up by the USSR to ensure security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific is in the vital interest not only of the people of this region but also of the whole world.

The Soviet plan for "star peace" that counters the American "star wars" program and envisages the formation of a world space organization awaits discussion in the United Nations.

The new Soviet proposals on chemical weapons make it possible to sign a convention by the end of this year or next year on banning these weapons and eliminating stockpiles of them, as well as the industrial base for their manufacture.

The proposals submitted at the Stockholm conference by the USSR and fraternal socialist countries in cooperation with other participants in this conference have opened the way for reaching important agreements on the nonuse of force, the notification of military exercises and troop movements, the exchange of annual plans for military activity, and verification.

The Soviet plan for setting up international procedures for the safe development of nuclear power has been submitted for discussion with all interested organizations.

The socialist countries have drawn up proposals on the formation of a comprehensive international security system, which await discussion at the next UN General Assembly session.

No one can refute the indisputable fact that solution of the urgent, burning problem of the current day -- the problem of banning nuclear tests -- world serve as a prologue to implementing this comprehensive program and to radically improving the world situation.

Round Table Debates Issue

PM270854 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

["IZVESTIYA Round Table" interview with Gene LaRocque, head of the Center for Defense Information, and Prof Mikhail Milshteyn, senior scientific employee of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute, by special correspondent Aleksandr Palladin: "Will the Explosions in Nevada cease" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Demonstrating a love of peace, goodwill, and a desire to curb the arms race, the Soviet leadership has once again decided to extend the unilaternal moratorium that it imposed on nuclear explosions more than a year ago. In his statement on Soviet television on 18 August M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that this very responsible decision was made in the interests of all the people of the owrld and was dictated by the need to halt the locomotive of militarism leading manking to the nuclear abyss. The world has thus been given an opportunity to judge who really wants to end the reckless course that benefits the arms manufacturers alone, and who continues to choose peace-making phraseology, essentially amounting to the assertion that the shortest path to disarmament is paved with missiles and bombs, in preference to new thinking consonant with the modern era.

This is discussed by a retired U.S. Navy admiral and a retired Soviet lieutenant general who activerly campaign for the easing of tension and the alimination of the threat of war.

Editorial Office: Admiral, you presumably awaited the news from Moscow with particular impatience. After all, it was your organization that, more than 1 year ago, urged the U.S. and USSR Governments to halt nuclear tests...

LaRocque: Yes, the Center for Defense Information has a double reason to be glad at the Soviet leadership's decision to extend the moratorium to 1 January 1987. Of course, it would be better if the Reagan administration were to follow your example. As a professional military man, I wholly share M.S. Gorbachev's opinion that in a world that already has too many weapons, their further stockpiling is senseless: No power is now able to ensure its own security independently and the only thing that increases as stocks of bombs and missiles increase is the risk of the destruction of all life on earth.

Was I surprised by the reaction of the White House, which again rejected out of hand the Soviet proposal to take the first step toward curtailing the arms race -- that is, the ending of nuclear tests? Unfortunately, no. No matter what Reagan and officials from his entourage say about their desire to achieve the complete elimination of nuclear missiles, their true intentions, which, incidentally, even the White House itself sometimes openly states, amount to the creation of new means of mass destruction, including in space.

Milshteyn: By refusing to join the moratorium, the Reagan administration IS PURSUING THE ILLUSION [capitalized passage published in boldface] of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. Otherwise Washington would not limit itself to statements that nuclear war must not be launched and cannot be won. But meanwhile the tests in Nevada continue, because the work to create combat lasers and new warheads for Tridents, the MX system, and cruise missiles is continuing.

The fundamental difference between the USSR and U.S. approach to questions of the moratorium is clear to literally everyone. The Soviet Government's decision to continue to refrain from testing resulted from a scrupulous analysis of the situation. In so doing we deliberately incurred costs, since during the moratorium's term of operation so far the United States has conducted a further 18 tests in addition to its existing considerable advantage in numbers of nuclear tests. The main thing for us is to facilitate the Geneva disarmament talks as much as possible, to get them moving, and thereby to resume the arms limitation process. Washington's answer to Moscow was again "no!" and was blurted out with unseemly haste, even though all parts of M.S. Gorbachev's statement are worthy of careful study.

Editorial Office: Furthermore, this is not the first time that the Reagan administration has presumed to speak for its allies. In this way, it seems, the White House is trying to prevent dissent in the NATO camp. A typical example of the imperial form of conduct!

Milshteyn: Absolutely correct. But today only London displays a readiness to meekly align with Washington. Even in the statements of some FRG officials you can hear support for our decision.

Editorial Office: Thus the USSR's efforts are not in vain and our unilateral moratorium is not pointless?

LaRocque: I have no right to give advice to your government and people. But, as a true patriot, I want to state with the utmost conviction that the Soviet leadership's decision to continue to refrain from tests meets the supreme interests of all countries, including the United States. It is not without reason that the feelings of my fellow-countrymen are changing right before my eyes. More and more Americans are coming to believe in the sincerity of the USSR's desire to end the nuclear arms race and reach appropriate international agreements. [paragraph continues]

For that reason the Reagan administration is finding it increasingly difficult to go on with the explosions in Nevada: Each new test of this kind reminds people that silence has long reigned at your nuclear test ranges. Hence the increasingly loud appeals to the White House to take the Soviet proposals seriously. This is also demonstrated by the reaction of the people who have recently contacted our center.

Milshteyn: The Washington administration is acting contrary to the feelings of the masses. When I took part in the recent peace cruise on the Mississippi, I saw for myself once more how great the desire for peace is among ordinary Americans.

LaRocque: In that sense the changes on Capitol Hill are particularly remarkable. Congress, which until recently rubber-stamped the administration's military programs, is increasingly often advocating their reduction, sometimes even their complete curtailment. This applied to the plans for the creation [sozdaniye] of space weapons and new types of chemical weapons, was expressed in the legislators' demands for a considerable cut -- more than 10 percent -- in the overall amount of military spending requested by the White House, and was reflected in a resolution banning further nuclear arms tests.

Editorial Office: Despite all that, how does the Reagan administration hope to go on misleading the U.S. and world public?

Milshteyn: By using all the same old pseudoarguments Washington used to justify its reaction to M.S. Gorbachev's statement. In part old hackneyed cliches, in part recently devised theses. There is also the attempt to portray the Soviet proposals as pure propaganda, allusions to the need to anticipate future agreements with a strict system of verification [proverka], claims that when the moratorium was announced the USSR had already carried out all the tests it needed and did not need any more, and arguments about U.S. national security and that of its NATO allies, which, it is claimed, would suffer from the ending of the explosions in Nevada.

None of these arguments stands up even to elementary criticism. Adm LaRocque has already mentioned the fact that true concern for national security is incompatible with an unrestrained arms race. Many other U.S. experts are of the same opinion. While constantly talking about monitoring [kontrol] and verification [proverka], the Reagan administration has so far said nothing intelligible about what it specifically has in mind or on what terms it would agree to ban nuclear tests. The Soviet Union by its actions has shown its goodwill on this question, by allowing U.S. specialists to visit the Semipalatinsk region, where our tests were carried out prior to the moratorium, and to install their scientific equipment there to record seismic disturbances. So to all intents and purposes the verification [proverka] of the cessation of tests is already being carried out in our country. Washington, however, invites Soviet scientists to Nevada to monitor [kontrolirovat] the course of explosions continuing there.

LaRocque: If anyone is engaging in propaganda, and crude and dishonest propaganda, it is the Reagan administration. For example, how can it seriously be claimed that the United States needs to overtake the USSR in the number of tests, when it is common knowledge that even at the time the moratorium was announced the Soviet side had conducted over 200 fewer nuclear explosions! References to the problem of monitoring [kontrol] are simply grating. They are particularly inappropriate now, when your country, demonstrating honesty and an interest in ending nuclear tests as soon as possible, has offered our experts the opportunity to monitor in person the situation in the region where your nuclear tests were conducted prior to 1 August 1985.

Editorial Office: In his 18 August statement, M.S. Gorbachev proposed that a second meeting with President Reagan deal with specifics: that is be crowned by the signing of an agreement on the ending of nuclear tests...

Milshteyn: A very timely and valuable proposal. All the people of the world, including the Soviet and the American people, would welcome a new summit, since they pin great hopes on it. It goes without saying here that such a meeting should not be reduced to a simple exchange of opinions. If, as Mikail Sergeyevich has proposed, a summit were held and culminated in the signing of an agreement on the ending of nuclear tests, that event would go down in history as a turning point of Soviet-U.S. relations and the disarmament movement. Furthermore, such a meeting would represent the practical embodiment of the commitments President Reagan and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee assumed in Geneva last November. Unfortunately, so far you have to talk about this in hypothetical terms because the White House has not shown any interest in a constructive continuation of the dialogue begun in Geneva. Instead, the Washington administration is spurring on the arms race and heading toward a further fueling of international tension, undermining the arms limitation agreements that have been concluded in previous years. That is how Washington is preparing for a new summit.

Benefits or Joint Ban Viewed

PM261132 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[I. Zakharov article: "Obvious Advantages. The Termination of Nuclear Explosions -- A Way Toward Improving the International Situation"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 has encountered broad approval on all continents. All honest people on the planet place a high value on the prolonged silence at Soviet nuclear tests sites and on our new initiative, which demonstrates the USSR's commitment to the policy of peace.

But there are also people, particularly among transatlantic figures, who, in a display of feigned naivety, pretend to be at a loss: Why should the Russians attach such great importance to such an insignificant issue at the termination of nuclear tests? The hypocrisy of this naivety is obvious. Such reasoning can be expected only from those who do not understand, or rather are unwilling to understand, the realities of the nuclear and space age, from those who deliberately oppose the solution of the foremost problem of our time -- the termination of the arms race and the elimination of nuclear weapons on earth.

The Soviet Union is profoundly convinced that the termination of nuclear explosions would constitute a true breakthrough toward halting the nuclear arms race and would create conditions for the elimination of nuclear weapons. This belief is based on an in-depth analysis of the influence of the effect of nuclear tests on the development [razvitiye] of technical means to wage war, on people and the environment, and on the climate of the international situation as a whole.

From the military-technical viewpoint, the importance of a nuclear test ban is determined by the position tests occupy in the process of the development [razrabotka] of new varieties and types of mass destruction weapons. It can be said without any exaggeration that nuclear tests play a determining role in the creation [sozdaniye] of new weapons. [paragraph continues]

This is because nuclear tests, regardless of their yield, are an integral part of programs for the creation [sozdaniye] of any new nuclear charges or the modernization of obsolescent ones, be they warheads for ICBM's, SLBM's, or cruise missiles or nuclear charges for aviation bombs. It is no accident that the entire series of nuclear explosions conducted at the test site in Nevada while the Soviet unilateral moratorium has been in effect was meant for the development [razrabotka] of nuclear charges for strategic missiles being developed [razrabatyvayemyy] under the MX, Midgetman, and Trident programs.

The last few years have seen a sharp increase in the dangerous role of nuclear tests in connection with the "Strategic Defense Initiative" -- the so-called "star wars" program -- which has been announced in the United States. The creation [sozdaniye] of space-strike means, and primarily of the nuclear-pumped laser, considered in the United States to be one of their most promising components, is impossible without the detailed testing [otrabotka] of this device's nuclear part, in other words without nuclear explosions. The fatal nature of SDI for mankind's peaceful development and for the stability of the strategic situation has been repeatedly and convincingly proved by both Soviet and foreign scientists, politicians, and military figures. The direct link between nuclear explosions and the "star wars" program and other plans for creation [sozdaniye] of "third generation" weapons provides incontrovertible proof that the continuation of explosions is aimed at whipping up the arms race and at an unrestricted nuclear escalation.

Indeed, the very process of the improvement and development [sovershenstovovaniye i razrabotka] of more and more new types of mass destruction weapons, a process linked with nuclear tests, poses the threat of unpredictable effect on the environment and on man. No matter how much the U.S. Administration may cover up instances of accidents or loss of control over projects being tested, no matter how much it may praise the reliability of the safety measures being taken, there always is and always will be a chance of unforeseen behavior by the device being exploded. There is no need to search far for examples. Deadly radioactive pollution occurred and serious complications developed recently during an explosion in Nevada conducted under the codename "Mighty Oak." The externally "insignificant" effects of nuclear tests on man have also acquired a permanent nature. According to data from the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, leukemia incidence has increased by 60 percent in regions adjoining some U.S. nuclear centers. A nuclear test ban would rule out the possibility of such cases developing and would contribute much to the prevention of further environmental pollution.

It is impossible to overestimate the political importance of the United States' joining our moratorium on nuclear explosions. Were the USSR proposal accepted, the benefits of such a step for the cause of peace would be enormous. The main benefit would be the display of readiness to abandon the course of nuclear escalation, which is threatening to run totally out of control, a readiness to switch the course of international development along the tracks of detente.

The United States' joining in the moratorium on nuclear explosions would have a positive effect on the solution of a wide range of practical problems of bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations.

First, the question of halting tests in an essential part of the Soviet nuclear disaramement program but, at the same time, it can be solved quite independently and quickly. Independently and quickly, of course, subject to a reciprocal willingeness by the United States.

Second, given the apparently limited nature of this measure (compared with the problem of nuclear disarmament as a whole), it is the simplest, most realistic, and most effective step toward terminating the nuclear arms race. It does not demand lengthy consultations or discussions. Its adoption would help nuclear arsenals become obsolescent and immobilized [omertvleniye] as a result of the termination of the modernization and improvement of the relevant weapons.

Third, a nuclear test ban in the form of a proper treaty would become a prologue to progress at the current Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms, would open the way for the elaboration of accords and treaties in the broad sphere of disarmament, and would help the fundamental improvement of the international climate. It would introduce the elements of trust that are so necessary and lacking to such an extent in current USSR-U.S. relatiions.

Millions and millions of people in all countries acclaim and approve the USSR 's decision to extend the term of the moratorium on nuclear explosions. There must be an end to nuclear explosions on earth. Not only must this be done, it actually can be done. The problem of a ban on nuclear explosions has been studied and elaborated in greater detail than any other disarmament question. From the technical viewpoint, this is a simple step that can be taken quickly and effectively. The verification [kontrol] of compliance with pledges to terminate nuclear explosions can be carried out with the help of just national technical means, not to mention by using international verification [proverka] up to on-site inspection [inspektsiya], as proposed by the Soviet Union.

Now it is a matter of the U.S. leadership's political will. The question is whether it will prove capable of new political thinking. The people in the world hope so.

Dadyants Discusses Decision

PM261338 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Aug 86 p 3

[G. Dadyants "Observer's Notes": "Why We are extending the Moratorium"]

[Text] For more than a year now Soviet nuclear test grounds have been silent. The USSR is not conducting any nuclear explosions -- for either military or peaceful purposes. Three times it has extended the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests introduced on 6 August 1985, and now it has extended it again.

The statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committe, on Soviet television is not just another manifestation of the Soviet Union's goodwill. The decision to extend the moratorium until 1 January 1987 is also a manifestation of new political thinking and of profound understanding of the realities of the nuclear-space age. It is an example of how we must act in the present complex and extremely dangerous international situation.

In today's world whole mountains of mass destruction weapons have been accumulated -- so many nuclear weapons alone have been stockpiled that our planet could be destroyed several times over. Nevertheless, the arms race is not slowing down but is increasing its pace. The militarization of the United States and the entire NATO bloc is proceeding at a faster pace on all fronts. The rate at which military technology is developing is so high that politicians are left with less and less time to realize the danger posed to mankind by this technology.

But this danger is becoming increasingly formidable. In a situation of nuclear confrontation and the constant improvement of mass destruction weapons, even the "balance of fear," on which, so Western politicians believe, postwar peace has been based, is ceasing to be a deterrent factor. Fear merely intensifies mistrust and suspicion. A vicious circle of the buildup of international tension is taking shape. It is perfectly obvious that a continued nuclear arms race and its spread to outer space make a nuclear catastrophe still more likely.

In his statement M.S. Grobachev mentioned two tragedies connected with the technology of the nuclear-space age: the deaths of the crew aboard the American space shuttle "Challenger" and the accident at the Chernobyl AES. These events gave an object lesson in what would happen if nuclear weapons were to be used. Scientists calculate that the explosion of the smallest clear warhead would be equal to three Chernobyls in terms of radiation strength. Now it does not even matter who carries out the notorious "first strike" and who the "counterstrike." The paradox of the nuclear age is that one can die from the effects of one's own warheads being detonated.

Why has the ending of nuclear tests today developed into a key problem of international politics? Because virtually all problems connected with disarmament and the future of the arms race are bound up in this one issue. After all, without nuclear tests it is impossible either to improve or to create new types of nuclear weapons. Ending tests means getting the entire disarmament process moving, while continuing them is equivalent to giving the "green light" to the creation of new arms systems so sophisticated as to be unstoppable.

It is on understanding of this obvious truth that our complicated, extremely responsible, and, to be blunt, difficult decision to again extend our moratorium is based.

It is well-known that the United States still refuses to join our moratorium -- we cannot turn a blind eye to this. What is more, during the period the Soviet moratorium has been in effect, the United States has conducted 15 officially announced and another 3 unannounced nuclear explosions in Nevada. This has been done in a provocatively blatant way -- each new explosion has been timed to coincide either with another of our statements on extending the moratorium or with a new Soviet peace initiative. The American hawks have not been deterred either by appeals to heed the voice of reason or by numerous protests throughout the world, including in the United States itself, against the continuation of nuclear tests.

The flimsiest arguments have been put forward in this connection. It has been claimed, for example, that the United States is seriously "lagging behind" the Soviet Union regarding nuclear tests, although statistics show directly the opposite. There have been references to the fact that it is impossible to establish effective monitoring of nuclear tests -- although the USSR has proposed introducing all forms of verification [kontrol], from national to international, right up to on-site inspection [inspectsii na mestakh]. Even now, when the USSR has agreed to the installation of American monitoring equipment in the semipalatinsk region, when we have located by national means three "secret" American explosions, and when it has become clear once and for all that the problem of verification [kontrol] is no obstacle to ending nuclear tests, it is still exploited in an attempt to cancel a true reluctance to disarm.

As recently as 16 August, after the U.S. House of Representatives voted to end all nuclear tests with a yield in excess of 1 kiloton, President Regan assured Americans in his radio address that this decision "will end" U.S. security and the reliability of the American "deterrence potential."

The real reason for the Reagan administration's reluctance to join the Soviet moratorium is by no means concern for its "deterrence potential." The U.S. military-industrial complex is crazy about the nuclear arms race in the full sense of the word. The 18 nuclear tests in Nevada were required for the creation of new Trident-2 and Midgetmen missile warheads and also for the "star wars" program -- the testing of nuclear-powered x-ray lasers. Of course, Washington's refusal to join the Soviet moratorium is also connected with other aspects of the American Administration's foreign policy course -- its general gamble on resolving world problems by force, its so-called policy of "neoglobalism," and its desire to secure commanding positions in the world. A large part is played by hopes of exhausting the Soviet Union economically, imposing a new round of the nuclear arms race on us, and thereby impeding the implementation of the large-scale plans for the Soviet Union's social and economic development outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress. In other words, the U.S. continuation of nuclear tests serves not only purely military aims but also economic and political ones.

Of course, when it introduced its moratorium on nuclear explosions on 6 August 1985 the Soviet Union entertained no illusions regarding American imperialism and its policies. As M.S. Gorbachev noted, we know who we are dealing with. We also know this today, when we are extending our moratorium for another few months. But the Soviet Union cannot do otherwise. Our decision on the moratorium has been founded and continues to be founded on socialism's commitment as a social system to the cause of peace and on its thotough understanding of its responsibility for the fate of human civilization. The USSR -- both as a socialist state and as a nuclear power -- considers it to be its lofty duty to do everything possible toperserve a peaceful future for the world. The Soviet moratorium proves in practice the seriousness and sincerity of our nuclear disarmament program and our calls for a new policy -- a policy of realism, peace, and cooperation. On behalf of the Soviet people M.S. Gorbachev has appealed to Americans' reason and dignity not to miss another historic chance on the road to ending the arms race, and to President Reagan to impartially reassess the present situation, jettison all superficialities, and overcome delusions regarding the Soviet Union and its foreign policy.

Basically, by once again extending the moratorium, we are giving the U.S. Administration extra time to reflect. Let Washington think about the impasse into which its adventurist, militarist policy could lead the world. The Soviet Union is sure that an agreement on ending nuclear tests could be reached quickly and signed this very year at a Soviet-American summit meeting. One would like to hope that what will prevail in U.S. assessments and actions will be not the interests of the military-industrial complex but the interests of the American people -- their understanding of the need for a joint quest with the Soviet Union for ways to ending the senseless arms race and eliminating the most dangerous enemy of contemporary human civilization -- nuclear weapons.

ARTICLE ANALYZES PERILS OF NUCLEAR ARMS BUILDUP

PM261832 Moscow PRAVDA in Russion 25 Aug 86 First Edition p 6

[V. Volshakov article: "Seeking Brothers in Reason. Deliberations on the New Thinking in the Nuclear Age"]

[Text] This is not the first time one has felt like comparing international observers with astronomers who have intercepted intriguing signals from outer space and are trying to guess what they may be: a message from a different intelligence or the echo of a space storm?

This kind of comparison becomes increasingly valid as the world situation becomes increasingly tense through the fault of U.S. militarist forces. When the slightest reassuring signal comes from across the ocean in response to the USSR's peace proposals, it is not surprising that the Western press reports this fact as almost the dicovery of a new star.

One can understand our Western colleagues. First, the quest for brothers in reason on earth is far more topical for mankind than any such quest in outer space. Second, the West is already in a rather disadvantageous position. Even the bourgeois press writes that during the last year the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have sent a large number of signals testifying that socialism has goodwill and a sensible and just approach to all aspects of terminating the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. If the "capitalist galaxy" to which these signals have been sent had had the willingness to enter a dialogue, a response to even a fraction of the proposals and peace intiatives put forward by us would have already been received a long time ago. Moscow has only just sent a new strong signal of goodwill -- the decision to extend the moratorium on all nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987. Will it produce a reasonable response?

Let us be frank: The recent signals originating, for example, from the center of the U.S. political constellation have not only repeatedly confused political observers but have also discouraged many of them and have made them doubt whether "intelligent life" exists there altogether.

No sooner had Washington reported the "great compromise" on strategic weapons proposed by the United States to the Soviet Union when the White House "clarified" that it does not presuppose a rejection of the "Strategic Defense Initiative," in other words shifting the arms race into space. The question, therefore, is: On what basis is this compromise drawn? Having held the lead in the number of explosions for 40 years, the United States exploded 18 more nuclear devices during the year of the Soviet moratorium.

New nuclear explosions are now being prepared in Nevada in response to the extension of our moratorium through the end of 1986. And it is exactly the same in everyting else. The response to the USSR's proposal to reduce strategic arms was the deployment of new types of missiles and missile-carrying submarines. The response to the appeal for the nonmilitarization of space took the form of tests of space weapons. The latest literally took place a few days ago. In a blatant fashion.

One of the main indicators of reason in any civilization is its desire for self-improvement. Hegel wrote a long time ago that the task of philosophy is "to reveal the infinite in everything finite and to demand the perfection of the finite through reason...." Reason would always be opposed to self-destruction. This is inherent in human nature itself, and its effect is felt in the positive reaction to Soviet peace initiatives by people everywhere. The following figure was cited during M.S. Gorbachev's Moscow meeting with representatives of the International Forum of Scientists for Nuclear Test Ban: 56 percent of Americans were already in favor of the United States joining the Soviet moratorium. This figure has risen to 80 percent in the last few days.

In july the U.S. newspaper MERCURY NEWS published the results of an opinion poll conducted among 23,000 residents of 21 countries including the United States, Canada, leading West European states, Brazil, Argentina, India, Japan, Nigeria, and others. The question was asked: "How do you rate the need to sign a U.S.-USSR arms control treaty in the next few years -- very important, important, unimportant, or extremely unimportant," an average of 50 percent in all countries replied "very important" (with 62 percent in the United States, 65 percent in Britain, and so on).

The broad movement of scientists against nuclear war and for disarmament, the refusal by many of them to take part in SDI work, the shift of growing numbers of parliamentarians, leaders of a number of bourgeois political parties, and religious and public figures in Western countries to positions of active champions of peace, and the support for virtually all the recent large-scale peace initiatives by the USSR and the other socialist states at the United Nations testify to the obvious: The new political thinking in the nuclear age is crystallizing in the social conscience of the family of man.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries have put forward a realistic plan for dismantling the ugly forms of weaponry [vooruzhencheskiye obrazovaniya] that place our planet in a situation that deteriorates ecologically, economically, and morally day by day. A realistic time limit has also been proposed for cleansing the earth of nuclear and chemical filth and "conventional" mass destruction weapons -- by the year 2000.

We take into account, of course, the fact that we speak different languages also in politics. But we do believe that mutual understanding is possible. The socialist world proposes not simply the coexistence of states and people on our planet, but peaceful coexistence on a qualitatively new basis.

It is time to put an end to the strategy of "mutually assured destruction" and the "balance of fear," in other words the nightmare of mutual threat. The "balance of fear" is no longer a factor of deterrence. Fear contributes to the arms race and factor of deterrence. Fear contributes to the arms race and creates a vicious circle of whipping up tension. It is time to embark on a new strategy -- mutually assured survival and balance of trust.

The potential of reason and common sense is evident in the peace message addressed by the socialist world to the capitalist "galaxy." M.S. Gorbachev's August statement has opened yet another breach in the blind wall of that galaxy's technological self-confidence and militarist arrogance.

The following turn of phrase has been heard often in speeches by politicians in the last few years: "Rise above ideological differences." Does this mean, our reader may ask, a rejection of our ideals, of our communist ideology and morals, and of our entire world outlook for the sake of ensuring peace on earth and eliminating the nuclear threat? No, of course not. Does it mean, for the capitalist world, reaching compromise with socialism on the entire package of disarmament problems and rejecting its system of values and its social system? No, this is not how the communists pose the question. The anticommunists are the one who pose it this way.

The question of whether mankind is to be or not to be is answered by anticommunist fanatics with the slogan of the "cold war" times: "Better dead than Red." The narrow-mindedness typical of these "crusaders" prevents them from understanding that we are primarily talking about whether any people at all, regardless of their political beliefs, will remain alive. If only matters were as simple as that, if only it were the fanatics alone who thought in this way. At times even some "realists" in the West seem unable to grasp that communists have an equal right with anticommunists to remain alive and to preserve their beliefs and their way of life. Are the ruling circles of the West, whose ideological reference points range from "just to the left of center" to the "extreme right," prepared -- on the basis of recognizing this right of the socialist world -- to do business with it? Can they overcome the inertia of anticommunist thinking and the Sovietophobia that has grown deep roots in bourgeois political thinking?

These are complex question that cannot be answered comprehensively. Let me single out just a few elements of a possible answer. [paragraph continues]

In itself, the term "Sovietophobia" (fear of Soviet power and of everything linked with the Soviet Union, and simultaneous hatred of it) goes a long way to explain the attitude of "the powers that be" toward us. It is most graphically evident in the example of the present U.S. Administration. In politics it proceeds from the premise that everyting that is good for the USSR is bad for the United States. In the military sphere -- from the necessity to gain military superiority over socialism. The doctrine of U.S. national security is built on the concept of a "decapitating first strike" (clearly a nuclear-missile strike).

What about joing the USSR in pledging not to be the first to deliver a nuclear strike? They are either unwilling or unable to accept this. Unwilling, because it would mean the collapse of the myths about the aggressiveness of communism and the "Marxist plan" to create a "world communist empire" (approximately along the lines of the scenario presented in dozens of varieties in Hollywood movies about the "Soviet invasion" of America). Unwilling, also because this would shake the ideological foundation of the arms race flywheel that produces gigantic profits for the merchants of death. Unable, because they themselves have become captives of these myths, believing them religiously.

What is this if not a vicious circle? Is there a way out of it? Americans love to say that there are at least two ways out of any deadlock. What are the ways out sought in Washington?

So far the Pentagon has not officially admitted that nuclear weapons are virtually unusable. But the "nuclear winter" effect that has been worked out by scientists shows this more and more convincingly. Yet the inertia of militarist thinking in the United States is powerful and prevents the total rejection of these weapons. The "judgment of Solomon" made by the Pentagon and other strategists advising the President boils down to the following: Yes, it is possible to embark right away on a radical reduction of nuclear weapons, since their use in a military conflict would result in a "Mexican draw" (in R. Reagan's words), in other words in mutual suicide. But, while reducing these weapons, it is necessary to achieve a breakthrough in the development [razrabotka] and production of qualitatively new weapons and to significantly overtake the Russians in this. This, in particular, is the long-term goal of the "star wars" program.

History can teach those who are now rattling their laser guns that these expectations will not materialize. Let the historical argument be resolved by the people and their peaceful labor and not by missiles and lasers. By suggesting a program for the limitation and reduction of USSR and U.S. nuclear arsenals with the subsequent inclusion of other nuclear powers in this process and with the elaboration -- under conditions of the nonmilitarization of space -- of a detailed and well-tuned system of international monitoring of any attempts by any state to either surreptitiously build up or recreate anew its own nuclear arsenal, the socialist world proposes the creation of an all-embracing system of international security. It will guarantee equal security for all. But this requires the complete liguidation of mass destruction means, a ban on space- strike weapons, a ban on antisatellite systems and the elimination of such means already in existence, a radical reduction of "conventional" arsenals, and the ensuring of cooperation between states with different social systems in all spheres.

The Soviet Union proposes a realistic opportunity for this at the very next summit meeting to those Washington leaders who speak of their desire to go down in history as peacemakers. It would be irresponsible to miss this chance. After all, to just rename the MX first-strike missile "Peacekeeper" is not enough to be remembered as a peacemaker by future generations, or even by our contemporaries!

We are not afraid of disarmament or cooperation. Furthermore, we need them. The implementation of our plans for communist building is most directly linked with the preservation of peace. Hence the general stipulation by the CPSU in international affairs: to do everything for the strengthening of peace and the termination of the arms race.

Why are our partners in the disarmament talks afraid of this? They are actually afraid of the historical future. Obviously they do not believe too firmly that capitalism can be retained in the international arena other than by the force of arms.

The key foundation of the new political thinking in our nuclear and space age is indeed contained in the recognition of the obvious fact that it is impossible to change the march of world history to anyone's advantage by force, no matter how threatening this force may be; it is contained in understanding the obvious: The buildup of nuclear arsenals will not only fail to enhance security but could, on the contrary, turn into "zero" security, in other words into total self-destruction. Growing numbers of ordinary people, leaders of developed capitalist countries are becoming aware of this truth. One way or another, Washington will have to take the realities of life into account, they cannot be avoided.

We are gaining growing numbers of brothers in reason on earth. Despite all the differences in their political views and beliefs, they understand how great their responsibility is for the fate of our planet and the future generations of earth's inhabitants.

U.S. OFFICIALS' REFUSAL TO DEBATE COUNTERPARTS HIT

LD281154 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Excerpts] Twice this week, on Monday and on Wednesday, news conferences were made by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev concerning this country's decision to prolong the unilateral nuclear test ban it imposed upon itself last 6 August 1985 until 1 January 1987. [passage omitted]

To say that both of these events were of major interest and furnished significant insight concerning Soviet policy objectives in the crucial area of nuclear disarmament is to say very little. But one of the most amazing, if not interesting, aspects was the low profile of the U.S. media. Usually, American correspondents based in the Soviet capital are quite vocal during news conferences that in any way concern the United States. Both of these involved the United States most directly, and yet... The TV cameras and the crews were there. I could see the ABC, NBC, and CNN technicians standing in the aisles, and even though I did not see CBS or any of the correspondents, I'm sure they were sitting somewhere in the crowd. But they had no questions. The West Germans and the Czechs, the Soviets and the French, these and many more addressed questions to some of the most knowledgeable people the Soviet Government had made available. But the American press corps had no questions, especially those who work for the electronic media: TV, with its vast audience and effect on public opinion.

In his opening statement, Academician Arbatov spoke about the wet blanket that had been dropped in news about the Soviet moratorium in the United States, a news blackout on this major issue. Why was the American public being kept uninformed? He went so far as to say that an iron curtain had been dropped on the United States for several years now on everything relating to Soviet peace initiatives. What we are seeing on both Monday and Wednesday, he said, was that iron curtain in action.

According to one authoritative Soviet [as heard] source, American newsmen have been instructed to adopt the classical see nothing, hear nothing, say nothing stance when it comes to the Soviet unilateral test ban. The source, who agreed to talk only on condition that he not be named, said, and I quote: The Americans have been ordered to stay away.

I would have found this a bit hard to believe, were it not for another seemingly unrelated fact. A couple of months of ago, Soviet television invited NBC news to join in an initiative that would allow top government officials in both countries to speak on television, addressing the other nation. The format would have matched the U.S. secretary of state with the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with the chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, one of the top U.S. negotiators in Geneva with his Soviet counterpart, a leading U.S. scientist and his Soviet equivalent. Each pair would have had the opportunity to conduct a brief debate, statements, rebuttals, re-buttals for each side. One debate per day, each to be shown at prime time on each other's television, and if all went well there was even a possibility of the leaders participating.

That was what Soviet TV proposed, and not surprisingly NBC news went for it and added some very constructive ideals. Agreement, full agreement was quickly reached during discussions held in Moscow. Now everything depended on whether or not the participants would indeed agree to participate. On 22 July, Soviet television informed NBC news that three of the four Soviet participants had given their consent and that we were working on the last one. On 23 July, NBC news informed us with great regret that three of the four American candidates had refused to do a public TV debate with their Soviet counterparts. Thus, the project never took place and millions upon millions of ordinary Soviet and American TV viewers were deprived of the chance to listen to top officials presenting their government's case in an open uncensored debate -- deprived because of the Americans' refusal. That refusal had to be the result of a policy decision, a decision clearly aimed at keeping the American people misinformed.

TROOP NOTIFICATION PRINCIPLE AGREED ON AT CDE TALKS

PM281123 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

["At the Stockholm Conference" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] August 27 TASS -- An important step forward toward achieving results has been made at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. A common stand has been agreed upon in principle on an objectively complicated matter of prior notification of troop movements to Europe from other regions and continents.

Throughout the talks in Stockholm socialist countries consistently declared in favor of prior notification of troop movements that might be a serious source of the destabilization of the military and political situation, of suspiciousness and distrust. Most member-states of the conference gradually demonstrated understanding for this stand.

As a result an arrangement has been achieved that every state will be notifying other participants in the conference of movements of its troops and the further activity of the contingents in Europe will be observed.

A fundamentally new measure of confidence in the military sphere has thus been worked out. [paragraph continues]

It means the development of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and it is fully in accordance with the mandate of the Stockholm conference. The working out of the decision on troop movements acutally concludes the list of measures for prior notification of military activity.

Much remains to be done at the conference to agree upon many important matters, specifically to establish the numerical strength of troops of whose movement prior notification must be made, to decide problems of observing and monitoring military activity. The arrangement achieved opens possibility of progress in working out such measures as the exchange of annual plans of military activity which is subject to prior notification, invitation of observers, etc. [Moscow TASS in English at 1512 GMT on 27 Aug carries a similar report that adds the following information: All participants in the talks contributed to the successful solution of the matter by showing political will and the striving to a mutually acceptable compromise.

[The head of Sweden's delegation, Ambassador Curt Lidgard, speaking at today's press conference highly assessed the arrangement achieved. He said that it will undoubtedly be promoting the solution of other problems that are on the agenda of the Stockholm forum.

[The arrangement in Stockholm on prior notification of troop movements is assessed by local observers as a heartening sign since the participants in the conference have shown that with all differences in the approaches of the sides they can and must find solutions to important problems connected with confidence building and security in the European Continent.]

NATO'S ATTEMPTS TO JUSTIFY MISSILE RACE CRITICIZED

PM201456 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 Second Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent Yu. Kharlanov: "Avoiding Answering. Conversation With NATO Headquarters on Nuclear Missiles in Europe"]

[Text] Brussels, Aug -- At the height of the summer vacation I had to wait rather a long time for the NATO switchboard operator to find someone able to talk with me. It was NATO Brussels political headquarters press service employee (Sveysen). I had one question: What has NATO to say about the reminder in M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech that the Soviet Union is proposing the elimination of both U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. Yes, eliminate, not transfer them somewhere else.

The response was a prolonged silence. I had to translate the sentence from M.S. Gorbachev's speech again. Then my interlocutor said very politely: "I'm sorry, you have the wrong place."

"What do you mean the wrong place?"

"The talks on medium-range nuclear missiles are being held in Geneva between the Soviet and U.S. delegations."

"But you can have your own opinion, can't you?"

"Yes, yes, we are well informed. The U.S. delegates in Geneva reguarly report to the U.S. allies on the course of the talks there within the framework of the NATO Special Consultative Group that regularly meets in Brussels. As recently as 24 July U.S. spokesman in Geneva (M. Glitman) gave a detailed account at a group session of what was happening in Geneva and of the prospects for the future." [paragraph continues]

"As a NATO-accredited journalist, you must have the communique for the press on the meeting."

There the conversaton ended. I took out the communique he had mentioned and confirmed that, in fact, it expressed one idea: The NATO Special Consultative Group participants express their support for the U.S. stance in Geneva.

How many times at press conferences and briefings after sessions of NATO military committees and the Special Consulative Group have journalists heard the argument that Soviet SS-20's are mobile missiles and that they can easily be transferred to Siberia and back again. And that therefore in no way can the Russians be trusted. NATO headquarters prouduced the thesis that the withdrawal of U.S. medium-range missiles is undesirable because the Soviets would then keep the advantage in the conventional arms sphere.

Now both the first and second arguments have come to grief. (As for conventional armaments in Europe, the Warsaw Pact countries have put forward a program for their reduction that totally repudiates the thesis of the "imbalance" which, they say, needs to be countered with the aid of U.S. missiles).

Speaking in Brussels, NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington put forward a highly original idea. You see, Carrington said, the fewer missiles and warheads there are in the world, the more difficult it will be to control them. Given the present correlation of forces, he said, if someone hides two missles in a haystack, it is of no great significance from the military viewpoint. But what would happen if the two missiles in the haystack were the last remaining missiles in a nuclear-free world? the NATO secretary general asked.

One can only marvel at the absurd lengths NATO goes to in an effort to justify the Washington-imposed nuclear missiles race and prevent even the very first steps on the path to curbing it!

WARSAW PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

LD271718 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- A working meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states was held today in Moscow with the participation of representatives of appropriate bodies of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties. A number of topical questions of interaction of allied socialist countries was discussed in the light of their joint foreign policy initiatives aimed at the improvement of the international situation, ending of the arms race and elimination of nuclear weapons, particularly in connection with the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev of August 18, 1986 on the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987.

Taking part in the meeting from the Soviet side was USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kavalyov.

The meeting passed in the atmosphere of businesslike comradely cooperation and identity of views on the questions discussed.

CEMA MEMBERS DISCUSS IAEA CONFERENCE

LD261755 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1329 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Prague, 26 Aug (TASS) -- A meeting has been held here of the chairmen of atomic power committees of the socialist countries. Taking part were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the DPRK, CUBA, Vietnam, the Belorussian SSR, The Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the CSSR, and also representatives of the CEMA Secretariat. They discussed problems connected with the forthcoming special session of the IAEA general conference devoted to safety of work of atomic power stations. They examined issues of further increasing cooperation among IAEA member states in implementation of the USSR proposal for strengthening the international system for safe use of nuclear power engineering. They also discussed topical issues of the work of the socialist countries within the IAEA.

COMMENTARY CHARGES U.S. WITH 'ANTI-LIBYAN PLOT'

PM271504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "Washington's Adventurism']

[Text] Over the last 2 weeks the press has been continually featuring extracts from reports that show that Washington is again hatching a plot against Libya. The foreign mass media are now talking quite openly about the United States' anti-Libyan preparations. UPI, for instance, quoting statements by official administration spokesmen, reported that a number of actions against Libya are being examined, including the development of plans for inflicting a new military strike. First and foremost a powerful naval grouping is being created near Libyan shores, where the aircraft carriers Forrestal and America are already present with a large number of aircraft and assault troops and on board. A third aircraft carrier -- the John Kennedy -- is rushing across the Atlantic to join up with them. That is how the strike force [kulak] is being prepared to the north of Libya. To the south there is already some suspicious (and, needless to say, secret) trouble in Chad. There have been press reports that Washington is preparing to transfer forces to Chad too, particularly if France, which has bases in Chad, supports the White House's anti-Libyan campaign.

But even that is not all. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has reported that a ranking State Department official is "preparing to visit Europe, seeking collaboration with other countries." In short, Washington hopes to involve its NATO allies in the adventure it is preparing. Back in April broad West European public circles condemned the U.S piracy against Libya and most governments tried to dissociate themselves from it. There was even a split in NATO on this question, with many countries refusing to join in the sanctions introduced by the United States. All this possibly explains the secrecy in which the new concentration of forces near Libyan borders was initially veiled -- Washington did not want to provoke criticism ahead of time.

What has changed now, why is there suddendly a stream of anti-Libyan willingly answering journalists' questions accusing M. al-Qadhdhafi of complicity in "acts of terrorism"? I think that it is a question of a diversionary maneuver. Now that the Soviet peace initiatives are being extensively discussed worldwide, the U.S. Administration has simply no sensible explanation for why it is rejecting these proposals. In this situation the White House clearly got the idea of switching the attention of the public in Western Europe and its own country to another problem so as to avoid answering the main question concerning people. The problem of terrorism was aired again, and it was even hinted that there could be bombings in the next few days in the FRG and Greece.

All these facts show that it is not simply a new anti-Libyan plot that is planned, it is a question of more extensive goals reflecting the present Washington administration's adventurist policy. A policy which complicates the international situation and runs counter to the peoples' aspirations.

Further Analysis

LD271838 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- By TASS political analyst Boris Shabayev: American propaganda media are working at full speed, churning out torrents of invectives and threats against Libya.

In unison with the verbal salvoes is the rumble of practice firing as the American military is holding Sea Wind exercises with Egypt in the Mediterranean. It is being said in Washingon that there can be a repetition of the aggressive attack against the Libyan Jamahiriyah patterned on the April air raid on Tripoli and Banghazi. Is Libya alone threatened? Is this Arab state alone the target of American military-political strategists? These strategists do not even conceal their plans to "remove" the Libyan leaders and install a pro-American regime in that country. But they prefer not to divulge the fact that the plans were brought about by U.S. strategic objectives in the Middle East, rather than by the alleged "fight against terrorism."

It is worthwhile noting Washington's goals as they were set forth by U.S. Vice-President George Bush in an interview with THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER the other day. His remarks can be boiled down to the following: to carry out the so-called Reagan Plan in the Middle East. To achieve this, it is, first of all, necessary to maintain Israel's qualitative superiority in weapons. Secondly, it is necessary to broaden the scope of Israel's direct talks patterned on Camp David. Thirdly, the "radicals" should be isolated, which means undermining the influence of the Arab forces subscribing to patriotic, anti-imperialist positions and upholding the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine. Incidentally, the American vice-president categorically rejected any idea of establishing an independent Palestinian state.

The Arab world unanimously rejected as capitulatory the White House "plan" for Middle East settlement at the time it was conceived four years ago. What lesson have they drawn in Washington? Mr Bush bluntly replied to this question by saying that the U.S. would like to see more people like Al-Sadat and fewer like Al-Qadhdhafi. This explains everything: U.S. aggressive actions against Libya are an integral part of the large-scale campaign of blackmail and intimidation with regard to the Arab states which are obstacles in the way of the implementation of Washington's and Tel Aviv's hegemonistic plans.

U.S. PUBLIC, OFFICIAL ARMS CURB VIEWS CONTRASTED

PM271520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 86 First Edition pp 1, 4

[Report by own correspondent G. Vasilyev: "Will Reason Prevail?"]

[Excerpt] New York -- [Passage omitted] Americans knew that the Soviet moratorium ran out on 6 August and that Washington has responded to Moscow's goodwill with a series of nuclear explosions in Nevada. Many people here were wondering: How would the Soviet Union act in this situation? Would it resume the nuclear tests, for which it had every justification, or, to meet the wishes of the peace-loving public, extend the moratorium and give those who are beset by dreams of military superiority another chance to see reason. The "hawks" hoped that the former would be the case. They say that if the Soviets slam the door it will be easier for the U.S. military-industrial complex to do it black (as well as "gold") deeds, piling up mountains of nuclear and other weapons. But what the Pentagonites and arms manufacturers and all manner of ultrarightists were hoping for and what they were doing their utmost to provoke did not occur.

The Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium highlighted for the whole world to see the principled, peace-loving nature of the Soviet power's foreign policy and again focused public attention on the whole range of Soviet proposals aimed at curbing militarism and bringing about a change for the better in international affairs.

People of goodwill in the United States pay tribute to the Soviet Union's perseverance, consistency, and deep sense of responsibility for the fate of peace. But what about those who are cranking up the flywheel of the arms race, for whom to echo of explosions in Nevada is music to their ears?

I phoned the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength" in Washington, an ultrarightist organization with a membership of retired generals who have learned nothing, the most reactionary members of Congress, and anticommunist professors. When I said that I wanted to know their opinion of the Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium there was a profound silence at the other end, then they said that there was no expert on the matter available.

I dialed the number of another well-known ultrarightist center -- the "Committee on the Present Danger." They also refused to discuss the moratorium issue. The fact that the normally loud-mouthed "hawks" were struck dumb was indicative of embarrassment, fear of giving themselves away. The most valiant member of the army of ultrarightists is General Daniel Graham, former Pentagon intelligence chief, now director of "High Frontier" -- a militarist organization plugging the star wars plans. His retort was that the Soviet moratorium "has no special significance" since, in the general's view, the "salvation of mankind lies in the deployment of defensive weapons in space."

The "hawk" general is no sentimentalist. In fact, the U.S. Administration, his spiritual ally, also instantly rejected the USSR's proposal on concluding an agreement on halting nuclear tests, stating, through White House Press Secretary L Speakes, that a "moratorium on nculear tests does not accord with the interests of the United States and its friends and allies." The reasons for this stance were unashamedly stated: a desire to continue the development and improvement of nuclear armaments, primarily the nuclear charges for SDI, so dear to General Graham's bellicose heart, which are exploding in underground tunnels in Nevada. What is there to be ashamed of in that! Well, that's clear enough.

The White House's unconstructive and overtly militarist stance is bound to anger those people here who were hoping to see a gleam of reason in the actions of an administration approaching midterm, followed by presidential elections. In fact, the current situation in the United States is different from what it was when the right-wing Republicans came to power and announced that they would "leave communism on the garbage heap of history" and began the accelerated implementation of their 2 trillion dollar program for rearming the United States. The "hawks" no longer dominate the American political sky and legislators are no longer prepared to accept without demur the strongarm, confrontational solutions to international problems proposed by the administration. There are serious doubts about the correctness of this course, there is mounting criticism of it, and there are growing public demands for a serious look at questions of limiting the arms race.

Important causes lie at the root of the substantial changes that have apparent in the U.S. political climate. Five years and more of "military bodybuilding" have not brought the United States victories in the international arena, but have been a heavy burden on the country's economic organism. Awareness of the threat of nuclear catastrophe was a powerful, active political factor prompting acting by the public -- scientists, doctors, the clergy, young people. The Soviet peace initiatives are having an enormous impact on the world. They have shown the real path to a more secure future and have given people hope that mankind can and must break the vicious circle of the arms race.

Recently President Reagan, obviously losing control of himself, angrily cursed the U.S. House of Representatives, accusing it of sins which would gave gotten an American into serious trouble in the McCarthy era. He said that the legislators were "recklessly undermining U.S. national defense." These charges were made against congressmen, because, before leaving for their summer vacation, they voted for a whole series of decisions cutting the Pentagon budget and pushing the administration toward an agreement with the Soviet Union. Adopted in the form of amendments to the military appropriations bill, they deny the Pentagon funds for continuing nuclear tests in excess of one kiloton, prohibit the administration from deploying weapons which overstep the bounds of the SALT II Treaty, cut appropriations for the SDI program, extend the moratorium on antisatellite weapon tests, and deprive the Defense Department of funds for the production of binary and chemical charges.

One week before, a number of similar decisions, albeit in a milder form, had been adopted by the Senate. In September the Conference Committee of the two houses of Congress will coordinate the different versions. The White House is threatening to veto any "unacceptable" bill. But be that as it may, the fact remains. The legislators' "rebellion" reflects the growing antiwar mood in the country and on Capitol Hill.

It is sometimes written here that a struggle is going on deep within the U.S. Administration over questions of foreign and military policy. An influential group of the most active "fixers" upholding the interests of the military-industrial complex, such as Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, his assistant for international security R. Perle, and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director K. Adelman, who have the backing of the country's extreme right-wing forces, is dragging the country onto the path of a totally unbridled arms race and abandonment of existing Soviet-American accords. Judging by the administration's actual deeds, the "hawks" are still gaining the upper hand in debates in the Washington kitchen. The "moderates" can claim only a few propaganda ruses intended to calm the U.S. NATO allies and stifle criticism on Capitol Hill.

During the months since the Geneva summit Washington has been engaging in complex political acrobatics: It has been trying to simultaneously follow tracks leading in different directions. On the one hand, there has been no shortage of statements on the banks of the Potomac about wanting peace and wanting to seek constructive accords with the Soviet Union. On the other hand, every effort has been made to remove the last brake from the locomotive of the arms race and doom the Soviet-American talks to failure. It is becoming increasingly difficult to keep up the political balancing act.

Those who write about America tend to talk about the contrasts in this great country -- contrasts between wealth and poverty, between efficient mass production and society's meager spiritual reserves. One is now struck by another glaring contradiction: The massive gulf between the country's technological achievements and the level of its leaders' political thinking.

A striking contradiction, a dangerous contradiction. After all, not just the question of war and peace, but mankind's very future now depends on the behavior of the great power's leaders.

Fortunately, the United States is not completely bereft of sensible people whose clear thinking and broad views do the U.S. people proud. I phoned Salmon Creek in California, home of Linus Pauling, outstanding scientist, international Lenin Peace Prize winner and holder of two Nobel Prizes.

"The announcement that the Soviet Union has extended the moratorium on nuclear explosions was very gratifying," Professor Pauling said. "I have always advocated a general and complete nuclear test ban. The treaty would be an important step. Of course I know that President Reagan is against it, that he intends to continue testing new nuclear charges, especially for the SDI program, and that he wants to exhaust the Soviet Union in an arms race. But I have not lost hope. I would like to believe that realism will ultimately prevail in Washington.

"The arms race situation at the moment," Pauling continued, "is totally irrational. We cannot allow ourselves to use nuclear weapons -- it would be suicide for mankind. There is no other solution for us apart from peaceful coexistnece. But the mountains of weapons continue to grow and the instruments of death are becoming more and more complex. The danger of a catastrophe as a result of technical defects or human error is increasing...There is little time left. I believe we can save peace. But for this we need a powerful, worldwide mass movement of peace supporters..."

As I listened to Pauling a rainy day in the distant past came to mind -- a column of demonstrators outside the United Nations and striding among them a tall, thin man carrying a placard demanding a halt to atomic tests in the atmosphere. Then, in 1963, the appeal by Pauling and millions of people like him was heard all over the world. Reason triumphed over politicking. The treaty banning nuclear tests in the three environments was concluded in Moscow. How relieved mankind would be if now, 23 years later, an agreement halting all nuclear tests were signed at a Soviet-American summit!

IMPACT OF U.S. MORATORIUM REFUSAL EXAMINED

LD271634 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- By TASS political analyst Igor Orlov:

By refusing to join the Soviet Union's extended moratorium on nuclear explosions, official Washington has found itself in growing isolation as it demonstratively ignores world public concern and even the opinion of its own allies. Of course, the American Administration is using all levers at its disposal to compel the allies to follow in the wake of its short-sighted and extremely dangerous course towards instigating the nuclear arms race and continuing nuclear tests. The more indicative in this respect, is that despite Washington's arm-twisting tactics, a murmur is rising in Western countries, turning ever more often into criticism of the U.S. negative stand. Undoubtedly, noted the British journal, NEW STATESMAN, the present-day position of the United States and Great Britain on this major problem put them in actual isolation in the world arena.

Many other Western European mass media bodies also draw attention to the process of growing concern. A number of Western European countries, according to the French newspaper, LIBERATION, intend to persuade Washington to adopt a more realistic attitude since, at the moment, the Soviet side alone is offering a goodwill gesture. Elaborating this idea, REUTERS reported that several NATO member countries stuck to a view on nuclear tests which was different from that of Washington following Moscow's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts. The news agencies named among those who disagreed with Washington on this issue Norway, Denmark, and Greece. The list coult be extended. The latest example is the statement by the Netherlands' Defence Minister Van Eekelen about his government's intention to urge President Reagan to join the Soviet nuclear test moratorium.

Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, pointed out the other day that Washington should take into account the interests of the Federal Republic of Germany and Western Europe. How far from reality are Washington's allegations that test moratorium does not meet security interests of the U.S., its friends or allies.

DEMCHENKO HITS BUSH REMARKS ON NEAR EAST

PM281007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[P. Demchenko "Rejoinder": "The Shadow Is Crooked Too..."]

[Text] U.S. Vice President G. Bush has for some time considered himself a major expert on the Near East. Only in recent months he has been there twice, held secret talks with certain Near East leaders (especially the Israelis, of course), and then made loud statements for the press, not only loud, but, to put it mildly, sometimes so hasty that they do not remotely reflect the true state of affairs or tie in with their author's lofty position in the American Administration.

However, you have to give Bush one thing: He never misses an opportunity to throw stones at Soviet policy, distort it, and discredit it. Take, for instance, the recent interview for newspaper THE PHILADEPHIA INQUIRER, in which this motif was heard in a particularly peremptory form. "The Russians," he said, "cannot play a useful role in establishing peace in that region."

He said that completely seriously, as if he did not know or realize that the Soviet Union had put forward a concrete, comprehensive plan for establishing lasting peace in the Near East, a plan supported by many countries. The majority of UN members, including some of Washington's allies, also supported the Soviet initiative to convene a representative international conference on the Near East to put this plan into action. But Washington, like its strategic ally Israel, barred the way to our initiative.

And what does Bush himself propose? First, ensuring that "Israel has qualitative superiority in arms." Second, not creating an independent Palestinian state. Third.., third, he is still, for some reason, keeping quiet about whether Israel should return the occupied lands to the Arabs. There is also a fourth and a fifth, but it is obviously not worth going on. It is already clear enough that all this is a departure from the peaceful settlement in the Near East and amounts to a desire to maintain the red-hot situation there, a situation which could explode in another military flareup at any moment.

Incidentally, Washington is not only throwing fuel on the glowing coals of the conflagration, but is constantly taking up arms itself. Remember, for instance, the bombing of Lebanon by the battleship New Jersey. This year American bombs and missiles have twice brought death and destruction to Libyan cities and settlements. At this very day and hour, the Pentagon is again concentrating combat forces off Libya's coast, preparing for a new strike.

How far this all is from typing in with Bush's words that Washington is "concerned about peace" and displays "wisdom in its Near East policy." What kind of peace is that, what kind of wisdom! As it does elsewhere in the world, the United States is acting by the laws of brute force, now known in Washington as "neglobalsim." Naturally this also applies to the Near East. After all, the shadow cannot be straight if the treetrunk is crooked, as the eastern proverb says.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD271350 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- Petr Demichev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R, received a group of members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Parliament in the Kremlin today. The group is led by Toshio Yamaguchi [name as received], the committee's chairman. During a friendly conversation the sides discussed Soviet-Japanese relations and some urgent international problems.

Petr Demichev told Japanese parliamentarians about consistent efforts made by the Soviet Union in order to safeguard peace, lessen international tensions and promote disarmament, above all, nuclear disarmament. In this context, the Soviet side emphasized the paramount importance of the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987.

The attention of the Japanese parliamentarians was also drawn to the Soviet foreign policy initiatives devised to improve the situation and develop cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region -- the initiatives set forth in the speech of Mikhail Gorbachev, General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok. It was noted that the U.S.S.R. would continue to follow the policy of bringing about a breakthrough in the development of the international situation and ensuring a radical turn toward the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security.

Toshio Yamaguchi said that the Japanese people had received with hope the speech of the Soviet leader in Vladivostok -- the speech that demonstrated the sincere striving of the U.S.S.R. for improving relations with Asian countries, including Japan. The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee came out in favor of the further expansion of relations with the Soviet Union, emphasizing that the development of inter-parliamentary contacts would promote that. He made note of the great importance of meetings with Soviet parliamentarians, and of exchange of opinions on problems of peace and disarmament, politics, economics and culture.

Yasue Katori, ambassador of Japan to the Soviet Union, was present at the meeting.

U.S. SEEKING JAPANESE TECHNOLOGY FOR SDI

LD260912 Moscow TASS in English 0654 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 26 TASS -- Japanese companies manufacturing components for computers are preparing to start large-scale production of integrated circuits from gallium arsenide, a material, which is much superior in its characteristics to the traditional silicon.

As the KYODO agency said, the United States shows much interest in the Japanese novel technology. It hopes to use integrated circuits of a new type to create superfast computers and intersatellite communication and control systems which are to be applied in the implementation of the notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative".

ADDITIONAL U.S. VESSELS TO ARRIVE IN SEA OF JAPAN

LD270747 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 27 TASS -- The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vonson is to arrive in the South Korean port of Inchon on September 1. Eight naval ships from its strike force group will arrive at Sasebo Port on the same day, the newspaper ASAHI said. Today the nuclear-powered submarine Pollack is to arrive here today, and the destroyer Merrill is to arrive there tomorrow. The destroyer, in common with the battleship NEW JERSEY already lying in Sasebo, is fitted out with cruise missiles Tomahawk. Carl Vonson and another aircraft carrier Ranger are carrying out now exercises in the area of Aleutian Islands. The whole of the American armada, including three combat groups with two aircraft carriers and a battleship rocket carrier are massed in the Sea of Japan for large-scale exercises, the newspaper said.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EXAMINES ROLE OF DPRK ARMY

PM271112 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel A. Nesterov article under the rubric "Within the Formation of the Defenders of Socialism": "The Korean People's Army"; capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In view of the growing danger of aggression on the part of the South Korean puppets and their overseas masters, the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and the DPRK Government have paid unremitting attention to increasing the Army's combat capability and to equipping it with new arms and combat hardware.

In the summer of 1950 the Seoul puppet regime and its Washington masters launched an aggressive war against the DPRK.

The DPRK working people and their armed forces, led by the WPK and relying on the international support of the USSR and other socialist countries, offered heroic resistance to the interventionists. It was only at the cost of major losses that the U.S. forward units managed to reach the DPRK border with the PRC. In October 1950 detachments of Chinese people's volunteers came to the help of DPRK Armed Forces units.

Conducting a number of major offensive operations, the Korean People's Army and Chinese people's volunteers inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in manpower and equipment. U.S. imperialism suffered a military, moral, and political defeat in Korea. The staunchness and courage of the Korean People's Army personnel, the resolute stance of the Soviet Union, and the increasing demand of the world public for an end to the war forced the U.S. ruling circles to conclude an armistice in Korea. It was signed 27 July 1953.

The fatherland's liberation was a severe test for the Korean people and their servicemen. During the war the combat might of the Korean People's Army was increased, military art was further developed, and experience of managing troops on the offensive and defensive was gained.

After the armistice was signed, the DPRK's working people set about overcoming the grim consequences of the war. The revival of the national economy was carried out in a short time. The growth of the republic's economic potential and the rise in the working people's material and cultural standards created favorable preconditions for further strengthening defense capability.

An extremely tense situation has persisted on the Korean peninsula for many years now. Washington has transformed the south of Korea into its own military bridgehead in the Far East and amassed there a 40,000-strong contingent of troops equipped with nuclear and other types of the most modern weapons. The Pentagon has also equipped the South Korean army with the latest combat hardware.

In these conditions the WPK and the DPRK Government are maintaining their efforts to increase the combat capability and readiness of the Korean People's Armed Forces and are urging all the people to constantly maintain high vigilance and readiness to defend the motherland.

According to the DPRK Constitution, the defense of the fatherland is the citizen's supreme duty and a matter of honor. Citizens must defend the fatherland and do military service as prescribed by the law.

The DPRK's Armed Forces include the Korean People's Armed Forces, the public security forces, and the worker-peasant red militia. Military building is based on the principle of the universal arming of the people.

The Korean People's Armed Forces consist of Ground Forces, the Air Force (including the country's air defenses), and the Navy. Practical leadership of forces is exercised by the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces and the Korean People's Army General Staff. People's Army divisions and units possess modern organization and skilled command and political cadres.

THE GROUND FORCES are provided with missiles, modern tanks, artillery, and engineering, radar, and other equipment.

THE PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES AIR FORCE is equipped with combat, reconnaissance, and transport aircraft and helicopters.

THE PEOPLE's ARMED FORCES NAVY possesses combat and auxiliary ships of various classes and types.

The supreme political organ of the Korean People's Army is the Main Political Directorate.

The WPK organizations within the Korean Armed Forces do much work to explain party policy to servicemen and to mobilize personnel to achieve high indicators in combat and political training and maintain strong military discipline and firm regulation order. Korean People's Armed Forces servicemen are educated in a spirit of patriotism and hatred of imperialism.

The relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of the Soviet Union and the DPRK are developing and strengthening. Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and the accords reached at the meeting between the two countries' leaders were of special significance for deepening the friendship between our peoples.

The DPRK's important proposals, leading to the normalization of the situation and the normalization of the atmosphere on the Korean peninsula meet with full understanding and support in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union consistently sides with the fraternal Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of their motherland on a peaceful, democratic basis.

The Asia and Pacific region has been marked in recent years by a perceptible increase in the activeness of U.S. imperialism and its allies. The military cooperation involving the United States, Japan, and South Korea is broadening and acquiring the character of a bloc. Southern Korea is increasingly actively being transformed into a complex of Pentagon nuclear bases and a permanent source of tension in the Far East. The buildup of military muscle on the borders of the Soviet Union, the DPRK, and other socialist countries in Asia has a clearly expressed aim -- that of creating here a new front of struggle against the forces of peace and progress in addition to Western Europe. In these conditions it is extremely important that all states of the region pool their efforts to ensure a peaceful life on earth.

These aims are served by the impassioned appeal contained in M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech and addressed to all the states of Asia and the Pacific for constructive and honest cooperation for the sake of peace and security and against all attempts by imperialism's bellicose forces to turn this vast region of the world into a center of war.

In cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Korean people, led by the WPK, are confidently moving along the path of socialist building. Their peaceful, creative labor is reliably protected by the Korean People's Armed Forces.

MEETING FOR NUCLEAR FREE KOREAN ZONE DISCUSSED

SK280538 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] An international meeting to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone will be held early this September in Pyongyang. A station reporter met G.Z. Loanisyan, secretary of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, and asked him about the topics to be discussed at the international meeting.

[Begin Loanisyan recording in Russian, fading into Korean translation] I believe that the international meeting will be of great significance in preserving peace and security on the Korean peninsula. This is because the situation in the Far East is directly linked to the situation of Asia and the Pacific and the alleviation of the situation in these regions will also greatly contribute to alleviating the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Delegations of the countries from two continents, including the socialist countries, will participate in this meeting. A delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries will represent our country.

The Korean peninsula has long been one of the militarily tense regions in the world. South Korea has been turned into a bridgehead of Washington's military strategy. In South Korea, there are some 40,000 U.S. troops and more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types have been deployed there. The Pentagon will deploy various types of lethal weapons, including Pershing and [word indistinct] missiles, in South Korea. [end Loanisyan recording]

Secretary Loanisyan continued: The DPRK has made every effort possible to eliminate the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and to resolve the country's reunification peacefully. International social circles have highly evaluated the DPRK's proposal for establishing a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

In South Korea, such a war exercise as the "Team Spirit" military exercise has been staged despite the DPRK's peace proposals.

Speaking of the policies of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, they are seeking to eliminate the danger of nuclear war and to prevent mankind from becoming the victim of a nuclear holocaust. Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has advanced a program to completely abolish nuclear and chemical weapons from the earth by the end of the 20th century. This program completely accords with the (?desire) of the Asian people to preserve peace and security. In fact, large quantities of nuclear weapons have been stockpiled in Asia.

Our country has supported the DPRK's proposal for eliminating the danger of nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula. This is also natural. We have firmly united with the Korean friends for the struggle for building a new society, for solid peace, and for social progress.

In conclusion, Secretary Loanisyan stated: The Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries has issued on many occasions statements supporting the DPRK's peace-loving policy and the republic's proposals for withdrawing U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, for establishing a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula, and for reunifying the country peacefully under democratic principles.

The Soviet delegation will support once again this cause of the fraternal Korean people at the Pyongyang international meeting.

PETROVSKIY AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI INTERVIEW CITED

JN271954 Doha QNA in Arabic 1818 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 27 Aug (QNA) -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy has affirmed there is no connection with the recent contacts between an Israeli delegation and a Soviet delegation in Helsinki and the state of affairs in the Middle East. In an interview with the Paris-based AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI magazine to be published Friday, Petrovskiy said the Israelis have magnified these contacts in a manner that was out of proportion to the objective the talks sought to achieve. These contacts were restricted to the discussion of some religious properties, specifically USSR properties, and the situation of Soviet citizens in Israel.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister added that the agreement to hold talks in Helsinki in August 1986 was reached in 1985 and that this has nothing to do, as some claim, with current developments in the Middle East.

On the Afghan issue, the Soviet deputy foreign minister said his country has set a timetable for the complete withdrawal of its forces and that it had communicated this timetable to the Afghan Government. He said Moscow's recent decision to withdraw six USSR battalions from Afghanistan was the prelude to complete withdrawal of Soviet forces there. The Soviet official said his country will not completely withdraw its forces from Afghanistan unless it is sure the state of affairs on the internal and foreign level has become stable and until it also is sure foreign interference in Afghanistan's affairs has ended.

He reiterated his country's call for an immediate end to the Iraqi-Iranian war, stressing the USSR has no special relations with Iran at the expense of Iraq. He added all Moscow wants is a just and comprehensive settlement for the two sides. He also reiterated his country's stand urging an international conference for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, stressing his country does not belittle the importance of the U.S. and European role in the settlement of the Middle Eastern problems.

Visits Tunisia

PM261320 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Tunisia-USSR"]

[Text] Tunis, 22 Aug -- Soviet-Tunisian political consultations were held here 19-21 August. V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated on the Soviet side and M. Mestiri, secretary of state to the Foreign Ministry, on the Tunisian side.

V.F. Petrovskiy was received by R. Sfar, Tunisian prime minister, and also met with C. Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League.

During the meetings and conversations in Tunis, which were held in a business-like and congenial atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of stepping up collective efforts aimed at achieving an all-embracing Near East settlement and of some other international problems of mutual interest.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ALGERIA'S MESSAADIA

Meets With Ligachev

LD271646 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1604 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug (TASS) -- Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today met Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Politburo and head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] party, who conveyed a personal message from Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria, to Mikhail Gorbachev.

The conversation touched on several questions of the international situaton, the position in the Middle East and in Africa, and also Soviet-Algerian relations. The community of views on the questions under discussion and the mutual desire for the further development of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the CPSU, and the FLN party were confirmed.

Seen Off by Razumovskiy

LD271841 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- Mohammed Cherif Messaadia, a member of the Political Bureau and head of the Standing Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Libertion Front of Algeria today left Moscow for home after a brief visit here. The Algerian guest was seen off at the airport by Georgiy Razumovskiy, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Karen Brutents, an alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department. The farewell party also included Amar Dahmouche, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic in the USSR.

JOINT-SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP DAYS COMMENCE

LD272036 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, August 27 TASS -- The Soviet Union firmly supports the efforts of the Syrian leaders aimed at the liberation of the Israeli-occupied lands and the establishment of just and durable peace in the Middle East. This has been stated by Yevgeniy Lebedev, chairman of the board of the Soviety Society of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Arab Countries. He spoke here today at a gathering devoted to the opening in the USSR of the days of Soviet-Syrian friendship. Yahja Nuhammad, head of the delegation of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, expressed high appreciation of the Soviet-Syrian relations which, as he said, are an example of relations between the two countries.

CORRECTION TO 17 AUG SOVIET-SUDANESE COMMUNIQUE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Sudan's al-Sadiqual-Mahdi Concludes Visit and subheaded "Text of Communique" published in the 19 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H-3, paragraph six, lines four and five:

... general of the People's Armed Forces of Sudan F.M. al-Fadl...(correcting name)

RESOLUTION ON SOVIETS ROLE IN SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

WA261000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 86 pp 1-3

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted the resolution "Measures To Further Enhance the Role and Increase the Responsibility of the Soviets of People's Deputies for the Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development in the Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress."

The resolution observes that implementation of the policy of an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development approved by the 27th CPSU Congress demands a further stimulation of the work of the soviets -- the political foundation of the USSR and main component of the people's socialist self-management. It is important to increase their activity pertaining to mobilization of the working masses at large for the accomplishment of the tasks confronting Soviet society and an improvement in the use of all opportunities for the satisfaction of people's requirements and needs. It is necessary to provide for a broadening of the powers of the soviets and enhance their responsibility for all spheres of life on their territory.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers have decreed:

1. Guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the implementation of a set of measures aimed at:

Strengthening of the role of the soviets in catering for the comprehensive development of the economy and the sociocultural sphere on their territory, an acceleration of the growth rate and an increase in the efficiency of social production and an increase on this basis in the contribution of the republics, krays, oblasts, okrugs, rayons, cities and villages to strengthen the country's single national economic complex;

Broadening of the rights of republic and local soviet authorities in the development of consumer goods production, services, intersectoral works, capital construction, nature conservation activity and the social and production infrastructure and the solution of other questions;

Increasing the soviets' responsibility for satisfaction of the need of the population on the territory under their jurisdiction for food and industrial commodities, housing and sociocultural and everyday services;

Upgrading of the leadership and interaction of the soviets and associations, enterprises and organizations located on the corresponding territory and a strengthening of their mutual interest in an improvement in the results of management; and

Further intensifying democratic principles in the activity of the soviets, upgrading the methods and style of their work and strengthening of the machinery of the soviet authorities with qualified personnel.

Ensuring Comprehensive Economic and Social Development and the Increased Efficiency of Management

2. Recognition of the necessity for enhancing the coordinating role of the soviets in the solution of comprehensive economic and social problems on territory under their jurisdiction.

Granting the soviets the right to organize for this purpose:

The implementation of joint measures by associations, enterprises and organizations aimed at the ascertainment and use of potential for a growth of the production and an increase in the quality of consumer goods and services and the enlistment of the research, planning and design organizations and the VUZes in work to create new types and fundamentally improve the quality of manufactured consumer goods;

The production on a cooperative basis of means of mechanization and automation for reducing the use of manual and unskilled labor, the joint acquisition and operation and also the rolling of progressive equipment, instruments and apparatus and the creation of collective-user computer centers and joint laboratory experimental research and development services for the needs of several enterprises and organizations;

The several participation of associations, enterprises and organizations in the development of the capacity of construction industry and construction materials industry and also the creation on these terms of specialized enterprises and organizations for work on the modernization and retooling of enterprises;

The joint construction and operation of facilities of the production infrastructure, nature conservation structures and installations, apartment houses, trading, public catering and consumer service enterprises, sanatoria, clinics, hospitals, preschool establishments, palaces of culture, clubs, stadiums and other sociocultural and also municipal facilities;

The coordination of the activity of associations, enterprises and organizations in finding and mobilizing additional potential for economies in materials, fuel and heating and power, comprehensively using natural and other resources and utilizing secondary raw material and production and consumption waste;

The granting to associations, enterprises and organizations on contract terms of temporarily underloaded production capacity, equipment and warehouse premises of other associations, enterprises and organizations; and

The enlistment of associations, enterprises and organizations in consumer service and the organization of sports, tourist and other clubs on a cooperative basis.

Recognition of the expediency of transferring some of the resources saved thanks to the measures organized by the soviets to the union (without oblasts) and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms for use for economic and social development on the corresponding territory.

That the USSR Ministry of Finance, USSR Gosplan and USSR Gosstroy will draw up in 1986 the procedure for determination of the said savings and their use.

That the USSR and union republic ministries and departments, guided by state interests, will support in every possible way enterprising proposals of the soviets and create for the associations, enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction the conditions for the joint solution of economic and social problems.

3. For the purpose of the better combination of the sectoral and territorial principles of management and the increased efficiency of the work of enterprises and organizations of republic and local jurisdiction whose products and services are used mainly on the territory of the republics, krays, oblasts and cities the granting of the right to the autonomous republic councils of ministers and the corresponding local soviet ispolkoms with the consent of the union republic councils of ministers to create intersectoral and interfarm territorial-production associations with the incorporation therein of enterprises and organizations of republic and local jurisdiction.

Enterprises and organizations of union jurisdiction may be incorporated in these associations upon coordination with the appropriate USSR ministries and departments.

It is expedient when organizing the associations to take advantage of the experience of the Poti Gorispolkom and other local soviet ispolkoms. The machinery of the said associations is formed within the ceilings of the numbers of executive and engineering-technical personnel and other employees determined for these enterprises and organizations.

4. Taking advantage of the experience of Leningrad organizations and with regard for local conditions, the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms will elaborate and implement in conjunction with union, union-republic and republic ministries and departments measures to improve the use of available production potential and increase the shift-work coefficient and ensure an increase in the manufacture of products with less capital investment in industrial construction.

5. The granting to union (without oblasts) and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms and the Moscow and Leningrad city soviets of the right:

a) To incorporate in the plans of the research, planning and design organizations on their territory, regardless of departmental subordination, quotas corresponding to their profile kpertaining to the performance of research and development for the solution of local problems in an amount of up to 1 percent of the total annual work volume of the said organizations; and

b) To determine regarding the existence of production potential for associations, enterprises and organizations, regardless of their departmental subordination, quotas pertaining to the manufacture of nonstandardized equipment and means of mechanization for the needs of the local economy of the order of up to 1 percent of the annual manufacture of the products of these associations, enterprises and organizations.

The said work and products will be paid for from the resources of the republic and local budgets.

6. That as of 1987 the autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms will elaborate on the basis of the basic indicators of the draft plans received from associations, enterprises and organizations and local soviet authorities draft 5-year and annual plans of economic and social development on the corresponding territory and submit them to the union republic gosplans.

The union republic councils of ministers will draw up in accordance with the basic indicators draft 5-year and annual plans of economic and social development on republic territory from a ministry and department angle and submit them to the USSR Gosplan, and with respect to the development of the sectors, to the appropriate USSR ministries and departments for use in the preparation of draft plans.

The current procedure of the elaboration and confirmation of plans of comprehensive economic and social development with respect to the cities of Moscow and Leningrad and Moscow and Leningrad oblasts is maintained.

7. That the soviets will intensify their impact on the formation of the plans of the economic and social development of associations, enterprises and organizations pertaining to issues within the jurisdiction of the soviets, meaning the fuller satisfaction of the social and everyday needs of the labor collectives and the public and the securing on this basis of the conditions for highly productive, efficient work.

That prior to the submittal of draft annual and 5-year plans to the higher authorities associations, enterprises and the industrial complex head developer enterprises and organizations of union and republic jurisdiction will obligatorily coordinate them with the appropriate union (without oblasts) and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms when it is a matter of questions of development of the social sphere, construction, consumer goods production, sociocultural, everyday and other services, the use of labor resources, local types of raw material and intermediate products and secondary resources, nature conservation and land use and in respect of other indicators determined by the USSR Gosplan.

Account must be taken here of measures to realize the instructions of the electorate, the results of the labor collectives' perusal of the draft plans and also the decisions approved by them on use of the production development fund and the sociocultural measures and housing construction fund.

8. For the more efficient use of the resources allocated the ministries and departments for the construction of facilities of the production infrastructure and the surmounting in these questions of departmental separation the granting to the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms of the right to unite the production facilities scheduled for construction on their territory, regardless of their departmental subordination, in industrial complexes and in conjunction with the USSR Gosstroy or the corresponding union republic gosstroys to confirm the outlines of master plans of the said complexes and head developers.

That the USSR Gosplan will provide in the draft annual and 5-year plans for the transfer to USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers within whose jurisdiction the industrial complex head developer enterprises are the amount of capital investments and contract work for the construction of the said facilities in accordance with the confirmed industrial complex master plan outlines.

9. For the purpose of the efficient use of labor resources, their intersectoral and interrayon redistribution and an improvement in the degree of balance baetween the need for manpower and its availability:

a) That the union republic councils of ministers will provide for the elaboration for the union republics balance sheets of labor resources and on the basis thereof reference data pertaining to the numbers of workers for the long term (per 5-year period) from the viewpoint of sectors of the economy with respect to each autonomous republic, kray and oblast;

b) That the union (without oblasts) and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms will provide for the elaboration within the 5-year and annual plans of economic and social development for the corresponding territory of consolidated job (with regard for certification and streamlining) and labor resource balance sheets; and

c) That the USSR and union republic ministries and departments will provide for the coordination by the associations, enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction of the numbers of workers envisaged in the draft plans with the appropriate autonomous republic council of ministers and kray, oblast, okrug, rayon and city soviet ispolkom.

10. An enhancement of the responsibility of the union republic councils of ministers for ensuring the proportional and efficient development of the economy under their jurisdiction. That funds for material-technical resources and the quotas of capital

investments and construction-installation work for development of the republic economy (apart from the agro-industrial complex) will be allocated per each republic as a whole without a sectoral and area breakdown.

A recommendation that the union republic councils of ministers introduce an analogous procedure when allocating material-technical resources and capital investments per the economy under the jurisdiction of the autonomous republic councils of ministers and the krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms.

For an Upgrading of Management and the Planning of the Activity of the Sectors Directly Connected With Satisfaction of the Public's Needs

11. An enhancement of the role and responsibility of the republic and local soviet and business authorities for the organization and improvement of the supply to the public of foodstuffs based on the maximum use of local resources and the possibilities of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, subsidiary rural farms of enterprises, organizations and establishments, the private subsidiary plots of the citizens, horticultural associations and truck gardener groups.

That in this connection the union (without oblasts) and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms will:

Provide as of 1987 in the plans of economic and social development for measures to provide the public with foodstuffs primarily thanks to local production with regard for the established obligations pertaining to supplies to union and republic stocks; and

Contribute in every possible way to the development of the subsidiary rural farms of enterprises, associations and establishments for an improvement in the supply of food to the labor collectives. Actively promote the development of the horticultural associations and truck gardener groups and the citizens' private subsidiary plots.

12. For the purpose of an intensification of the role of the republic and local soviet authorities in the accomplishment of the tasks set by the Comprehensive Program of the Development of Consumer Goods Production and Services in the Period 1986-2000:

a) That the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms will:

Provide for the constant growth of the production of high-quality consumer goods and the accelerated development of services and the balancing of the manufacture of commodities and the rendering of services with the population's monetary income;

Enlist in active participation in the production of commodities and the rendering of payable services all associations, enterprises and organizations, regardless of their departmental subordination; and transfer in 1986-87 in the established procedure to local jurisdiction the associations, enterprises and organizations whose products are directly connected with satisfaction of the requirements of the population of the corresponding territory;

b) Granting to the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms of the right to determine on the basis of the discovery of local and secondary resources, above-plan economies in raw material and intermediate products and the fuller use of production capacity quotas for the associations, enterprises and organizations, regardless of their departmental subordination, pertaining to the additional manufacture of consumer goods in demand and their disposal of the entire volume of the commodities manufactured per the said quotas;

c) That the union republic councils of ministers will elaborate in 1986 and implement in the 12th 5-Year Plan measures to develop in the system of republic ministries of local industry, consumer service, housing-municipal service and other ministries and departments of the union republics and consumer cooperative societies a network of small enterprises for the manufacture of consumer goods, apartment and home appliance repairs, clothing and footwear sewing and repairs and other services employing technology and equipment making it possible to rapidly alter the selection of products and types of service depending on demand for them and also for the organization for this purpose of various forms of the citizens' group and individual labor activity;

d) That the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms will create on a voluntary basis for the fuller satisfaction of the public need for centrally unplanned commodities in mass demand, exclusion of unwarranted duplication in their manufacture and the increased quality and profitability of the production of these commodities interrepublic and interoblast coordination centers (councils) for the development and location of the production of such commodities.

That the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz will specify in conjunction with the union republic councils of ministers within 3 months with regard for the republics' available experience model regulations governing the said coordination centers (councils);

e) That the union republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms will intensify supervision of the quality of the consumer goods manufactured by the associations, enterprises and organizations located on their territory; and

f) That the union republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms will confirm for the associations, enterprises and organizations located on the corresponding territory, regardless of their departmental subordination, plans for the realization of payable services.

13. That the adoption of the proposal of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers on the introduction by way of experiment as of 1987 in Vladimir and Kuybyshev oblasts and the Estonian SSR of the procedure of the planning and financing of the construction of apartment houses and municipal and cultural-everyday facilities whereby all quotas for capital investments and contract work for this construction, including that carried out thanks to the resources of the housing-construction cooperatives, will be determined in the plans for the Vladimir and Kuybyshev oblispolkoms land Estonian SSR Council of Ministers respectively.

That the RSFSR Council of Ministers and Estonian SSR Council of Ministers will determine within 2 months following coordination with the USSR Gosplan and the AUCCTU the terms of the introduction of this procedure with regard for the specifics of the use for the construction of the said apartment houses and facilities of resources of the sociocultural measures and housing construction funds of the enterprises operating under the new management conditions.

14. For the local soviet ispolkoms in conjunction with the trade union, Komsomol, cooperative and other social organizations, labor collectives and amateur bodies:

The use of all available opportunities for the location of small trading, public catering and consumer service and municipal enterprises, workshops and sports halls thanks to the adaptation of unused and vacated premises;

The creation of the necessary conditions for the active participation of senior citizens, women with young children and students in labor activity within their powers with the establishment at their request of a flexible work schedule and part-time work and the application of work done at home; and

The elaboration and implementation in the 12th Five-Year Plan of a set of organizational measures pertaining to a fundamental improvement in the medical, everyday, trade and cultural service of war and labor veterans, the families of deceased soldiers, invalids and elderly citizens. The development of the home service of elderly persons living alone and disabled citizens.

For Leadership of Capital Construction

15. For an increase in the efficiency and upgrading of the organization of capital construction, a broadening of the rights of the republic and local authorities in leadership of this sector of the economy and the accelerated development of the material-technical base of the sociocultural sphere that:

a) The union republic councils of ministers will elaborate on the basis of the proposals of the autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, following coordination with the USSR ministries and departments undertaking construction-installation work, and confirm consolidated plans for the commissioning of apartment houses, preschool establishments, schools, clinics, hospitals, theaters, stadiums and other facilities of the sociocultural sphere;

b) The itemized lists of construction's newly begun movie theaters, sports grounds, houses of culture and clubs, sanatoria, recreation centers and boarding homes and administrative premises (apart from the said facilities directly under the jurisdiction of the AUCCTU, the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport and the Central Council of the All-Union "Labor Reserves" Volunteer Sports Society and also administrative buildings for organizations which are a part of the USSR ministry and department system) of an estimated cost of R2 million and more will be confirmed by the union republic councils of ministers following coordination with the USSR Gosplan, and of an estimated cost of up to R2 million, by the union republic councils of ministers.

c) The union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms:

May create, where expedient, on the territory of the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts services of a common client for the construction of apartment houses and municipal and cultural-everyday facilities and also intersectoral production facilities; and

Draw up as of 1987 in the annual and 5-year plans of economic and social development consolidated estimates (balance sheets) of the capacity of the construction-installation organizations and their load with respect to the corresponding territory, regardless of departmental subordination, and prepare on this basis proposals pertaining to the rational use and buildup of the capacity of these organizations, intending the construction of enterprises and facilities within the normative timeframe.

That the ministries and departments undertaking construction-installation work will take the said proposals into consideration when drawing up the annual and 5-year plans for the development of the capacity of the construction-installation organizations and construction industry enterprises from a territorial angle;

d) That USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers will as of 1987 channel 0.5 percent of total capital investments into the development of the production of local construction materials over and above the resources provided for in the plans for this purpose; and

e) That the product of the construction materials industry enterprises built on the initiative of the local soviet ispolkoms from resources which they have attracted will remain entirely at their disposal.

16. For the purpose of ensuring the interlinked development of the production and nonproduction spheres that:

a) Ministries and departments, associations, enterprises and client-organizations will coordinate with the union (without oblasts) and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms the feasibility studies and technical-economic calculations for the construction of enterprises and facilities when it is a question of land use, the creation of new jobs and their provision with manpower and determination of the need for freight and passenger transportation and the amount of timeframe of the construction of apartment houses, preschool establishments and municipal, socio-everyday and nature conservation facilities and also for the construction of enterprises and facilities for the production of consumer goods and the processing of secondary raw material. Account will be taken here of the opinion of the okrug, rayon, city, community and rural soviets;

b) The 5-year plans of economic and social development of the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts and also of the corresponding ministries and departments will provide for the amounts of capital investment and construction-installation work coordinated by the autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms (with regard for the opinion of the okrug, rayon and city soviet ispolkoms) with ministries and departments on the installation of facilities of the social and production spheres, nature conservation and other facilities transferred by way of several participation to the autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkomss and oblispolkoms or the head developer organizations. In the annual plans the said capital investments will be stipulated in the amounts determined in the 5-year plans without additional coordination; and

c) The soviets must emphatically improve supervision of the progress of fulfillment of the plans for the construction of social facilities and adopt all the necessary measures for the comprehensive commissioning of production and nonproduction facilities. In the event of a lag in the construction of apartment houses, children's establishments and municipal, sociocultural, everyday and nature conservation facilities envisaged by the itemized lists of construction projects, the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms have the right to oblige the client to draw up and within a specific timeframe implement in conjunction with the general contracting construction-installation organization the necessary measures to put an end to the lagging of this construction.

For Nature Conservation and the Comprehensive Use of Natural and Secondary Resources

17. For an enhancement of the role of republic and local authorities in the control of nature conservation activity:

a) The expediency of the concentration of leadership of nature conservation activity in the union republics in a single management body. Proceeding from local conditions, the formation in the established procedure in the union republics of state committees for environmental protection and regulation of the use of natural resources and also local bodies of these committees. Formation of the said committees and their bodies on the basis and within the limits of the numbers of workers and expenditure on maintaining the machinery of management of the system of ministries and departments of the USSR and the union republics exercising state supervision in the sphere of nature conservation and regulation of the use of natural resources on the territory of the republic;

b) It is essential that associations, enterprises and organizations, regardless of their departmental subordination, given pollution of the natural environment, obligatorily pay for the damage inflicted and that the resources collected from them be transferred to the republic and local budgets to be used to implement nature conservation measures.

That the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR Ministry of Finance, USSR Gosplan, USSR Academy of Sciences and USSR Ministry of Justice with the participation of interested USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers will submit in 1986 to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals concerning the procedure of the determination of and compensation for the damage from pollution of the natural environment caused by its associations, enterprises and organizations;

c) That as of 1987 the charge for water collected by industrial enterprises from hydraulic engineering systems will be deposited by the payee-enterprises into union, republic or local budgets depending on the subordination of the enterprise; and

d) That the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms will step up work aimed at ensuring fuller recovery from the interior and the rational and comprehensive treatment of mineral raw material and an improvement in the use of its components and stripped rock, seeking the necessary interaction of associations, enterprises and organizations, regardless of departmental subordination, in the solution of these questions.

18. For the fuller enlistment in economic use of secondary material resources and the increased responsibility of the republic and local soviet authorities for the collection and efficient use of secondary raw material the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms will:

a) In conjunction with the corresponding bodies of the USSR Gossnab and other ministries and departments:

Organize the accounting of secondary raw material and determine quotas pertaining to its collection and use for the production of consumer goods and other products by the associations, enterprises and organizations located on the corresponding territory, regardless of their departmental subordination;

Draw up and implement measures to expand the network of mobile and stationary secondary raw material acceptance centers and also centers for the acceptance of returnable packaging from foodstuffs and industrial goods and establish work hours there which are of the maximum convenience to the public;

Form, if economically expedient, financially autonomous associations for the comprehensive treatment of secondary raw material and the manufacture therefrom of consumer goods and industrial engineering products and create on a several basis secondary raw material procurement and processing organizations; and

b) Organize the sale to the public of second-hand furniture, farm implements and nonreturnable packaging and also construction and other materials which appear at the time of the demolition, modernization and major repair of buildings and installations.

For Increasing the Soviets' Interest in an Increase in the Efficiency of the Work of Associations, Enterprises and Organizations

19. The implementation in the 12th 5-Year Plan of additional measures to upgrade the economic mechanism of the local soviets' interest in an improvement in the work of all associations, enterprises and organizations on their territory. For this purpose the USSR Ministry of Finance and union republic councils of ministers will in conjunction with the appropriate ministries and departments provide for a formation of the income part of the local budgets which is more dependent on the results of the work of the associations, enterprises and organizations of union and republic jurisdiction and, in particular:

Introduce in 1988-89 a procedure of the transfer by associations, enterprises and organizations of industry of union jurisdiction of some of their profits to the local budgets and also extend the practice of the transfer to these budgets part of the payments from the profits of associations, enterprises and organizations of republic jurisdiction; and

Introduce as of 1988 deductions from turnover tax into the local budgets in fixed amounts (percentages) of state and cooperative trade's total retail commodity turnover.

20. That as of 1 January 1987 the sums obtained from the imposition of economic penalties for the irrational use of material resources will be entered as part of the income of the corresponding budget depending on the subordination of the associations, enterprises and organizations.

21. That the autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms will amalgamate with the consent of the labor collectives the resources of the sociocultural measures and housing construction funds of the associations, enterprises and organizations located on the corresponding territory, regardless of their departmental subordination, and also the resources of the local soviets for the construction on a several basis of apartment houses, medical and preschool establishments, recreational facilities, pioneer camps and other nonproduction facilities. Practice the joint use of budget resources and the said assets for the development of the social sphere. Adopt measures to expand cooperative and individual housing construction and also install youth residence complexes with the labor participation of the future occupants.

22. The expediency for honing economic methods of ensuring the proportional development of the production and nonproduction spheres and the rational use of labor resources in the regions of the implementation in 1987-88 in certain cities of the RSFSR and also in cities and rayons of the Latvian SSR of an experiment providing for deductions into the local budget by the associations, enterprises and organizations, regardless of their departmental subordination, of resources in accordance with norms determined depending on the numbers of workers and the increase in the number of jobs for the development of sectors of the urban (rayon) economy connected with consumer service and also for the construction of apartment houses for workers of the nonproduction sphere.

For the Further Development of Democratic Principles in the Work of the Soviets and a Strengthening of the Machinery of the Soviet Authorities

23. Guided by the directions of the 27th Congress, the soviets will actively and consistently pursue a policy of the continued development of democratic principles in their activity, constantly extend the people's socialist self-management and make more extensive use of their powers for commissioning all potential for an acceleration of socioeconomic development, the solution of questions of local significance and the enlistment of the broad working masses in this. For this purpose:

a) A display of extensive mass-political and organizing work to speed up the rate of development of the economy and social sphere, an increase in efficiency and enterprise in the solution of questions of the comprehensive development of the territories, an appreciable intensification of the control functions of soviets of all levels and the fuller realization of available opportunities for the accomplishment of the set tasks;

b) An increase in the efficiency of sessions of the soviets, the regular examination threat of questions of the development of the regions, the more active discussion and more critical evaluation of the reports of the management authorities and the situation in individual sectors of the economy and reports from leaders of associations, enterprises and organizations of a higher jurisdiction and also representatives of ministries and departments of the USSR and the union republics on questions of local significance and regular notification of the deputies of the fulfillment of plans, their observations and proposals and the instructions of the electorate;

c) An intensification of the analytical and control activity of the standing commissions and the submittal for their preliminary examination of basic questions of economic and sociocultural building and their more extensive enlistment in the preparation of drafts of decisions and questions studied at ispolkom sessions and meetings;

d) An enhancement of the organizing role of the people's deputies in the accomplishment of specific tasks, a stimulation of the activity of deputy groups and teams at enterprises and in organizations, particularly in questions of satisfaction of the citizens' needs and requirements, the more frequent practice of deputy inquiry sessions and creation of the necessary conditions for realization of the powers of the people's deputies;

e) A strengthening of ties to the people's masses, the more extensive enlistment of the labor collectives, social organizations, amateur bodies and the public in the discussion and solution of questions of the construction of housing and children's establishments, civic amenities, the work of trading, service and transport and communications enterprises and health care and public education establishments, and a strengthening of labor and production discipline and law and order and closer interaction with trade union, Komsomol and other social organizations in an increase in production efficiency and an improvement in people's work, social and recreational conditions; and

f) An expansion of publicity in work, the systematic and fuller notification of the public of their activity, adopted decisions, progress of their fulfillment and realization of the electorate's instructions and the more active use for this purpose of the speeches of deputies and officials to the electorate, in labor collectives and at citizens' place of residence and also the press, television and radio.

24. A broadening of the rights of the republic and local organs of power and administration in the sphere of an upgrading of the structure and a strengthening of the machinery of the soviet authorities with qualified personnel. For this:

a) The granting to the autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms of the right, proceeding from the established wage fund, to confirm the structure and staffs of the machinery of the autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms and their administrations and departments respectively, guided by the salary schedule (without regard for the established correlations of the numbers of individual categories of workers and average salaries per the schedule).

That the USSR Gosplan and USSR Ministry of Finance will determine for the period 1987-90 for the union republic councils of ministers the wage fund for the machinery of the republic (autonomous republic) and local organs of administration as a whole per union republic.

That the union republic councils of ministers will confirm in 1986 the wage fund for the organs of state administration of the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts;

b) With regard for the new tasks ensuing from this resolution the union republic councils of ministers will adopt measures to strengthen the machinery of the autonomous republic councils of ministers and kray, oblast, okrug, rayon and city soviet ispolkoms and their administrations and departments and create there, where expedient, the corresponding structural subdivisions for comprehensive economic and social development.

The associations, enterprises and organizations of union jurisdiction may transfer with the consent of the ministries and departments to the autonomous republic councils of ministers and 1the corresponding local soviet ispolkoms at their request for the creation of these subdivisions the necessary management machinery workers and their wage fund;

c) Authorization for the autonomous republic councils of ministers and the local soviet ispolkoms to establish for highly qualified workers of the soviet authorities additional payments of the order of up to 50 percent of their salary thanks to economies in the wage fund resulting from a reduction in the numbers of workers. These additional payments may be canceled or reduced giving a deterioration in work quality; and

d) A strengthening of the legal service of the local soviets and recognition of the expediency of having legal advisers on the staff of the rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms.

25. That the union republic councils of ministers will implement in the 12th 5-Year Plan measures to provide the community and rural soviet ispolkoms with premises, equipment, implements and means of transport and establish quotas for the construction of buildings for this purpose broken down by year.

That the USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab will provide in the draft plans of the USSR's economic and social development for the allocation to the union republic councils of ministers of the appropriate funds.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers expressed the firm belief that the soviets would display the maximum perseverance and initiative for a fundamental improvement in their work and an increase in their contribution to an acceleration of the Soviet society's socioeconomic development.

TANJUG EXAMINES PROBLEM OF DRUG ADDICTION

LD241527 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0050 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Report by TANJUG correspondent entitled: "Danger called Anasha: After Alcoholism - Broad Action Against Drug Addiction. Smugglers' Route From Central Asia to the North. Main Raw Materials -- Wild Hemp and Poppy"]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Aug (TANJUG) -- Waiting for his train at a provincial station writer Chingiz Aytmatov called at a police station. There he witnessed a horrific scene: Children sitting in an iron cage, the smugglers of drugs produced from wild hemp. The smugglers' chain was interrupted this time. Drugs -- Anasha -- as they call it in the south, were seized. The scene inspired Aytmatov, one of the most eminient Soviet writers, to deal with the subject in his latest novel: "The Place of Execution."

So far little has been written or known about drug addiction in the USSR. It was even considered unsuitable to talk about this evil and no one knew how to classify the addicts -- as criminals or as sick people. They are still treated as criminals in some Soviet republics and drug addiction comes under one of the articles of the criminal code. Occasional attempts by the press to write something on the drug phenomenon yielded no results: the police and the authorities reject even the thought that it can represent an important problem at all. Some facts were reported a year ago showing that institutions exist in the USSR for treating drug addicts, but that the drug addicts themselves do not exist.

This rosy picture is now being spread by the press which openly writes about the worrisome phenomenon of primarily young addicts, as well as about drug smuggling, violence, thefts, and everything else that accompanies this social vice. In LITERATURNAYA GAZETA one addict openly writes how he is an incurable hashish victim and would like to be cured, while simultaneously preserving anonymity. The parents of two other ones are begging for help in despair because their children have become "dependent upon the drugs." In a recently published study from Georgia it was reported that half of the registered addicts are 20 years old or younger. Sociological research in that republic shows that addicts come from all social strata -- workers, students, children of well-off parents and of poor ones. Georgian sociologists say that "hedonism" is the main reason for the spread of drug addiction; that is, the desire for excess pleasure, social infantilism, and so on. But this is only the first such research and real answers are yet to come. According to some people the struggle against alcoholism may encourage the use of drugs among those who find it increasingly difficult to obtain vodka. This presupposition -- which is discussed in public -- also remains to be proved.

How Many of Them Are There?

No one knows exactly how many drug addicts there are in the USSR. Major General Alekseyev, who deals with these problems in the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, openly admits that he does not possess the facts. His views, recently published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, are based on the fact that the police can fight against drug smuggling, but that the addicts are sick people, and only then possible offenders. "We used to shut our eyes when it came to drugs, and life was taking its course," the general says. According to him, drugs in the USSR come primarily from wild hemp and poppy. No one knows for certain how much land is sown to these plants. Quite a few plots of land are guarded by the police, helped by dogs and volunteers, but despite this, the smugglers are still managing to obtain raw materials.

The production of hemp went up as much as 25 times in the past 25 years and it is cultivated from Khabarovsk in the Far East to the Baykal area, especially in the Soviet Central Asian republics from where the "secret route" goes to the north in several directions. More than a million hectares are sown to wild hemp in the Chu valley alone. Such a source of raw materials enables the production of enormous quantitite of drugs and there is no need to smuggle it from foreign countries. Eighty percent of drugs sold on the black market in the USSR are produced from hemp, while the remaining 20 percent goes to various kinds of medicine. A large number of groups were arrested for smuggling drugs, or for stealing narcotics from hospitals and health centers in recent months. Some doctors who wrote prescriptions on a large scale also were arrested.

Serious warnings came from the RSFSR Ministry of Health. Minister Porapov admits that there are no special wards for drug addicts or for doctors who specialize in this field even in the largest hospitals. There are no university courses to train medical staff either. All of this is the consequence of ignoring the problem, which has existed for years. The minister stresses that sending addicts to prisons or labor camps will have no effect: What they need is medical care. He openly draws attention to some of the accompanying phenomena of drug addiction -- from homosexuality to violence. The clinics for drug addicts mainly deal with alcoholics, and if a drug addict were to arrive there he would receive the same treatment as an alcoholic.

According to him, medical treatment has been prescribed for only one-fourth of the registered addicts, while the rest are under no medical control. And what about the number of the unregistered ones, the minister wonders.

This is why 90 percent of those who underwent an "express treatment" return to drugs. A female journalist who recently published an article on drug addiction in the Soviet Union begins it by recalling the advice she received on her visit to New York. Friends had told her that she must always have 10 dollars on her while walking in the streets, so that she can give this sum to an addict if he asked for it. Otherwise, she may be in trouble. "Now I see that the same misfortune also has hit our country," she concludes.

ESTONIAN RESERVISTS 'STRIKE' IN CHERNOBYL

LD271911 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1445 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] An Estonian paper has described in a series of articles short strikes which have broken out among people engaged in decontamination work in Chernobyl. According to the Estonian reports, 200-300 men are concerned; they belong to a unit of soldiers compulsorily ordered to do the work.

[Reporter Goeran Skaansberg in Vienna] The reports that Estonian conscripts, called in for reserve training, have, despite protests, been forced to do decontamination work which is dangerous to health in the Chernobyl area come from an Estonian youth newspaper which has been translated by an employee of Radio Free Europe in Munich. He told REUTER that the Estonian youth newspaper has published five articles describing the odious working conditions to which hundreds of Estonian reservists have been subjected. They have been forced to work on decontaminating the radioactive radiation from Chernobyl 14 hours every day, with only 2 days off a month. Their service period was extended by 4 months. When they found out about it, they protested and an explosive situation developed, with scuffles and work stoppages, the Estonian report said.

The reservists, compulsorily ordered to do the work, were treated brutally. Moreover, several became sick from the radioactive radiation and were afraid of becoming sterile. But a number chose voluntarily to subject themselves to high doses of radiation in order to be sent home, it is said. Those who remained in Chernobyl could only accept their bitter lot, the Estonian reporter noted.

The description of the brutal treatment of Estonian reservists in the Chernobyl area has been rejected as exaggerated by an official Estonian spokesman, REUTER reports from Moscow. It is the normal Soviet reaction to criticism of that kind. This is Goeran Skaansberg in Vienna.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 27 AUG REPORTED

LD280515 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 27 August. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Kursk Oblast, the mass sowing of winter crops has begun, with over 500,000 hectares to be covered, two-thirds of the area will be cultivated by intensive techniques. (0400)

Today the farmers of Baltasinskiy and Vysokogorskiy rayons are the first in Tatar ASSR to record fulfillment of the state plan for grain sales in the new harvest. Straw has been collected from almost all the harvest area; one-third of the winter fallow fields have been plowed; sowing of winter crops is finishing today. (0600)

Machine operators in Orel Oblast have entered the final phase of harvesting, mowing and threshing buckwheat and millet. Over 75,000 hectares of prime land was given over to groats in the spring. The first thousands of meteric tons of buckwheat have been delivered to reception points from local farms. (0600)

Procurements of grain are continuing in the country. Already 23 krays, oblasts and autonomous republics have fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state. IZVESTIYA's Agricultural Review says: To date the center of the harvest has moved forward beyond the Urals into the virgin land steppes of Western Siberia and Kazakhstan. Virtually everywhere here the farmers have ended or are ending the threshing of early grain crops and now harvesting and transportation complexes are shifting to the wheat fields. (1500)

REPORT ON FARM HARVEST, PLOWING DATA CITED

LD280346 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The latest USSR Central Statistical Administration report has been complied.

By 25 August grain and bean crops, excluding corn, had been reaped from over 65 million hectares [video shows 65.6 million] and had been threshed on almost 61 million hectares [video shows 60.8 million] which is 93 percent of what had been reaped. Also, 66.5 million metric tons of hay and almost as much haylage have been laid in.

Harvesting of vegetables, fruit and potatoes and the pulling of flax is continuing. Almost 18 million hectares [video shows 17.9 million] of fields due for plowing in autumn have been plowed. Winter grain crops have been sown on 6.5 million hectares.

PRAVDA CARRIES LIVESTOCK COMPETITION RESOLUTION

PM271101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee have examined the results of the All-Union Socialist Competition for successfully overwintering livestock and increasing the production and sales of livestock products in the 1986-87 winter period.

A resolution adopted on this question notes that workers in agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, joining actively in the practical implementation of the party's course of accelerating Soviet society's socioeconomic development, overwintered the livestock in a well organized way and ensured an increase in the production of livestock products. In the country as a whole, over the winter period, there was a substantial increase in the production of meat, milk, and eggs and the plans for purchases of these products were overfulfilled, mainly as a result of intensive factors. From October 1985 through July 1986 state stocks received 3.9 percent more livestock and poultry, 5.5 percent more milk, and 4.3 percent more eggs than in the previous winter period. The production of livestock products on the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations increased.

Workers on the livestock units of many farms in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Tajik SSR, and other union republics, on the basis of introducing progressive forms of organization of production and labor, financial autonomy, and the collective contract, improving the standard of production, strengthening order and organization, and ensuring the rational utilization of feed, secured an increase in livestock and poultry productivity, fulfilled plans and socialist pledges ahead of schedule, and made a weighty contribution to the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

The successful overwintering of livestock was promoted by the widespred socialist competition and the increase in the labor and social activeness of livestock unit workers resulting from the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the decisions adopted by the congress, and also by the measures being implemented to further improve management and the economic machinery of management activity in the country's agroindustrial complex, the increased attention toward the stockmen's working conditions, and the improvement of cultural, consumer, medical, and trade services for them.

At the same time, the resolution notes, the increased potential for improving livestock and poultry productivity and further stepping up production and purchases of livestock products was not fully utilized by certain kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and rayon agroindustrial associations. The farms of the Uzbek SSR failed to ensure fulfillment of the plan for purchases of livestock and poultry, milk, and eggs in the winter period. The volume of production and purcases of meat and milk fell in comparison with the previous winter period in Bryansk and Smolensk Oblasts, while livestock and poultry sales fell in the Kirghiz SSR, the Buryat ASSR, the Mordovian ASSR, the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, the Chuvash ASSR, and Aktyubinsk, Amur, Dzhezkazgan, Zaporozhye, Ivanovo, Kostroma, Magadan, Nikolayev, Orenburg, Ryazan, North Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Kharkov, Tselinograd, and Chita Oblasts, and milk production and sales fell in the Uakutsk ASSR, Novgorod, Pskov, Sumy, and Tula Oblasts, and certain other oblasts. [paragraph continues]

The deterioration in work results was caused by the lowering of the level of technological discipline, the slackening of organizational and mass political work in the labor collectives, shortcomings in organizing the competition, and the lack of proper concern for creating suitable conditions for highly productive labor by workers on livestock units and complexes.

Leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises, rayon agro-industrial association councils and agro-industrial committees, and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs must analyze profoundly and comprehensively the results of the winter period, adopt urgent measures to eliminate the shortcomings which occurred, and do everything possible to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the production and purchases of meat, milk, and other livestock products and for increasing the output of high quality food products.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee deemed the following to be the winners in the All-Union Socialist Competition for successfully overwintering livestock and increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1985-86 winter period and awarded them Certificates of Honor of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee:

Union Republics

RSFSR
Ukrainian SSR
Belorussian SSR
Lithuanian SSR
Moldavian SSR
Tajik SSR

Autonomous Republics, Krays, and Oblasts

In the RSFSR -- the Tatar ASSR, the Udmurt ASSR, Krasnodar Kray, Krasnoyarsk Kray, Stavropol Kray, Khabarovsk Kray, Belgorod Oblast, Kaluga Oblast, Kirov Oblast, Leningrad Oblast, Lipetsk Oblast, Moscow Oblast, Murmansk Oblast, Saratov Oblast, Sverdlovsk Oblast, Tomsk Oblast, Tyumen Oblast;

In the Ukrainian SSR -- Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, Donetsk Oblast, Crimean Oblast, Poltava Oblast, Kherson Oblast, Khmelnitskiy Oblast;
in the Belorussian SSR --Brest Oblast;
in the Uzbek SSR -- Tashkent Oblast;
in the Kazakh SSR -- Alma-Ata Oblast, Kokchetav Oblast, Pavlodar Oblast, Turgay Oblast;
in the Georgian SSR -- the Adzhar ASSR;
in the Azerbaijan SSR -- the Nakhichevan ASSR;
in the Kirghiz SSR -- Osh Oblast;
in the Tajik SSR -- Leninabad Oblast;
in the Turkmen SSR -- Mary Oblast.

The following were deemed winners and awarded Certificates of Honor of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee:

Two hundred rural rayons;
One thousand and nine collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm and other enterprises, and subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and organizations.

Note was taken of the positive work by workers in the agro-industrial complex in the Azerbaijan SSR, Latvian SSR, Armenian SSR, Turkmen SSR, Komi ASSR, Mari ASSR' East Kazakhstan, Kaliningrad, Kamchatka, Kurgan, Mangyshlak, Minsk, Penza, Sakhalin, Tambov, Ternopol, and Chernovitsy Oblasts, and the Gorno-Altay Autonomous Oblast, all of which achieved good results in the All-Union Socialist Competition for successfully overwintering livestock and increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1985-86 winter period.

It is deemed expedient to continue the All-Union Socialist Competition for successfully overwintering livestock and increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1986-87 winter period on the terms provided for in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee resolution of 21 October 1985, with the results to be summed up under the procedure laid down by the USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution of 5 March 1986.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, ispolkoms of kray, oblast, okrug, city, rayon, rural, and settlement soviets of people's deputies, agro-industrial committees and associations, and trade union and Komsomol organs must focus the attention of the labor collectives of enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex on ensuring the maximum use of the reserves of every kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and livestock unit to increase the production of meat, milk, and other produce, increase labor productivity, improve quality indicators, and fulfill contract commitments, and must support and develop in every way the labor initiative of production frontrunners aimed at achieving high end results.

Organizational and mass political work to launch the socialist competition should be guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee Appeal to the Working People of the Soviet Union.

Work on stockpiling coarse, succulent, and other types of feed must be stepped up so as to fully ensure supplies for public-sector livestock raising and for the livestock in citizens' personal ownership. Particular attention must be devoted to organizing the storage of the procured feed, preventing waste and losses, and ensuring its rational utilization. Measures must be adopted to ensure the timely preparation of livestock premises, feed shops, and feed preparation equipmient for the livestock wintering period. Particular concern must be displayed for creating suitable conditions for the work, daily life, and leisure of livestock workers.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee warmly and cordially congratulated the workers of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations deemed winners in the All-Union Socialist Competiton for successfully overwintering livestock and increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1985-86 winter period, and also all the participants, and expressed firm confidence that they will continue to participate actively in socialist competition and will respond with shock work and high labor indicators to the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

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MOSCOW PAPERS MARK 27 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

PRAVDA Report

PM281009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[N. Bragin report: "Time for Action: Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] "Soviet peace initiatives and Soviet-American relations" -- that was the subject of a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center yesterday. Taking part were prominent Soviet scientists and specialists on international questions.

The complex, tense situation in the world, Academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, stated in his speech, requires broad, open dialogue on the vital problems of current international relations. Whether the world will follow the path of arms reduction and genuine security, or enter a phase of totally unrestricted arms race chaos depends on how these problems are resolved. The times urgently dictate the need for concrete actions to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe that hangs over him. This is the aim of the new peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union. Not only broad public circles, but also the governments of many countries have highly assessed the Soviet leadership's decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear explosions, V.M. Falin, chairman of the APN board, said responding to a question. In Western Europe and throughout the world there is a growing demand for the United States to respond to the Soviet Union's appeal to stop nuclear tests and start talks on ending them entirely.

However, as stressed at the press conference, Washington remains deaf to these appeals and resorts to malicious distortion of the objectives of the Soviet proposals and totally unconcealed disinformation. The U.S. press, as if by order, is organizing a conspiracy of silence over the positive reaction in the world to the USSR's peace initiatives. Only yesterday, at a press conference, we saw how restrained the American journalists were: only one or two questions. Even then we do not know whether the answers to them, and indeed to other journalists' questions, will be published in the United States. The American Administration, it was stated at the press conference, has taken control of the mass media's reporting of the Soviet proposals. U.S. newspapermen are rather afraid to tell the truth about us and our policy and about how we assess the U.S. Administration's present approach to Soviet-American relations.

It was stated frankly at the press conference that the American side has done nothing, since Geneva, to improve Soviet-American relations. Moreover it avoids fulfilling the important accords reached during the summit meeting. Instead of seeking ways of tackling the problems associated with disarmament and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, Washington steps up the arms race.

I asked: What is the technical and military-political purpose of Washington's stubbornly continuing its nuclear tests? The answer was clear. The U.S. Administration, Academician V.I. Goldanskiy stated, is conducting these tests exclusively in order to improve nuclear weapons and create new types of such weapons. Assertions that in the course of the tests they are checking the condition of weapons created earlier are, from the technical viewpoint, unsubstantiated. As, incidentally, are the claims that the continuation of tests is dictated by U.S. national interests.

Answering journalists' questions about the prospects for a new meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan, the conference participaants stressed that everything depends on whether the American side is ready at the meeting, which was and still is planned for 1986, for concrete actions to limit the arms race and end nuclear tests.

The time for action has come. The historic chance to stop the slide toward nuclear catastrophe must not be wasted.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Version

PM281141 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow on 27 August was devoted to the new Soviet peace initiatives and Soviet-American relations. Participating in the conference were Academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States of America and Canada; V.M. Falin, chairman of the board of the APN; and V.I. Goldanskiy, member of the Committee of Scientists in the Struggle for Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat.

In his introductory address G.A. Arbatov said:

We are at a historic crossroads in terms of the decisions that will be adopted in the very near future. On them will depend whether we take the path of reducing arms and ensuring genuine security -- which in our age are practically synonymous concepts -- or whether we enter a period of a totally unrestricted arms race and real nuclear chaos. It is a great, complex, and very important problem and undoubtedly merits a multitude of press conferences and discussions and a broad, open dialogue.

Soviet policy has become, in the United States and in certain other Western countries, an object of massive misinformation and quite malicious distortions, both on the part of the government and, unfortunately, on the part of the mass media. The latest Soviet proposals are even coming up against a kind of conspiracy of silence.

People there keep quiet about what we say and do. The U.S. Administration, by all accounts, has taken the mass media seriously in hand. Support for its line or, at least, nonopposition to it has now become something like a test of loyalty, and you have to keep quiet, probably, under threat of being denounced and accused of anti-Americanism. To speak of the United States itself, on matters of security and foreign policy the press and television there are kept on such starvation rations that it is difficult for them to say anything intelligible, otherwise they would not seize so avidly on every word of Mr L. Speakes.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the ending of nuclear explosions is not a secondary measure, not a political gesture, nor even just a symbol of goodwill. It is a major, very important practical step on the way to ending the nuclear arms race and eliminating the nuclear threat. The point is that the nuclear tests being carried out today have nothing to do with deterrence -- which is how they are constantly justified -- and have nothing to do with the declarative doctrines to which the United States is constantly swearing loyalty. So many nuclear weapons, long since tested, have been stockpiled that, if they were reduced not just twofold but threefold, fourfold, fivefold, there would still be more than enough left to act as a deterrent. [paragraph continues]

If there were any doubts about this, they should have been dispelled after the disaster at Chernobyl. No, tests are not being carried out today to create [sozdaniye] weapons of deterrence but to create [sozdaniye] weapons with whose help they are reckoning on waging and hoping to win a nuclear war, contrary to all declarations, verbal and written. This, on the whole, is the sole purpose of continuing tests. All declarations about difficulties of inspection [proverka] and about the Soviet Union's imaginary superiority are totally groundless.

Answers were given to numerous questions from journalists.

Question: If the United States participates in the moratorium on nuclear tests, what opportunities does this open up for improving the international situation as a whole, as well as for improving relations between the United States and the USSR? Has there been any progress in Soviet-American relations since the Geneva summit meeting?

Answer: As you know, in Geneva last November M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan recognized the need for specific measures to improve Soviet-American relations as part of the process of improving the situation in the world as a whole. In this connection it was agreed that both sides would make efforts in the interests of ending the arms race on earth and preventing an arms race in space. It was intended that these joint and bilateral efforts would be summed up at the meeting which they planned and still plan to hold in 1986 in order to move forward, having consolidated the positive result.

The Soviet Union has not conducted nuclear weapon tests for a year now. Goodwill is also required of the United States. We have proposed various options for drawing up corresponding accords. Unfortunately, not one of these options has been accepted by the American side or, to judge from the facts, has even been considered seriously.

Although some cooperation between the USSR and the United States has recently been seen to revive in certain spheres, on basic issues Soviet-American relations have not only not improved but are continuing to move in a dangerous direction, in the direction of deterioration. This applies to the arms race, to regional conflicts, to the U.S. pursuit of a policy of globalism in the international arena, and, if you like, even to the rhetoric we hear from the United States.

Question: How will the concentration of American military forces around Libya affect relations between the United States and the USSR? Will the USSR not end its moratorium in this connection?

Answer: We did not cancel the moratorium when the United States carried out its first piratical action against Libya. If we speak to the point about the Soviet side's attitude toward the present concentration of American forces in the Mediterranean region and to the U.S. threat to Libya, naturally no state that takes a responsible approach to questions of peace and security can remain indifferent to this. It is a question of a typical show of force and saber rattling. This destabilizes the situation not only in that region but also throughout the world.

Question: What will the Soviet Union's reaction be if the United States ceases to observe the SALT II treaty?

Answer: That would be a blow to the entire regime of treaties. The political consequences would also be very bad. [paragraph continues]

Will it be possible to say that America wants a nuclear arms reduction if it eliminates the modest limitations introduced already? And, of course, difficulties will arise for the entire Soviet-American dialogue and for all the proposed meetings.

Question: Does the Soviet Union's repeated extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions have any impact on the awareness of broad sections of the American public in the direction of transforming the stereotypes of the Soviet Union that are foisted on it? And is such a shift possible in the sentiments of American voters in the very near future in favor of supporting politicians who advocate talks rather than confrontation with the Soviet Union?

Answer: We do not want our policy to be perceived as interference in U.S. internal affairs, in its political processes and elections. That is their affair. But it must be frankly stated that it is very hard for our truth to get through to the Americans. A real iron curtain has been set up. But there are grounds for believing that, nonetheless, anti-Soviet stereotypes are being destroyed. As Lincoln said, you can't fool all the people all the time.

Question: M.S. Gorbachev's statement points out that the Soviet Union will find a means of depreciating the American so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, essentially the "star wars" program. How would you comment on that statement?

Answer: We have in mind technical measures that could be used to neutralize an ABM defense itself. It is clear to everyone that it is far easier to neutralize objects in stationary orbits than flying objects -- warheads. These measures could include various kinds of space means that could at a certain moment be aimed at neutralizing an ABM defense. This is a far less costly path.

Therefore, the hopes of bringing about the economic ruin of our national economy by drawing us into a race to create [sozdaniye] an ABM defense are vain hopes. It is possible to find an effective counter to the ABM program without any serious economic expenditure, still less on the scale the United States plans for this.

Question: The Soviet Union has not conducted nuclear tests for more than a year. Are there any fears in this connection for the Soviet Union's nuclear security?

Answer: A more than adequate level of armament has already been accumulated to deter war. Tests are not needed here. Therefore, all the tests that are conducted are tests aimed at waging war.

Question: Almost every day the Soviet Union calls for a nuclear test ban, and almost every day the United States declares that it will not agree with this. Why, then, insist so stubbornly on a test ban? Diplomacy is the art of the possible. My question is: Do you believe that the United States will soften its position at the last moment?

Answer: You know that it very frequently happens in politics that people only start to act when it is no longer possible not to act. Therefore it is necessary to struggle very persistently for every advance. No, the United States does not agree to the moratorium for the time being. But if you recall what Reagan and his entourage were saying in the early eighties, you will see some cosmetic shifts in their position. At that time they objected to any talks and spoke of us only as the "evil empire."

I believe that the United States will change its position on the moratorium when it becomes clear to its leaders that it is impossible to live otherwise and that this is an unnatural situation. [paragraph continues]

Today we are observing that U.S. policy is greatly out of touch with reality.

Question: Do you believe that the majority in the world, advocating a total test ban, is putting pressure on the United States to change its position?

Answer: We know that, according to a poll, 80 percent of U.S. inhabitants themselves are opposed to tests. But whether this will influence the U.S. Administration is a question of how effective American democracy is and how far the administration takes the people's will into account. And, of course, world public opinion is also against tests. We are sure of this. This does not yet influence Washington, but this is a political factor.

Answers were also given to other questions from journalists.

PONOMAREV PONDERS U.S. STAND ON MORATORIUM

LD281521 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Test] Moscow August 28 TASS -- By TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev.

Whether nuclear blasts will continue to thunder at testing ranges in the near future depends wholly on the position of the present U.S. Administration.

The Soviet Union has voluntarily and unilaterally refrained from conducting any nuclear explosions for more than a year now and will continue to do so until year's end.

But the planet continues to be shaken by nuclear blasts at the U. S. testing range in Nevada. Since the Soviet Union declared its moratorium, the United States has staged as many as 18 such explosions.

The White House administration has demonstratively kept testing solely for upgrading nuclear arms and developing new kinds of such weapons and stubbornly refused to join the Soviet moratorium.

The danger emanting from this policy of Washington, which is a challenge to the entire world, is many-sided.

It is fuelling world tension and thus feeding fear and mistrust and undermining the security of all nations, including the United States itself.

What is even more dangerous is that it makes for a continuous buildup of ever new kinds of weaponry, whose application cannot be justified by any sensible arguments.

While seeming to recognize that the situation is a deadlock and admitting that the further stockpiling of weapons of mass annihilation will not guarantee greater security, U.S. leaders in practice engage in activities which are directly opposite to what they say for propaganda purposes.

This is seen especially clearly on the example of U.S. military spending. Outlays for the Pentagon in fiscal 1981 through 1986 amount to 1.6 trillion dollars.

All this money is being spent, of course, not to ensure "greater security", as the White House claims, but to give Washington a military advantage and commanding heights in the world and satisfy its long-standing imperial ambitions.

But in the present-day world security cannot be unilateral, it cannot be for "the select". Either it is equal for everyone or it is no longer security but a threat by some countries to others.

The Soviet Union persistently follows a policy of ensuring security for all nations and an end to nuclear testing everywhere once and for all will certainly serve the security interests of all mankind.

The sooner the present U.S. Administration joins the moratorium on nuclear testing, the sooner the arms race will start to peter out.

COMMENTARY CONTRASTS U.S., WORLD VIEW ON TEST BAN

LD282309 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Commentary by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Good day, comrades. Ten days have passed since the Soviet Union extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions by 5 more months, until 1 January 1987. It can be said that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement rocked the silence of the August holidays in world politics. It is too early to take stock of results. But I think the numerous reactions can be divided into three categories. Those who supported the moratorium before welcomed the new move, both at the level of ordinary and prominent representatives of world public opinion and at the official level. The Delhi Six are an example of the latter. They are acting as a kind of referee and as a possible mediator between the two military-political blocs. Those who had been hesitating joined those in favor in quite large numbers, having been convinced that Soviet intentions were serious.

A reader of London's THE GUARDIAN newspaper expressed that this in a manner typical of Englishmen. "In this dispute," he wrote, "it is becoming more and more difficult not to look like a defender of the Soviet Union." In official circles in Washington, the decisionmakers continued their opposition, even though, as THE NEW YORK TIMES put it, "the idea of stopping tests has the support of the people." It had the American people in mind. Another newspaper, THE WASHINGTON POST, described the disagreeable spectacle, and I quote, of "the administration being kicked towards talks on the universal banning of nuclear weapons tests." These kicks -- not hard enough, admittedly -- are coming from the U.S. Congress, which adopted a series of resolutions, encouraging, as it were, the White House in the direction of greater flexibility.

In other words, the Reagan administration is losing out politically. But this, after all, is not the purpose of the new Soviet initiative. Our objective is to have the one-sided silence in the nuclear testing grounds reciprocated. All this leads us to the old question: What could force the Reagan administration to change its position? Consideration of the military needs? But it is still banking, patently, on success in the arms race. The new political thinking for which Moscow is calling? But, alas, Washington is still thinking in the same old way and does not wish to agree with our premise that in this day and age it is suicidal to base interstate relations on the illusion of achieving superiority in the terrible weapons of destructions.

And, alas, the logic of commonsense is not strong enough to win over those who worship force. In present circumstances they can only be overcome by force -- not the force that springs to mind immediately, but rather the force of political pressure from the world community, above all U.S. public opinion and the U.S. Congress, where many believe that the moratorium is in the interests of U.S. security and universal security.

In world politics, it is extremely rare that immediate and, so to speak, clean results are achieved. But our moratorium continues to force and continues to influence the moral and political climate of the world and America itself.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON MORATORIUM EXTENSION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 August carries in its Second Edition on page 1 an editorial on the extension of the nuclear test moratorium. The PRAVDA Second Edition has been compared with the 21 August Moscow PRAVDA First Edition version published in the 21 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 9, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line five in the Second Edition reads: no more searing alarm on earth now than the alarm created by the threat of nuclear onmidestruction. The time has (rewording and omitting passage)

Page AA 10, paragraph two, first line the Second Edition begins: This decision is underpinned by the Soviet people's unanimous will. The entire world's peoples evaluate (adding passage)

Same paragraph, line three reads in the Second Edition: the year 2000 fully accords with the demands of the age. More than a (omitting "which" and a passage)

Same paragraph, line eight reads in the Second Edition: extended once again. This decision is already an action, and not just a proposal. This step marks (adding passage)

Fourth paragraph, line three reads in the Second Edition: section of the world community. Moscow has received (omitting passage)

Page AA 11, second paragraph, first line begins in the Second Edition: The Soviet Union is sure that (omitting quotation marks and passage)

Paragraph three, line, first line reads in the Second Edition: making one more invaluable contribution which accords with the common desire (changing wording)

ISRAELYAN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

LD281511 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva August 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

This year's session of the Congerernce on Disarmament is drawing to a close. In the final speeches, its participants are analysing the results of the work done. Many note with regret that the conference has failed to make progress on a number of most important questions of arms race limitation and of disarmament.

The present, extremely important stage of history requires new approaches to the security problems by every state and joint efforts of the entire world community, head of the USSR delegation Viktor Israelyan said at today's plenary meeting. He said the Soviet Union advanced in 1986 a whole series of proposals helping to find solutions of those questions.

Central to them is the comprehensive plan of eliminating all kinds of weapons of mass destruction before the end of this century, advanced in the statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, of January 15 of this year. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions has been operating for over a year. It has been extended again, despite the lack of reciprocity from the U.S. side. The USSR made a number of important steps also in the sphere of monitoring the ending of tests with the use of international forms of verification, including on-site inspections.

Conducting consistently the line at [as received] a radical solution of the question of preventing an arms race in space, without which the removal of nuclear danger is unthinkable, the USSR proposed to work out a multilateral agreement on ensuring the immunity of artificial earth's satellites and banning anti-satellite systems. These proposals have been borne up by weighty actions: The Soviet unilateral moratorium on anti-satellite systems has been operating for three years.

New initiatives have been made also on banning chemical weapons. The initiatives have sped up the achievement of mutual understanding on key problems of the banning of chemical weapons, elimination of their stockpiles and industrial facilities for their production.

The Soviet initiatives are composite parts of the idea of an all-embracing system of international security formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress. They are evidence of the manifestation of flexibility, readiness for compromise, the striving to find the way toward overcoming impasses.

The Soviet representative urged the United States, other NATO countries to join in the common effort for undelayed solution of problems facing humanity.

BOOSTER ROCKET LAUNCHES COMPLETED IN PACIFIC

LD271213 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- In connection with the completion of the planned launches of booster rockets TASS is authorized to state that the areas in the Pacific limited each by a circle with a radius of 20 nautical miles, their centers located in latitude 47 degrees 00 minutes north and longitude 171 degrees 24 minutes east and in latitude 39 degrees 05 minutes north and 173 degrees 27 minutes east, which were the subject of the announcement of August 23, 1986, open to shipping and aircraft traffic from August 28, 1986.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES LATEST U.S. ASAT TEST

OW281041 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Vsevolod Solovyev commentary; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The United States has recently carried out a routine test of its ASAT antisatellite system.

[Solovyev] Hello comrades, the recent test was the fourth to be conducted by the Pentagon within the framework of work connected with the development [sozdaniye] of a second-generation ASAT antisatellite system. This system is intended for destroying targets in near-earth orbit.

It is known that at the last round of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva, the Soviet Union offered the United States to come to an agreement on partial measures that could be adopted now, each of which could make a significant contribution to solving the problem of preventing the militarization of space. This package of measures includes prohibiting antisatellite systems. Incidentally, it has now been 3 years since the Soviet Union has unilaterally not placed antisatellite weapons in space.

Judging from everything, the Soviet proposals made in Geneva appear not to suit the Pentagon at all for the following reasons: first, perfecting weapons against satellites is directly connected with the realization of the Pentagon's favorite creation, the SDI program: second, the testing and development [razvitiye] of antisatellite weapons make it possible to develop [razrabotka] antimissile technology under the limitations envisaged in the antimissile defense treaty, the ABM Treaty. For this reason the ASAT program is the Pentagon's loophole enabling the United States to circumvent this exceptionally important treaty. Finally, antisatellite weapons are instruments capable of undermining the other side's capability to carry out a return strike, a retribution strike. The Pentagon has announced that the latest test, the fourth test, of the ASAT system, was successful. But can another step leading toward the militarization of space be considered as success?

ARTICLE NOTES FINAL STAGE IN MX TEST PROGRAM

PM281756 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Provocation After Provocation. New MX Missile Test"]

[Text] Washington, 25 Aug -- Another MX ICBM test has been carried out in the United States. AP, citing a Pentagon spokesman, reported that the missile, equipped with nine independently targeted dummy warheads, was launched at Vandenberg Air Force Base (California) in the direction of Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific. According to a statement by spokesmen for the U.S. Defense Department, for the first time warheads were targeted on two different areas 112 kilometers apart.

With the present MX launch, the 13th, the Pentagon began the final stage of tests of the missile. It is reported that at this stage it is planned to carry out tests with flight servicing systems "on full alert." At the same time, MX deployment has commenced at Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming. By this December, according to U.S. press data, 10 missiles of this type will have been placed in a state of full combat readiness. For fiscal 1987 the White House has asked Congress for funds for the construction of another 21 missiles. The U.S. Administration intends to deploy a total of 100 of these strategic weapons. It is interesting that the MX test took place the day after an ASAT antisatellite system test. This is further evidence that as well as creating [sozdaniye] space weapons Washington intends to go ahead at full speed with the buildup of its strategic armaments.

IVANOV DISCUSSES NEED TO BAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD282141 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 28 Aug 86

[commentary by Viktor Ivanov]

[Text] Soviet-American consultations will continue next week with a view to adopting joint measures to prevent the proliferation of chemical weapons. Here is a commentary by Viktor Ivanov:

The consultations are to be held next Thursday and Friday in Bern under an agreement reached at the Soviet-American summit in Geneva last November. The summit voiced resolve to press for a general and complete ban on chemical weapons and an agreement on the destruction of chemical weapon stocks. The issue of the nonproliferation of chemical weapons is an aspect of the general problem. The Soviet Union has demonstrated its resolve to reach agreements on both partial measures and the problems as a whole. During the first round of the Soviet-American consultations a measure of progress was achieved and the outcome of the first round can be described as positive on the whole. As Washington has acknowledged officially, neither the Soviet Union nor its allies have made any move running counter to the goal of ensuring the nonproliferation of chemical weapons.

As far as the issue of banning chemical weapons of mass extermination and destroying its stocks is concerned, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have been pressing for an appropriate international agreement. In April, the Soviet delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference tabled new proposals accounting for the stand of the Western nations. The proposals provide for banning and destroying all chemical weapon stocks and dismantling the industrial capacity for the manufacture of these weapons. They also provide for effective verification measures, going as far as on-site inspection by international teams of experts. In taking that stand the Soviet Union proceeds from clear-cut plans for abolishing chemical weapons before the turn of the century, spelt out by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement of 15th January. The plans are part of the Soviet program for setting up a comprehensive system of international security, advanced by the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in the spring.

The Soviet approach to the issue of chemical weapons relies on the principles that guide this country in its policy with respect to disarmament in general. The Soviet Union accounts in its proposals for the points of view and proposals of other nations' governments, as well as public opinion. The principle of equal security is adhered to throughout the proposed arms limitation and disarmament process. The Soviet proposals are open-ended and subject to any discussions aimed at reaching results corresponding to the interests of all parties concerned. The Soviet Union's readiness for a constructive dialogue and its commitment to seeking mutually acceptable formulas are interpreted in certain United States circles and in some of its allies as a result of the military pressure and arms build-up that these nations have been trying to bring to bear on the USSR. Speaking on Soviet television on 18th August, Mikhail Gorbachev warned that this interpretation is wrong and that it does not contribute to reaching agreements in good faith. The Soviet proposals, he said, are not dictated by weakness; they are dictated by the awareness of the great responsibility for the destinies of the human race. The same is true of the Soviet approach to the problem of abolishing chemical weapons.

SCIENTISTS PRESS CONFERENCE ON SDI, CHERNOBYL

PM271052 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 23 Aug 86 p 8

[Unattributed report: "USSR Scientists: "We Will Be Able To Perforate Space Shield'"]

[Text] Rome — The Soviet Union is working hard on a kind of "anti-SDI" system designed to render the American space shield ineffective the very moment the U.S. Administration succeeds in sending into orbit the weapons and detectors needed to confine Moscow's nuclear missiles to the ground. This is the most important confirmation that emerged from the press conference that the five Soviet scientists attending the Erice meeting gave at the Soviet Embassy in Rome.

Having answered several questions about the meetings organized by Professor Zichichi, relations with American scientists, the chances of international cooperation, and the Chernobyl disaster, the Russian experts confirmed that they are working on the anti-SDI system.

The group of Soviet scientists was composed of Andrey Kokoshin, Aleksey Arbotov, Mikhail Gerasev, Garegin Aslanyan, and Stanislav Rodionov. The information about the anti-SDI working group was provided mainly by Gerasev, a young physicist on the staff of the USSR Academy of Sciences' United States of America and Canada Institute. "The day after Reagan's 23 March 1983 speech we set up a working group that began to examine the possibilities of countering America's star wars; our assessments enabled us to identify areas in which it will be possible to work to nullify SDI at a cost vastly smaller than that needed to put the space shield into orbit."

The Soviet scientist declined to add much more, though a small point of information did come from the head of the Soviet delegation, Andrey Kokoshin, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, according to whom it will be relatively easy to electronically "blind" the sensors of the detection network designed to indicate the launching of Soviet missiles. Gerasev intimated that the USSR is specializing in the development of the famous killer satellites and antisatellite missiles capable of disrupting a future U.S. antimissile system. So electronic warfare would seem to be the area in which the Soviets hope to achieve the best results in their race against the space shield. In a publication released recently by APN a "Committee of Soviet scientists for peace" set out in detail the sectors on which Soviet research is concentrating its attention: High-power land-based lasers -- much simpler to construct than those that the Americans want to put into orbit to destroy USSR missiles as they are launched -- could be used as an active counter--countermeasure. According to Soviet scientists "the creation of these lasers could be much simpler than that of lasers installed on orbital stations." Ballistic missiles of a different kind could be targeted on the various "weak points" of an antimissile system such as the United States wants to develop. The first "sensitive" target would be the centers protecting the super-computers designed to control SDI and above all the data-link systems between detectors and central computers and between the latter and the various space weapons capable of hitting Moscow's ballistic missiles. "Shrapnel" and space mines could be devices to be launched or kept in orbit alongside the American detectors.

The subject has hitherto been barely touched on: It will be interesting to see how far Russian scientists have in fact reached in their research. It is in any case interesting to note that, if nothing else, the Soviet scientists' remarks at their embassy yesterday hinted at a new element in the Soviet negotiating line. Many other issues were broached at yesterday's press conference, however, though there were few novelties worthy of note. Profressor Kokoshin and his colleagues were full of praise for the action taken by Zichichi, whose mediation is proving to be much more well received by the Soviet academic world than Italy has hitherto realized. The Soviet scientists said they were in favor of many of the joint experiments proposed at the Erice conference. The Soviet scientists also answered questions about the Chernobyl diaster: On this subject the only news was the mention of the discussions that arose in the USSR following the explosion about the opportuneness of persevering with nuclear power for the production of electrical energy. The opinion of the five scientists (who certainly express the thinking of the Soviet academic leadership) is that it is necessary to pursue this path, to examine safer power plants, but in any case to produce electricity from the atom. In answer to a question there was also a mention of dissident physicist Andrey Sakhorov: "He is still working with us in the field of theoretical physics and recently published a major study on aspects of cosmology," one of the Soviets said.

Another topic was the impossibility of a limited nuclear war: It is an exclusively military issue, a question of military doctrine, but the scientists' confirmation is significant because it clarifies the parameters within which work is being conducted by those who produce for the military the tools needed to maintain the deterrent. If the Red Army considers a nuclear confrontation limited to confined theaters out of the question, this is also the approach with which the scientists are working.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VIENNA IAEA CONFERENCE

Participants View Chernobyl Film

LD252154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2043 GMT Aug 86

[Text] Vienna, August 25 (TANJUG) -- The participants of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) meeting in Vienna have been shown a 15-minute Soviet film on the accident at Chernobyl today. A combination of documentary and animated films, the authentic shots showed the Chernobyl plant site on the morning of April 26, as well as the situtation on May and early June, when the first stage of eliminating the consequences of the nuclear reactor four breakdown as completed. The film, sponsored by the Soviet Committee for Nuclear Energy and completed immediately prior to the opening of the Vienna meeting, was seen also by newsmen, but the use of videocameras during the screening was not allowed. It is not known yet whether the film will be made completely public.

The documentary shots for the most part confirm the official Soviet reports that the accident was caused by human error. The film shows a high degree of durability of the technological equipment in the three remaining reactors of the Chernobyl plant, situated in the same complex as the fourth. As the film showed, the cooling systems in the fourth reactor, which were turned off during incompetent experimenting with one of the turbogenerators causing uncontrollable rise in temperature and an explosion of the reactor, remained undamaged.

Expert Says AES 'Tomb' Ready in Sep

AU261629 Paris AFP in English 1619 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Vienna, Aug 26 (AFP) -- A concrete "tomb" to totally seal off the stricken Chernobyl nuclear plant will be ready at the end of September or the beginning of October, Armen Abagyan, director of the Soviet Nuclear Power Stations Institute, said here Tuesday. Mr Abagyan, one of 24 Soviet experts here for a top-level conference on the Chernobyl accident at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), said the concrete tomb would be more than 55 metres (187 feet) high. It would rise 20 metres (68 feet) above the level of the roof of the reactor, which collapsed in the April 26 explosion. He said the concrete walls would be more than a metre (3.4 feet) thick and the base would extend over 200 metres (680 feet) by 100 metres (340 feet). It would guarantee a "radiologically normal situation" in the surrounding area and in the atmosphere, preventing emission of radioactivity, Soviet experts said. The experts hope that it will be possible some day to put the almost undamaged reactor back into service. Various parts of it were severely contaminated by radioactive particles circulating in the ventilation systems.

Ecological Damage Assessed

AU271501 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 27 Aug 86

[By Serge Berg]

[Text] Vienna, Aug 27 (AFP) -- The Chernobyl reactor explosion was an ecological as well as human disaster for the area around the Ukrainian plant, Soviet experts at a conference here to discuss the consequences of the April 26 disaster have admitted.

Plant and animal life in rivers and streams in the 30 kilometre (19 mile) security zone around the Ukrainian plant will be seriously affected, the Soviet experts said at the International Atomic Energy Agency conference. They now fear a radical change in the region's eco-system as a result of the April 26 reactor explosion. About a third of the 50 million curies of radioactive material given off by the explosion landed on approximately 3,000 square kilometres (1,150 square miles) around the plant that have now been evacuated and access banned to the Soviet population.

The Soviet experts said that as plant and animal life had different levels of resistance, the radioactive contamination would result in "modifications in the interaction between them and lead to changes in the eco-system structure." The secondary effects, they said, could lead to an increasing amount of certain organisms and species at the expense of others "especially in aquatic eco-systems and those close to water zones." The heaviest price will be paid by species in the reservoir for the plant's cooling system, but fish in nearby rivers will also be affected, they said.

Studies carried out by the Soviet Union for their report on Chernobyl indicate that no negative effect on fish was detectable below a certain radiation rate of 0.4 millirads per hour -- about four rads per year. But in the river Pripyat which crosses the region, measurements of up to 50 millirads per hour have been made and so "one can expect effects on the immunitary and genetic system," the experts said.

In the plant cooling system reservoir, rates of up to 50 millirads per hour were measured. Preliminary estimates by Soviet experts indicate that radioactivity in species living in water south of the reactor, that supplies the city of Kiev, had not passed levels which produced changes. Soviet authorities say they have undertaken a number of measures in an effort to treat contaminated land and introduce a "progressive return" to normal usage. "The radioecology problems is not simple, but nature is our ally," Valeriy Ilin, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, told reporters here.

The Soviet experts refused to say exactly how long the contamination would continue to ravage the eco-system in the region. They said that plants, through their roots, dispose of large quantities of the radioactive material deposited on the surface, which would mean less to penetrate the food cycle.

Mr. Ilin would not give firm figures for the number of extra cancer cases for the population of 75 million in the Ukraine and Belorussia, expected to be caused by radio-activity in the food cycle. But a rate of about 0.4 per cent above the expected number 9.5 million cases was given in the Soviet report, which would mean about 50,000 cancer cases. Mr. Ilin did however repeat previous Soviet assurances that "there is no real danger for the population after Chernobyl."

Cancer Predictions Reduced Tenfold

AU281655 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Vienna, Aug 28 (AFP) -- The Soviet delegation at the conference here on the Chernobyl nuclear disaster Thursday chopped down tenfold its prediction on the number of cancers it expects people will develop from eating food contaminated by radiation from the fallout. Admitting a mistake in their own predictions, the medical experts said they expected food contamination to cause 2,500 cancers rather than 25,000 as announced earlier. In addition, 6,500 people are expected to get cancer directly from radiation -- a figure that remains unchanged.

Unofficial sources here said that the International Atomic Energy Agency here was negotiating the Soviet Union to schedule another scientists' meeting on Chernobyl in Moscow. The point would be for international experts to analyse Soviet data and figures closer to the site of the accident. The Soviet delegation meanwhile suggested that a conference be organized on fire hazards in nuclear plants. The Russians had great difficulty in quelling the fire after the reactor explosion at Chernobyl. They suggested that the meeting be held in Paris.

Reactors 1, 3 To be Commissioned

LD281925 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Vienna, August 28 (TANJUG) -- Chernobyl nuclear plant reactors 1 and 3 will be put into operation by the end of the year, while the reactivation of reactor 2, which is linked with the damaged reactor 4, will have to wait for the completion of the so-called "sarcophagus" for the damaged installation, as announced today at the U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Vienna conference reviewing the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

At the conference, ending tomorrow, Soviet experts have announced the introduction of additional control installations and the improvement of three elements on the Chernobyl-type reactors. Western experts have also advanced proposals along the line of improving the safety of nuclear reactors and reducing the possibility of human error.

Around 900 questions requiring additional explanations of the technological and health aspects of the Chernobyl nuclear accident have been put to Soviet experts at the Vienna conference. The questions have (?been grouped) into some 70 topics for discussion, from which lessons are to be drawn concerning the future work of the IAEA, the work of nuclear power plants and international cooperation in the respective area. Questions related to highly specialized fields will be discussed in regular IAEA working bodies in the coming few months.

After five days of work behind closed doors, the Vienna conference, attended by 500 nuclear experts, will close with an open plenary session tomorrow, at which the conference results are to be announced.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS NATO'S AUTUMN FORGE EXCERCISES

PM281135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentator's Column": "What They Are Forging"]

[Text] From the cold, windswept fjords of Norway to the hot Black Sea coast of Turkey, from the Atlantic to the eastern borders of the FRG, the NATO war machine is clanging and clattering into action. The air force exercises already under way in Denmark and the combined "Northern Wedding" maneuvers which begin on 29 August in the Channel zone and in the North and Baltic Seas have marked the start of the biggest series of NATO war games in Europe in history.

These games, which involve some 30 different exercises and maneuvers, come together under the title "Autumn Forge-86," and will continue from August until November. More than 200,000 officers and enlisted men and hundreds of ships and aircraft will take part.

The unusual nature of the maneuvers is indicated not only by their scale (for instance, more soldiers and military hardware will be shipped in from Canada to Europe than ever before for exercises since World War II), but also by a series of "firsts" which will be marked. Thus according to Canadian press reports in the course of the maneuvers the launching of a medium-range cruise missile will take place from a U.S. submarine off the coast of Norway for the first time.

If you remember that medium-range nuclear missiles, including sea-based missiles, are numbered by NATO people among their first-strike weapons against the USSR and its allies, the provocative nature of the maneuvers becomes even more obvious. It is also obvious that the "Autumn Forge" they are trying not only to "finish forging" NATO'S agressive strategy, but also to reinforce the notorious "Atlantic solidarity" with militarist "clamps."

It is no secret that many of Washington's partners are worried about its source, and in particular its refusal to observe agreements already concluded on arms control and its reluctance to heed the USSR constructive proposals. IT is highly significant that a whole series of NATO countries have recently, in one form or another, welcomed the Soviet idea of ending all nuclear tests, and call on the United States to join in the moratorium, which our country has extended. In some NATO capitals one can also perceive interest in the Warsaw Pact countries' proposal on a significant reduction in armed forces and conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals. The Soviet initiative on the elimination of medium-range nucler missiles in Europe jointly with the United States met with wide support among the West European public.

As you can see, Washington and its most zealous NATO allies are seriously concerned about this turn of events. They are clearly trying to use the provocative thunder of "Autumn Forge' to drown out protests from West Europeans about their senior partner's adventurist policy, as well as the increasingly audible sober voices which call on the United States to heed the USSR peace proposals.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ASSEESSED

PM281340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug Second Edition p 6

[V. Rybakov report: "Socialist International Today: Concluding Remarks on the Lima Congress"]

[Text] Lima-Moscow -- In the Central Committee's Political Report at the 27th CPSU Congress and in the documents adopted by the congress, questions of relations with socialist, social-democratic, and labor parties were examined from the viewpoint of strengthening the potential of peace, reason, and good will, the confrontation between progress and reaction, and the activation of the struggle for peace and international security. The CPSU expressed the determination to continue the line of cooperation with social democracy to achieve those aims.

Is there a movement in response -- and if so, how big -- from social democracy itself and from social democracy itself and from its international organization, the Socialist International?

The characteristic trend in the Socialist International in the past decade has been the striving for "universalization."

First, with regard to issues. The Socialist International's range of official concerns incorporates more and more new questions -- peaceful coexistence and detente in the nuclear age, the limitation of the arms race, local conflicts and situations in particular regions of the world, the economic crisis and "North-South" relations, and environmental protection.

Second, with regard to membership and organizational structures: Whereas the socialist International began in 1951 as a primarily West European organization, now around one-third of its members are parties from the developing countries.

In brief, increasing efforts are being made to present the Socialist International as a global organization offering a contemporary solution to global problems. The 17th Socialist International Congress, held in Lima recently and attended by this writer, was intended precisely to evaluate the results of those efforts and to determine future plans.

This was the first congress to be held in a developing country in Latin America -- Peru. The agenda was very extensive. Questions of peace and disarmament were prominent. The very development of the international situation dictated that the closest attention should be paid to those questions. On the one hand there is the exacerbation of that situation, resulting from the U.S. Administration's provocative actions (its continuation of nuclear tests despite the unilateral Soviet moratorium, the statement of intent to cease observing the SALT II Treaty, its stubborn attempt to transfer the arms race to space, and the decision to produce binary chemical armaments). On the other hand, there are the all-embracing peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union, to which the participants' attention was again drawn by the CPSU Central Committee's message to the congress.

The congress' materials contain the Socialist International's customary calls over the past decade to the United States and the USSR to end the arms race and also -- a sign of the times -- to begin a "new phase of detente." But the formulations of specific stances, I think, reflect more fully the realities of the mid-eighties.

The congress urged the rapid ending and subsequent complete banning of all nuclear weapons tests and the conclusion of a corresponding all-embracing treaty. The congress' main resolution -- the Lima manifesto -- writes: "The Socialist International urgently appeals to the U.S. Government to change its negative stance on the question of the complete and general banning of nuclear weapons tests."

The congress participants opposed the militarization of space and supported its use exclusively for peaceful purposes. The manifesto noted the need to "prevent the development of ground-, air-, or space-based ABM and antisetellite systems." In this connection, mention was made of the importance of observing and strengthening the 1972 Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty.

The delegates also supported the principle of a 50-percent reduction in the existing nuclear arsenals, a halt to the buildup of medium-range nuclear facilities and their subsequent reduction and elimination, the strengthening of procedures relating to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the rejection of the deployment of nuclear weapons in new countries and their removal from countries where they are already deployed, and the creation of nuclear-free zones and corridors. The main resolution emphasized the need to "strictly observe the ceilings set by the SALT I and SALT II treaties." Virtually all the parties represented at the congress approved the idea of the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons.

The congress urged the ending of the development, creation, and deployment of chemical weapons and their subsequent complete elimination, and supported the joint proposal of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and SED on the creation of a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe.

The proposal on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe put forward by the Warsaw Pact countries in Budapest received a positive response in Lima. This initiative also found support among those circles of the West European social democratic movement opposed to the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons, including medium-range weapons, there so long as the present level of military confrontation in the conventional arms sphere persists.

The sessions frequently voiced keen criticism of Washington's provocative actions, which inflame international tension and undermine progress at the arms limitation and reduction talks. Nevertheless, in the congress documents, the authors sought to observe the traditional line of the Socialist International's "equidistance" from the positions of the "two superpowers."

The discussion of the questions of peace and disarmament at this congress showed that within the ranks of the international social democratic movement there is quite a profound awareness of the reality of the threat to mankind's existence created by the arms race and of the impossibility of ensuring one's own security at the expense of someone else's.

Clearly, the potential contained in the CPSU's line of developing contacts and cooperation with the social democratic movement, primarily in the prevention of nuclear war and in the struggle for international security, is considerable. The usefulness -- for both communists and social democrats -- of an unprejudiced examination at each other's positions and views is indisputable.

The CPSU Central Committee's messages to two successive Socialist International Congresses -- the 16th and 17th -- play a role in that examination. The receipt of the message from the USSR was announced in Lima on the first day of work. In Brazil and Venezuela an account of it was published in the press. As Willy Brandt, the Socialist International chairman, noted at the final press conference, the documents approved in Lima show that the content of the Soviet message was reflected in the congress' work.

Another global problem -- the state of the world economy -- was examined at the Lima forum primarily from the viewpoint of the "North-South dialogue" and the needs of the developing countries.

That approach was set out in the two reports of the "Brandt Commission" on international development -- the "Program for Survival" (1980) and the "General Crisis" (1983). Their provisions formed the basis of the report entitled "Global Challenge," prepared by the Socialist International Committee on Economic Policy (headed by former Jamaican Prime Minister M. Manley) and a document entitled "Action Program."

The essence of this approach is that it highlights the growing internationalization of the world economy, the multifaceted character of the present crisis of the capitalist economy, and, most important, the impossibility for the developed countries of the capitalist "North" of overcoming "their" crisis unless the development problems of the backward "South" are resolved.

The Socialist International's documents sound the alarm: Unless the developing states are helped to resolve their problems by "peaceful, democratic, and nonviolent" means they may be an explosion fraught with grave consequences, above all for the West itself.

A highly detailed action program is correspondingly proposed containing a good many interesting ideas. However, the emphasis is still placed on the "good will" of all partners -- governments, international capitalist financial organizations, and transnational corporations (although quite a few stern words were addressed to the latter at the congress). Furthermore, the Socialist International's documents recognize the patent lack of "good will" on their part.

A discussion of regional conflicts and situations was held in the context of a search for ways to ease tension in the world and to prevent social "explosions."

The congress' main resolution includes an appeal for extensive, albeit not all-embracing, sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

In the discussion on Latin American problems, the delegates expressed solidarity with the Chilean and Paraguayan peoples' struggle against reactionary dictatorships. The congress participants paid great attention to the dangerous situation which has taken shape in Central America, particularly around Nicaragua. They criticized U.S. imperialism and condemned the White House's interventionist policy in the region, its financing and arming of the "contras," the use of Honduran territory for aggression, the economic blockade of Nicaragua, and Washington's actions aimed at thwarting the process of achieving a peaceful political settlement in Central America.

At the same time, and although this did not follow from the content of the discussion, the text of the resolution prepared in advance included a critical assessment of the practice of the Sandinist revolution taken wholesale from the report of the Socialist International's special mission. Questions raised both at the session and the final press conference as to why this was done went unanswered.

The Socialist International is continuing to broaden its "geography." Of the six parties adopted by the congress as consultative members, five are from the developing countries. The task of establishing relations with the "newly formed labor and socialist parties from small island states in the South Pacific" was raised. Of the International's 28 newly elected vice chairmen, 9 represent developing states (Latin America and Africa).

The Lima meeting did not manage to summarize the results of the past decade or outline prospects. The planned adoption of a new declaration of the Socialist International's principles (to replace the 1951 Frankfrut declaration), the assertion of the Socialist International's new, universal character, the definition of the "principles of democratic socialism for the 21st century" and the elaboration of a response to the fundamental questions of the end of the present century had to be deferred. These problems will be examined at the next congress. The congress recently restricted itself to approving the "Lima mandate," which formulates in very vague form a number of general principles which are to form the basis of the new declaration.

On the whole, the 17th Socialist International Congress demonstrated the social democratic movement's attempts to take account of the present-day realities on the basis of social reformist ideas. The congress naturally reflected the differences existing between social democrats and communists in their evaluation of a number of important political problems and profound disagreements of an ideological nature. At the same time, it highlighted the growing sphere for joint or parallel actions between the two main trends of the workers movement in the stuggle against the danger of war and for the improvement of the international situation, the elimination of the remnants of colonialism, and for working people's interests and rights.

REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH NONALIGNED SUMMIT IN ZIMBABWE

For reportage on the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe scheduled to begin on September 1, including the arrival of officials, pre-summit meetings, and the foreign ministers' 2-day meeting, see the Nonaligned Summit section of the 18 August Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. 'HOSTILITY' TOWARD UN MISSIONS DENOUNCED

LD260359 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 26 TASS -- The Ukrainian Republic forwarded a letter to U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on efficient measures to strengthen protection and security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. Efforts, including those at an official level, to kindle in the United States hostility towards some missions and their staff members and constant actions aimed at stepping up suspicion and spy scare result in complicating further the fulfilment of their official functions, notes the letter. An important role in carrying on such actions is assigned to U.S. Secret Services whose activities have assumed provocative nature in the recent past.

SUBBOTIN GIVES NEW CONFERENCE ON ROLE OF TU'S

LD260914 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- The characteristic features of the contemporary trade union movement are the growing anti-war sentiments among its various contingents, the large scope of actions against the arms race, Aleksandr Subbotin, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU), said. He was addressing today a press conference devoted to the contribution of the Soviet trade unions to the fight for peace, eliminating the threat of war and strengthening the unity of the working people.

A concurrent viewpoint on the causes of the present-day tensions is being ever more actively formed among the trade unions, the AUCCTU secretary said. The Soviet programme for the creation of a comprehensive international security system and elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century gives the lie to the bourgeois propaganda inventions about a "Soviet military threat", reveals the essence of the militaristic policy of the U.S. ruling circles, which are pushing the world to the nuclear abyss.

The Soviet trade unions are taking direct part in the anti-war struggle waged by the international trade union movement. A weighty contribution is made by the trade union movement to the holding of the international year of peace announced by the U.N. The most massive of the events sponsored by the trade unions within the framework of the international year of peace is the day of trade union actions for peace, to be held on September 1 every year as was proposed by the World Congress of Trade Unions. It must be noted that the slogans of the day of trade union actions are consonant with the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, mirror the most important objectives confronting the anti-war movement as a whole.

The Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions scheduled to be held in Berlin, the capital of th GDR, from September 16 to 22 this year will be an important event in the life of the international trade union movement. Preparations for the congress are being carried out under the slogans of struggle for the main human right -- the right to life, for the vital interests of the working people, for a new international economic order, against the predatory policy of the transnational corporations, for trade union rights and freedoms.

ADAMISHIN MEETS ARMACOST ON 'REGIONAL CONFLICTS'

LD290123 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0050 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, 29 Aug (TASS) -- In preparation for the forthcoming meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, there has been an exchange of opinions here between A.L. Adamishin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and M. Armacost, U.S. undersecretary of state, on problems of regional conflicts and possible ways for their peaceful settlement. Yu.V. Dubinin, USSR ambassador to the United States, took part in the conversations.

ZHOLKVER DISCUSSES LIBYA, SUMMIT 'PROSPECTS'

LD281746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Station political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Excerpts] The United States is preparing a new aggression against Libya. [passage omitted] Now over to Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer:

[Zholkver] Reports of U.S. gunboat diplomacy in the Mediterranean are disturbing from many points of view. Above all they are evidence of the possibility of new U.S. aggression against Libya. Washington does not even attempt to conceal this. The leading White House press spokesman plainly states: We are prepared to take the required measures against Libya at any moment. What these measures are is fairly well-known. U.S. aircraft bombed Libyan cities last April. Judging by Western press reports, the Pentagon is now even prepared to use the cruise missiles with which the U.S. vessels patrolling in the Mediterranean are equipped. And yet again, just as in April, the charge of some "terrorist" activity by Libya is chosen as a motive for aggression. This time, however, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, U.S. officials do not even attempt to conceal the fact that they -- I quote -- have no firm evidence that Libya is planning any terrorist attacks. So, there is no evidence, but bombing or even missile attacks are in preparation nevertheless. What is this if not banditry, or, at the very least, state terrorism?

Here it is by no means merely a question of Libya. Everyone remembers the U.S. intervention in Grenada, the shelling by U.S. ships of Lebanese cities, and the continuing U.S. undeclared war against Nicaragua. All of these are links in the same chain, manifestations of the same policy of neoglobalism, according to which it is considered that the United States can do anything, and that for it all is permitted. Washington is more and more energetically involving its allies in this dangerous and adventurous policy. At present Walters, the U.S. emissary, former general, and currently U.S. envoy to the United Nations, is touring the West European NATO countries. The aim of his trip is to engage these countries in the Pentagon's operations.

In this connection the British press recalls that it was none other than Walters who coordinated with London last April the use of airbases in Britain for the U.S. Air Force raids on Libya.

For all this, Washington is still striving to put a good face on a bad job. It makes a show of optimism regarding the prospects for U.S.-Soviet relations and a new summit meeting. The modern world, however, is becoming more and more interdependent. It is difficult for me to imagine that in one part of it bombs will be going off while in another it will be possible to sit comfortably at the negotiating table.

This feature of the community of humankind at the end of the 20th century must be borne in mind in foreign policy, if the latter is to be realistically constructed. But all the indications are that it is precisely a sense of reality lacking in Washington.

F-111 FIGHTER-BOMBERS ARRIVE IN BRITAIN 28 AUG

LD281038 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] London August 28 TASS -- Another 18 U.S. F-111 fighter bombers arrived in Britain Wednesday. It is such planes that had taken off from British air bases and made a barbaric raid on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi in April. Though a British Defence Ministry Spokesman hurried to say that the jets had arrived from overseas to take a part in "planned" NATO exercise, Washington does not conceal that it intends to mass forces to commit, if need be, a new punitive action against sovereign Libya.

ARTICLE CHIDES U.S. VIEW OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

PM281830 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by M. Avakov and A. Kukhar under the rubric "peace for Present and Future Generations": "In the Grip of Dangerous Illusions"]

[Excerpts] It was with great approval that the world public greeted CPSU Central committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's statement expounding the new Soviet peace initiatives and providing an objective and realistic analysis of the current international situation and the complexities and contradictions of the modern world. "Today it is impossible to ensure one's own security." the important document stress, "without taking into account security of other states and peoples. There can be no genuine security unless it is equal for all and comprehensive. To think otherwise is to live in the world of illusions, in the world of self-deception."

It is particularly emphasized in the statement that the old ideas of war as a means of achieving political goals are outdated. In the nuclear era these outdated dogmas sustain a policy that could lead to a universal conflagration. It is obvious to the entire world public that it is this policy that is being implemented at the moment by the U.S. Administration. In conditions where U.S. imperialism is steering a course toward cranking up the arms race and exacerbating international tension, there is an enormous increase in the role and significance of modern international law, which is intended to counterbalance this dangerous policy and regulate relations between states in order to develop equal and mutually advantageous cooperation among them and strengthen international peace and security.

Aspiring to the role of ruler of the peoples'destinies and pursuing a policy of diktat, the White House administration sees international law as an obstacle to its aggressive imperialist course. In an effort to "surmount" this obstacle Washington is attempting to distort the true meaning and content of the fundamental principles and norms of modern international law and replace the established law and order in the world with arbitrariness and violence. "If we believe that a particular action is in our interests we perform it regardless of any international law" -- this is the way the present U.S. Administration's policy was described by David Newsom, director of the Georgetown University School of International Relations. You do not have to look far for examples.

Here are some recent examples. The Reagan administration has effectively refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the International Court; it sabotaged the signing of the 1982 treaty on the law of the sea, approved by 156 countries; and is today declaring its reluctance to continue to observe the Soviet-American ABM Treaty and SALT II treaty, which are preventing it from implementing its "star wars" program.

Aggression against Libya and support for the gangs of Nicaraguan "contras" and Afghan counterrevolution also indicate that the United States is blatantly ignoring the interests of the international community and the forces of progress and peace. "To all appearances," Baltimore's THE SUN wrote recently, "the U.S. Government wants its actions to be as unrestricted as possible. As a result it uses international law selectively in order to achieve its own political ends." [passage omitted]

Upon his arrival in the White House, R. Reagan dramatically increased military expenditure, accelerated the development and deployment of new weapon systems, and waged a resolute campaign to weaken opposition to the use of U.S. military force abroad. Having announced the "low-intensity conflicts" strategy, the White House is presenting it as a "reasonable," natural reaction to violence, instability, anti-Americanism, and aggression abroad. "The attack on Libya," TIME magazine wrote, "is the most dramatic manifestation to date in the Reagan administration's foreign policy of determination to use U.S. military might anywhere in the world, irrespective of whether the United States has the support of its allies. The Reagan doctrine basically states that the United States must bypass its fainthearted and often unreliable foreign friends in order to give Moscow's Third World clients no peace and, if possible, overthrow them."

The activation of the extreme right-wing forces now grouped around Reagan began 20 years ago, to be precise, in the period that ended with the failure of Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign. There appeared in the ranks of the Republican Party a group that extended beyond the party and whose members were rabid opponents of detente. Their alliance beneath the Goldwater banner marked a decisive change in U.S. policy. In order to implement the plans of the military-industrial complex these organizations elaborated a global strategy preaching rabid anticommunism. In 1980, their protege became U.S. President.

At all stages of the evolution of U.S. foreign policy there has been a distinct trend toward the creation of a new "American international law" that would give a semblance of legality to Washington's illegal actions and military adventures.

Describing the Reagan administration's aggressive policy, M.S. Gorbachev pointed out: "The right-wing, militarist group in the United States, representing the powerful military-industrial complex, is just crazy about the arms race. Its interest in it seems to be threefold to prevent the flow of profits from arms manufacturing from being depleted; to secure military superiority for the United States; to try to exhaust the Soviet Union economically and weaken it politically; and, in the long run, to secure key positions in the world, implement long-standing imperial ambitions, and continue the policy of plunder vis-a-vis the developing countries."

The true nature of the current U.S. foreign policy course conducted by the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism is condemned by the international community since it contradicts the fundamental interests of the vast majority of states, which want international relations to be based on law, not on arbitrariness. The Soviet Union has done and will continue to do all it can to improve the world political climate.

MULATOV VIEWS U.S. ARMS SUPPLY TO TAIWAN

OW281201 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Mulatov commentary: "Why Are the Taipei Authorities So Stubborn?"]

[Text] People have long noticed that whenever Washington and Taipei reach an agreement on U.S. arms supply to Taiwan, the Taiwan authorities' anticommunist propaganda runs rampant forthwith. The same old tune was repeated again last week when people learned that, to fulfill U.S. obligations to the defense of the Taiwan anticommunist authorities, another arms deal between the United States and Taiwan was in the works.

The U.S. Administration's concern for military parity around the Taiwan Straits has been taken as excuse for maintaining a high level of modern arms supply to the remnant Kuomintang authorities. This Washington policy often abetted the Taipei authorities insolent intransigence, and allowed them to persisteintly spurn the PRC's proposals for China's peaceful reunification, including the proposal for unifying the nation under the "one country, two systems" formula.

Recently the Taipei authorities' anticommunist posture has been more provocative and hostile. Upon disclosure of the report that large quantities of modern U.S. arms were to be shipped to Taiwan in the near future, the Taipei authorities immediately launched a brazen anticommunist propaganda campaign to discredit China's socialist system. It smuggly clamored about the inexplicable value and superiority of capitalism since ancient times. It also started a rumor about the bankrupt mode of production on mainland China. The Taiwan rulers not only repudiate, in the words of the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, the possible coexistence of two different social systems in China, but insolently alleged that the sole foundation for national reunification is capitalism. This is really absurdity in its extreme. Backed by the U.S. Administration, the Taipei clique seeks to make a total and all-round revival of capitalism in China a condition for resolving the Taiwan issue.

We must not fail to discern the main features of the long-term U.S. policy toward China, which underlies the Taipei authorities' militant, provocative, and absurd anticommunist position. This "two-Chinas" policy of the United States is known to all. By putting Taiwan under its protection, the United States is provided with an excuse to continue interference in China's internal affairs, besides being able to make use of the Taipei authorities to sabotage China's political and ideological systems. These are the main features of the U.S. strategy.

Another important feature of this anti-China and antisocialist strategy is to treat Taiwan as an alternate military base for the United States in the Pacific region. In his talk to a Lebanese weekly magazine some time ago, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian pointed out that, as long as Washington looks upon Taiwan as its aircraft carrier, the unhealthy atmosphere in Sino-American relations will prevail.

PRAVDA REPORTS TAIWANESE SPIES DETAINED IN PRC

PM271254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exposure of Espionage Group"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug -- According to XINHUA reports, state security organs in Beijing, Shanghai, and several other PRC cities and provinces have exposed and detained a group of spies engaged in illegal intelligence gathering activity for Taiwan's benefit. [paragraph continues]

The report notes that one of them -- Lu Shunxu -- is a U.S. citizen who had on several previous occasions been sent to PRC territory for espionage purposes. A court decision has sentenced the criminals to prison terms ranging from 3 to 12 years.

BEIJING DELEGATION VISITS VOLGOGRAD, DEPARTS

W290451 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[From "USSR Today" program]

[Excerpts] Dear Chinese listeners: The Beijing Municipal People's Government delegation led by Comrade Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing municipality, is now on a formal visit to our country. The Chinese guests have visited Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev. Currently, they are visiting Volgograd. Our reporter in Volgograd filed the following report:

The Chinese delegation's schedule in Volgograd has been well planned. It includes a visit to the Volga Hydroelectric Power Station, the largest in Europe; a ride on the rapid streetcar, the latest city transportation; visits to cultural organizations; and a cruise on the Volga River. Of course, they have also visited the Mamayev Memorial Complex built in commemoration of the city's heroic self-defense struggle during the great war against Hitlerite Germany in 1941-45. The Chinese comrades placed a wreath at the Great Hall of Soldiers Glory.

On 27 August, Comrade Atopov, chairman of the Volgograd City Soviet Executive Committee, received the Beijing Municipal People's Government delegation. He said: Allow me to welcome you in the name of the City Soviet and the people of Volgograd. We are happy that you have come to our city, and we are prepared to receive you most warmly. We wish to extend our kind feelings to you and introduce you to everything you are interested in. [passage omitted]

Comrade Chen Xitong Replied: [begin recording] We are very happy to have the opportunity to visit heroic Volgograd, mainly for two reasons. First, we cherish a feeling of great reverence toward Volgograd, the former Stalingrad. We hold in great esteem the heroic people and army of Stalingrad who launched a great, grim, and Herculean epic struggle to defend their fatherland against fascism. That great struggle not only defended Stalingrad but also became a great turning point for defending the Soviet Union and subsequently winning the victory over Fascism. Therefore, the self-defense battle of Volgograd, the former Stalingrad, not only defended the Soviet Union but also made great contributions to the anti-fascist struggleof the world. We cherish deep reverence for the sacrifices they made. We have also visited the Mamayev burial ground. Second, just as comrade chairman to as said, we also wish to extend our kind feelings to you. Carrying the friendship of Beijing municipality's 10 million people and the friendship of all the Chinese people with us, we have come here to extend our greetings and pay our respects to the people of Volgograd. We will warmly and sincerely develop the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. We will also sincerely and wholeheartedly promote our friendship. In a conversation with Comrade Saykin, chairman of the Moscow City Soviet, he and I jointly expressed our wish to develop the friendship between our two cities during our tenure in office. I think, comrade chairman, you and I should also promote the friendship between our two cities during our tenure in office. Although our visit is short, we have been deeply impressed by our briefings and from what we have seen. We deeply admire the people of Volgograd, the offspring of Stalingrad, who built such a beautiful city from ruins. With so many industrial enterprises, this city has become the Soviet Union's fourth largest city and one of its important industrial bases. This is really amazing and worth our learning from. [end recording]

KAPITSA RECEIVED BY JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD281107 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 28 TASS -- Today there was a meeting between Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa staying here. Kapitsa conveyed a verbal message of the Soviet leadership to the Japanese Government. The message calls attention to the initiatives set forth in the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok.

During his stay in Japan, M. Kapitsa had talks with Shintaro Abe, president of the Executive Council of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, Yashio Sakurauchi, chairman of the parliamentary association of Japanese-Soviet friendship, and the leadership of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

During the meetings and talks, the sides examined questions of ensuring peace, security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific, developing further bilateal relations between the USSR and Japan.

Meetings and talks were attended by Nikolay Solovyev, USSR ambassador to Japan.

Further Report

For Japanese Media coverage of the visit of Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa to Japan, including his talks with Japanese officials and discussion of a possible Gorbachev visit to Japan, see the 27 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JAPAN'S RURIHARA CALLS FOR MYAKE ISLAND AIRFIELD

LD290923 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 29 TASS -- Yuko Kurihara, chief of Japan's Defense Agency, has once again announced the intention to seek the construction of a new training airfield for the U.S. aircraft no the Myake Island near the entrance to the Tokyo Bay. Speaking in parliament he said the Defense Agency intended to receive funds for works on this project which has sparked off vigorous protests on the part of local residents, as well as on the part of the country's leading anti-war and ecological organisations. The broadening U.S. military presence in Japan and the threat to the nature of the Myake Island, a unique nature preserve, are the source of concern of the Japanese people.

U.S. 'ATTACK' ON JAPAN NON-NUCLEAR POLICY VIEWED

LD281345 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS -- By political news analyst Askold Biryukov: Another U.S. ship armed with nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles, the destroyer Merrill, entered the Japanese port of Sasebo last night to join the battleship New Jersey staying there since last Sunday. In another Japanese port, Yokosuka, there currently are the U.S. nuclear-powered guided-missile cruiser Long Beach and its escort, the guided-missile frigate Thach. The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI said this was the first time there were so many ships with Tomahawks on board calling at Japan.

Their visit to the country of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is seen as direct attack on the three non-nuclear principles underlying Japan's official policy. Its three leading opposition parties in their statements on this score ssid the port calls by the New Jersey and the other U.S. warships carrying Tomahawks were emasculating the non-nuclear principles as they represented a direct U.S. encroachment upon one of them, prohibiting nuclear weapons to be taken in to Japan. It is not the first year that the United States has been trying to reduce Japan's non-nuclear policy to nought through faits accomplis. U.S. aircraft-carriers and nuclear-powered submarines with nuclear munitions have occasionally been calling at its ports and U.S. F-16 nuclear-capable fighter-bombers have been deployed at the Misawa Air Base.

In connection with the current visit by U.S. naval ships the Japanese Government has become under domestic public pressure to ask Washington to give clear guarantees that the vessels are not carrying nuclear munitions. Japanese Foreign Minister Tabashi Kuranari requested U.S. ambassador to Japan Michael Mansfield to treat the "nuclear allergy" of his compatriots with understanding. Mansfield, however, limited himself to a standard reply, saying that the United States neither confirmed nor denied the presence of nuclear weapons on its ships, and the Japanese government found the response satisfying. What are the reasons for this position, considering the fact that there is ample evidence that the United States has for long been taking nuclear weapons into Japan on the sly? With the tacit concern of its authorities, Japan is gradually being converted into a nuclear staging area of the Pentagon in the West Pacific.

Former Foreign Minister Tosio Kimura has conceded in an interview with the newspaper ASAHI that there is a secret agreement between the United States and Japan, allowing the entry of nuclear weapons into the latter country. This fact was also confirmed by U.S. politicians and military men, including former ambassador to Japan Edwin Reischauer. Their remarks had indicated, the paper said, that the three non-nuclear principles were only used to deceive public opinion and obscure the danger posed to Japan by Washington's nuclear ambitions. The U.S. policy of nuclear blackmail and of stockpiling nuclear arms in the South-Pacific region has caused justified alarm among its nations.

This is seen from the position of the New Zealand Government, which has banned the use of the country's port facilities by ships with nuclear weapons on board, the determination of the South Pacific forum countries to make their region a nuclear-free zone, and growing public support in the ASEAN countries for declaring such a zone also in Southeast Asia. The nations of the region do not want to put up with Washington's attempts to turn it into a frontline for fighting a nuclear war. The Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA said justly a short time ago that the forces mad on war must not be allowed to turn the region into a mass grave for atomic bomb victims.

PROJECTED U.S. NAVAL BUILDUP IN N. PACIFIC VIEWED

PM281107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Tass report: "United States: Activeness in the North Pacific"]

[Text] Washington, 27 Aug -- The United States has decided to build up its naval presence in the north Pacific.

Speaking in Anchorage, Alaska, U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman announced the active adoption of a new strategy according to which a special and expanded role in operations by U.S. Naval Forces is being assigned to this region and to the Bering Sea in particular. He emphasized that Alaska and its offshore waters are of increasing military and economic importance as regards U.S. national interests. Nor did Lehman omit to mention the notorious "Soviet military threat" to the United States in this region.

The U.S. secretary of the Navy declared that, in this context, great importance is attached to naval bases in San Francisco Bay and in Puget Sound, Washington State. According to him, it is planned to extend the Navy's airfield on Adak Island in the Aleutians. Lehman declined to go into details of military building [voyennoye stroitelstvo] in the North Pacific, noting only that the purpose of the changes taking place is "to concentrate the greater part of our Pacific fleet further north."

He announced that major naval exercises in Alaskan waters started this summer. Moreover, in his words, their number and scale will increase.

PRAVDA CITES KIM Il-SONG SPEECH IN HAMHUNG

PM281145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Speech by Kim Il-song]

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Aug -- The main aim of socialist and communist building is steadily to increase the people's prosperity. Hence, workers in all components of the party and state apparatus should regard day-to-day concern for the working people's interests as a priority task, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, stated at an enlarged session of the Hamgyong-namdo province WPK committee's executive committee held in Hamhung.

Noting the tremendous significance of the achievements of the province's working people for the progress of the republic's national economy, he pointed out that at the present stage of socioeconomic building it is necessary to concentrate efforts on the further development of chemicals, machine building, and the mining industry. With a view to improving the energy base, there are plans to increase the capacity of existing hydroelectric power stations, accelerate the commissioning of projects under construction, first and foremost the Kumgangsan hydroelectric power station, and ensure increased coal extraction through the use of modern equipment and the opening up of new deposits.

The province's working people must make a weighty contribution to resolving the task facing the republic in the sphere of agriculture, especially in increasing grain production, the speech stresses. The key to success is the skillful utilization of agricultural techniques, careful selection work, and prompt harvesting of the crop.

LATEST REBEL ATTACK IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

LD281727 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Our correspondent in Afghanistan reports on the latest crime by the dushmans:

[Mikhail Leshchinskiy, identified by screen caption] This took place in the middle of the night [video shows night sky lit up by flames, clouds of smoke rising, the flash of what look like explosions, tracer-like flashes in the sky; Leshchinskiy in Khaki clothing and holding a microphone appears in the foreground and points to the fire and smoke]. A gang of dushmans suddenly broke into a field area and [word indistinct] of civilians. You can hear what is going on here; rockets and mortar shells are exploding [video shows firework-like flash shooting into the sky]. Units of the Afghan Army immediately gave them a crushing rebuff, but the fighting is continuing. And now [words indistinct] are burning, the peaceful homes of Afghans are burning [video shows shots of damaged building]. Units of Afghan firemen immediately [word indistinct]. Ambulances are on the roads. Everything possible is being done to extinguish the fires which have already started, as quickly as possible, to save the lives of civilians [video shows shots of helmeted firemen and fire engine with flashing blue light; other vehicles arriving with headlights blazing, firemen waving them forward].

One of those who lost his home and relatives on this terrible night is (Amoyun), a member of the self-defense forces [video shows young man being interviewed, he has a rifle slung on his back; a soldier in Afghan army uniform stands nearby].

[Begin (Amoyun) recording in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation by Leshchinskiy] The dushmans have committed another crime against the people. They have destroyed our homes. Civilians have been killed; the blood of innocent people has again been shed. But they do not frighten us. The victory will be ours. The revolution will be victorious. [end recording]

AFGHAN REBELS LINKED WITH PAKISTAN DRUG PUSHING

LD281651 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Kabul August 28 TASS -- Police in Amsterdam recently seized 220 kilograms of heroin produced in Pakistan, BAKHTAR News Agency reported.

The money made from selling the drugs was meant for Afghan counter-revolutionaries whose role in narcotics production and smuggling of late has grown sharply, it added.

A total of 900 tons of raw materials for opium making is annually produced in the north-west of Pakistan, which is the base for aggression against Democratic Afghanistan, BAKHTAR said. The Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits are helped in the dirty business, which has become a veritable industry there, both by Pakistani private entrepreneurs and by officials.

BAKHTAR said added proof of this has been furnished by the recent arrests on drug trafficking charges of the son of the governor of Pakistan's north-west frontier province in New York and the brother of the province's former governor in West Germany.

The news agency also cited convincing figures attesting to Pakistan's significance as a major drug exporter.

Over 90 percent of the heroin making its way to the black markets in Western Europe and 70 percent of the heroin smuggled into the United States, for example, come from Pakistan. But the Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits and the Pakistani authorities acting as one with them are poisoning not only Western youth but also their own young people, BAKHTAR said.

Nearly one and a half million Pakistanis have become addicted to drugs, according to the Karachi-based newspaper DAWN, and if opium, hashish and heroin production continues at its current rate, as many as two million Pakistanis will be drug addicts by the late '80s. The main narcotics producers, the Afghan bandits, are imposing the drug-taking habit also on those Afghans who have left their homeland under the influence of false propaganda.

It is even more outrageous, BAKHTAR said, that the April Revolution's enemies are trying to promote drug abuse also among the young in Democratic Afghanistan. Such activities by the Afghan counter-revolutionaries are nothing other than crimes against humanity, the news agency said. It said the quarters encouraging these sordid activities as an important means of making more money for the bandits to continue an undeclared war on Democratic Afghanistan bear a no smaller guilt.

REPORT SUMMARIZES PRK DELEGATION'S VISIT

PM281744 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Stay of a PRK National Assembly Delegation in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] A PRK National Assembly delegation headed by Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 19 through 26 August at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The National Assembly delegation was received by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Meetings and talks were held with A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and with chairman and members of standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Cambodian parliamentarians laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. In addition to Moscow, the delegation visited the Uzbek SSR.

During the meetings and talks the members of the Kampuchean National Assembly delegation familiarized themselves with the work being done in the USSR to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions and accelerate Soviet society's socioeconomic development and with the activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets. They were informed about the USSR's efforts aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe, ending the arms race, and preventing its spread into space. Questions of the present state and further development of parliamentary ties between the USSR and the PRK were discussed. The Cambodian parliamentarians spoke about progress in fulfilling the tasks of the country's socioeconomic building outlined by the Fifth KPRP Congress and about the PRK's constructive peace proposals advanced jointly with Vietnam and Laos and aimed at normalizing the situation around Cambodia and improving the situation in Southeast Asia and the Asian and Pacific region.

The delegation members highly evaluated the role of the Soviet state in the struggle to reduce the threat of war and strengthen peace on earth. They declared their full support for the Soviet foreign policy initiatives set forth in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statements and in the 27th CPSU Congress documents. The Kampuchean National Assembly deputies showed lively interest in M.S. Gorbachev's proposal forumulated in Vladivostok to involve the Asian and Pacific region in the process of creating an all-embracing system of international security and expressed the conviction that the implementation of that proposal will help to improve the situation in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet side declared its full support for the initiatives of the PRK, the SRV, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic aimed at settling the existing problems in Southeast Asia and turning that part of the world into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. It was pointed out that this activity by the fraternal states of Indochina is a constituent part of the struggle to improve the international situation, for disarmament, and to prevent nuclear war. The Soviet Union hails the further strengthening of the unity of the three fraternal countries of Indochina, regarding their cohesion as a decisive condition for the defense of the revolutionary gains of the peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and their desire to make a constructive contribution to the cause of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia. The representatives of the parliaments of the USSR and Cambodia voiced the conviction that this visit to the Soviet Union by a PRK National Assembly delegation will be an important new step in strengthening and further developing relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet and Cambodian peoples. The PRK National Assembly delegation invited a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to pay a return visit to Cambodia. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

TALYZIN RECEIVES POLAND'S GORYWODA

PM281840 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; received M. Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Planning Commission, 25 August.

TASS INTERVIEWS POLAND'S MALINOWSKI

LD281501 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw August 28 TASS — "The Polish People's Republic received with satisfaction and hope the new Soviet peace initiative set out in the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, on the Soviet television on August 18 of this year", said marshal of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, chairman of the Main Committee of the United Peasants' Party, Roman Malinowski. In an interview to TASS correspondent Aleksandr Babenko, he emphasized that the decision to extend the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, made for the fourth time, meets the aspirations of peaceful peoples, is an evidence of the Soviet Union's continued peace drive, the confirmation of the feeling of lofty responsibility of the socialist state for the destinies of peace and entire humanity.

This important act reflects the Soviet Union's striving for the implementation of the most important Soviet initiative -- ridding the world of nuclear arms by the end of the 20th century.

"People of good will all over the world, responsible politicians, view the decision to extend the moratorium as an important step toward consolidating international security leading to detente and peaceful cooperation, as a gesture opening a door to a dialogue and talks in the sphere of disarmament," Roman Malinowski said.

The International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations, is held now. In the framework of its holding the Soviet leadership's decision on the extension of the moratorium attests again to the Soviet Union's positive response to the calls of all peoples, states and political forces that joined in the struggle for peaceful future of the globe. "I would like to emphasize that at a time when danger to mankind's existence heightens, socialism as a system, as a social and political structure, urges the world to come to its senses, to arrest the insane race toward destruction. And it advances concrete peace initiatives. Peoples of the world are aware of and appreciate this peaceful mission of socialism and countries of the socialist community, particularly in view of the fact that the Governments of the United States and some other capitalist countries have not given a positive answer so far", Roman Malinowski said.

AKHROMEYEV ARRIVAL IN STOCKHOLM REPORTED

LD281052 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Stockholm August 28 TASS -- Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR and chief-of-staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, arrived here today to address the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

He was met at the airport by the Soviet Union's ambassador to Sweden, Boris Pankin, ambassador-at-large Oleg Grinevskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation to the Stockholm conference, and officials of the Swedish Government and Defence Ministry.

Visits Defense Minister, Others

LD281424 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Stockholm August 28 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR and a first deputy defense minister of the USSR who is visiting here, has met with Pierre Schori, secretary-general of the Swedish Foreign Ministry. During the conversation they discussed the state of affairs at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and the key problems of international security.

Sergey Akhromeyev paid visits to Swedish Defense Minister Roine Carlsson and General Lennard Ljung, commander-in-chief of the Swedish Armed Forces.

Sergey Akhromeyev paid a tribute to the memory of the late Olof Palme, an outstanding Swedish statesman and politician, by visiting his grave and laying flowers to it.

He also called at the Swedish Royal Library and made the following entry in its honorary visitors book: "It is with great interest that I visited the Royal Library of Sweden today, which is one of Europe's largest depositories of classic and modern works of literature. The visit was a special one for me because the leader of the proletarian revolution, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, had worked at the main reading hall here more than once while in Stockholm. I thank the management of this library which carefully preserves the memory of events which are dear to every Soviet person."

Sergey Akhromeyev was accompanied during his meetings and visits by Boris Pankin, Soviet ambassador to Sweden.

IZVESTIYA NOTES START OF GERMANY'S SPD CONGRESS

PM270912 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Ye. Bovkun dispatch: "SPD: In Favor of Rallying Ranks"]

[Text] Nuernberg -- A routine Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] Congress, in which more than 430 delegates are taking part, opened on 25 August.

Addressing journalists in the old city hall on the eve of the congress, SPD Chairman W. Brandt called this forum "the most significant event in the life of the party since the Ahlen and Bad Godesberg congresses," which, as is well-known, were of keynote significance.

The new SPD program for the coming period is to be discussed. More than 600 drafts of this program have been prepared. The volume in which they are collected weighs 2.3 kg. Although the new program will not be approved for another year, it is important that the SPD leadership secure now the support of the grassroots organizations which have sent their representatives to Nurenberg. This is essential in order to ensure that the final stage of the election campaign is run more correctly.

It is true that there is still some time before 25 January, when parliamentary elections will be held in the FRG. However, certain differences caused by a clash of viewpoints on two fundamental issues have appeared within the party in recent months.

One of these issues is how to resolve the energy problems of the immediate future: with nuclear fuel or without? The other issue is whether to enter into a coalition alliance with the "Greens" at federal level (in some lander this kind of cooperation is practiced) in the event of a successful outcome for both parties in the Bundestag elections. Both these issues are sometimes debated quite heatedly at local SPD meetings.

By what principles will the SPD be guided in its domestic and foreign policy if it comes to power? This will be defined in detail after 25 October, when candidate for chancellor J. Rau is to hold a special (pre-election) party congress in Offenburg. But for the present he has decided to acquaint the participants in the Nuernberg forum with only part of his future program.

In the economic sphere the SPD intends to concentrate its main efforts on proposing more effective solutions to the problems of employment, the struggle against mass unemployment, and poverty. The SPD also intends to seriously raise the question of the position of foreign workers in the FRG. The congress slogan is "Political and social equaility."

In the foreign policy sphere disarmament problems are now decisive issues for the SPD. The party's basic demands are the withdrawal of American nuclear missiles from the country's territory and a refusal to take part in the "star wars" program.

The task of the present congress is to rally party ranks, eliminating internal differences where possible, and to prove the viability of Social-Democratic concepts to voters. The SPD's success in the forthcoming parliamentary elections will largely depend on how far it succeeds in fulfilling this task.

Chance for Achieving Power Noted

LD282329 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Report from Bonn by correspondent Vladimir Kondratyev; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The congress of the FRG Social Democratic Party is continuing in Nuremburg: [Kondratyev] The exceptionally great interest in the FRG in the congress is understandable. The SPD is the party with the biggest mass base. It has old traditions going back to the last century and the party has influence and prestige among the population.

The SPD is a political force with a real chance of achieving power in Bonn. The Bundestag elections which will take place in 5 months time have dominated the present congress.

What alternative will Johannes Rau, the SPD candidate for chancellor and prime minister of one of the large landers, offer the electorate? He was expected to answer this question during his speech at the congress. The Social Democrats regard a reduction in unemployment as one of their biggest tasks. Unemployment has not fallen below 2 million in all of the years of the conservative-liberal coalition's rule. The SPD wants to change the unjust taxation policy that allows major capitalist interests to enrich themselves at the working people's expense.

The Nuremburg congress had a broad debate on the problems of today's complex world situation. As you know, the SPD made a weighty contribution during the 1970's to the process of international detente and to the development of constructive relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. If it comes to power, the SPD intends to commence a new phase in this process.

While stressing the FRG allegiance to the West's military-political alliance, speakers also noted the need to uphold the country's own interests. This relates, first and formost, to the creation of a system of joint security, which is incompatible with the U.S. policy of seeking military superiority.

Willy Brandt was reelected party chairman at the congress. The congress, he said, paid great attention to the FRG's internal political development, to its economic development. But above all we believe that our country needs a different foreign policy, so that it can play a more important and active role in halting the arms race. We oppose the stationing of missiles on our territory. We are against chemical weapons and participation in the SDI. However, we are in favor of accords that can reduce the level of military confrontation, which would be in our country's interests. Here we must join forces with all the people thoughout the world working to achieve this objective. The extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, Willy Brandt said in conclusion, received a very positive welcome at the congress. We feel that countries possessing nuclear weapons must folow precisely the same path and, above all, conclude an agreement on ending nuclear tests.

NORDIC NUCLEAR FREE ZONE PROSPECTS DISCUSSED

PM251336 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Telephone hookup between Aleksandr Shalnev, IZVESTIYA observer from the capitalist countries section; Nikolay Ivanov, IZVESTIYA own correspondent in Helsinki; and Aleksandr Sychev, IZVESTIYA own correspondent in Stockholm: "A Nuclear-free North: Completely Realistic" -- first paragraph printed in boldface italics].

[Text] It is more than 20 years' since the plan for creating a zone free of nuclear weapons in Northern Europe was put forward. A meeting of prime ministers from the region's five countries was held in Denmark this week, and they spoke out in favor of practical steps in this directon.

Editiorial office: The idea of creating a nuclear-free zone is often described as the "Kekkonen Plan".

Helsinki: quite true. The former president of Finland was the first to lay down the practical outlines for a nuclear-free north. Under the conditions of a nuclear arms race he deemed it necessary for nonnuclear states in the North of Europe to pledge by means of regional agreements neither to produce nuclear weapons nor to deploy them on their territory. U. Kekkonen had grounds for believing that the northerners would ensure their security provided they clearly and distinctly distanced themselves from nuclear weapons. That was said in 1963. Some 15 years later he was to return to his proposal. The direct cause was provided by the fact that new weapon types, and cruise missiles in particular, had made their appearance in U.S. and NATO arsenals. Under these circumstances Northern Europe had to reliably protect itself against the effect of nuclear weapons. U. Kekkonen proposed that the Nordic countries should begin talks between themselves and with the great powers with a view to elaborating a special accord. It is only to be regretted that such an accord was not signed at the time. Now that the United States has installed cruise missiles not only with its European partners but also on warships stationed off the Scandinavian coast, one can appreciate the perspicacity of the Finnish president when he put forth the initiative for a nuclear-free north.

Editorial Office: Yes, the initiative has not only retained its topicality over the 20 years and more that have passed but has also gained numerous supporters.

Helsinki: And this is perfectly understandable. The northerners understand that they could be involved in a nuclear conflict unless they bar access by these monstrous weapons to their territory. There is a growing awareness that a nuclear conflict threatens all of mankind and not only those who possess nuclear weapons today. This goes to explain the appearance of a new mood in the movement of the champions of a nuclear-free north. They perceive the proclamation of northern Europe as a zone free of nuclear weapons as a step along the path toward terminating the nuclear arms race. Here are some specific facts: 96 percent of Finns, 80 percent of Swedes, 86 percent of Icelanders, as many Danes, and more than two-thirds of Norwegians support the initiative.

One can also go further: The Kekkonen Plan has recently extended beyond the framework of a purely public movement.

Editorial office: Obviously, it is first necessary to recall the conference held recently in Copenhagen on the initiative of one of Denmark's largest trade unions. It was attended by parliamentary groups from the Nordic countries and leaders of political parties. The heads of government from Sweden, Finland, and Denmark took part in the discussion on ways to create a nuclear-free zone.

Stockholm: The Copenhagen forum is a really indicative example. But I would also like to mention the resolution of the Committee for Cooperation of Social Democratic Parties and Trade Union Organizations of Nordic Countries, which also advocated practical measures. A conversation on the nuclear-free zone was also held this week between the prime ministers of the region's five countries. Here is an interesting point: The head of Norway's new government spoke positively about the proposal to set up a commission of experts to undertake a study of the nuclear-free zone question. Such commissions are already operating in each country. An attempt has now been made to set up a commission within the Nordic region's framework.

My colleague cited statistical data reflecting the North Europeans' attitude toward this problem. But these are just dry figures, behind which lie persistent struggle by thousands of people, titanic labor, and selfless devotion. [paragraph continues]

These adjectives are not excessive, and they are fully applicable to the fighters for peace in any North European country, be it a member of NATO or neutral. In Sweden, for example, a demand to create a nuclear-free zone is invariably heard from any rally, conference, or demonstration. Malmo, one of the country's largest cities, gained nuclear-free status not so long ago. Tens of thousands of signatures were gathered by residents of Goteborg, the "capital" of Sweden's west coast.

As a matter of fact, the Swedes' activeness and the Swedish Government's constructive stance on the nuclear-free zone question have promoted this Scandinavian state to the position of the movement's recognized leader. Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme was an unwavering champion of U. Kekkonen's ideas. The country's new government has repeatedly declared its desire to continue his work.

Helsinki: I would like to turn back to the parliamentary conference held in Copehagen. It is interesting that representatives of the Aland and Faroe Islands, Greeland, and Iceland took part for the first time in the discussion of the nuclear-free zone plan. Here we have an extension of the borders of the struggle to transform the North into a nuclear-free region. The Faroese first declared themselves in 1983, when deputies to the local parliament (Logting) voted unanimously for a nuclear-free status for the islands. Their example was followed by Greenland 10 months later. Parliament declared that it would, under no circumstances allow nuclear weapons inside the country. I was told the same thing during a conversation with head of government J. Motzfeldt. True enough, Denmark refused to ratify this resolution, but it cannot fail to take it into account.

It is, by the way, interesting how the Icelanders' attitude toward the Finnish initiative changed. U. Kekkonen did not include Iceland in the zone on the basis that a U.S. military base was located there. The islanders tried on many occasions to find out whether there were any nuclear weapons at Keflavik, but the U.S. command avoided giving an answer. Official Reykjavik did not insist. Nevertheless, as the idea of a nuclear-free north generated an increasingly broad response, Icelandic politicians started showing anxiety. Were the nuclear-free status to become a fact, the United States and NATO would try to fill the strategic gap at the islanders' expense. The fears grew when the government learned about the existence of a secret plan according to which the Pentagon intended to store 48 depth bombs with nuclear charges close to Keflavik. I think that this development was decisive in the debate about the nuclear-free zone. Last year the Althing (parliament) unanimously spoke out in favor of banning the deployment of nuclear weapons on the island.

Stockholm: One can also recall the attitude of another NATO member -- Denmark -- toward the Finnish initiative. A year ago, on the initiative of the Social Democratic faction, the Danish Folketing passed a resolution making it incumbent upon the government "to act energetically for the purpose of maintaining Denmark's nuclear-free status through the creation of a nuclear-free zone in North Europe." Last spring the Danes confirmed their desire to see their country free to nuclear weapons in peacetime, in crises, and in wartime.

Editorial Office: It is therefore possible to discern certain positive developments in the direction of a nuclear-free north. Finland and Sweden are the closest to filing for nuclear-free status, while the region's NATO-MEMBER countries are the furthest from that. How do the Atlanticists explain their unewillingness to join the nuclear-free zone?

NATO politicians have never missed an opportunity to confuse the issue regarding the nuclear-free zone, claiming that it is "unrealistic and unpromising." This is also done with reference to the fact that the Soviet Union would supposedly gain "unilateral advantages" were the zone to become a fact.

Everything is much simpler in reality: From the very beginning both the United States and NATO declared themselves against the Kekkonen Plan. Former U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig made no secret of the fact that Washington would under no circumstances go along with the creation of a nuclear-free zone. This is the stance being held by the White House at present.

The U.S. and NATO stance was fully reflected in the report by Norwegian conservative politician Colding, who tries to substantiate the thesis about the impossibility of the practical creation of a nuclear-free zone by two premises. In his opinion, this question must be solved in the "broad context," in other words within the framework of talks between the great powers. Second, the creation of the zone is impossible while there is a Soviet military potential in territories adjacent to the zone.

Editorial Office: It is, after all, well known that the Soviet Union has expressed readiness to offer the necessary guidelines to countries belonging to the nuclear-free zone. Moreover, we have said that we could examine the question of taking certain measures applicable to our territory bordering on the future zone. Our country has also agreed to discuss the question of granting a nuclear-free status to the Baltic Sea. And yet the Soviet Union does not belong to the zone. Our proposal is a gesture of goodwill, an expression of trust in the countries of the Nordic region.

Stockholm: The idea of a nuclear-free zone is not contained in the NATO and U.S. doctrine of a nuclear first strike. It also poses a real threat to the plans by Atlanticists who have not abandoned their hope of installing nuclear weapons along NATO's northern flank. U.S. generals have let it slip on many occasions that, in the event of a crisis situation developing, they would send their landing forces with a full complement of nuclear weapons to the Scandinavian coast. It is widely known that 155-mm howitzers capable of firing nuclear charges are stored in dumps in Troennelage. Similar guns also figure in Danish arsenals. U.S. Navy warships and submarines armed with nuclear missiles are constantly stationed close to the coasts of these two countries.

Helsinki: The Norwegian Sea is now virtually crammed with nuclear missiles, while the Nordic region has become a target for U.S. nuclear speculations. This statement was made by Norwegian Army Major Anders Hellebust. Or rather, former major. Having published a book on NATO's military preparations in North Norway, he was made to resign. Hellebust became an active member of the movement "No to Nuclear Weapons!" H is experience is interesting in understanding the processes currently occurring in Nordic countries. It can be taken as an illustration of how the northerners' attitudes toward the idea of a nuclear-free north are changing.

Let us not engage in excessive optimism. Even so, though, today there are full grounds for saying that a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic region is not a starry-eyed dream but a completely realistic plan.

Helsinki: There are many arguments put forward by the Northern members of NATO and their senior partners. [paragraph continues]

VORONTSOV-LED DELEGATION MEETS AL-ASAD

LD281619 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus August 28 TASS -- President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria received today Yuliy Vorontsov, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, staying here. The Middle East situation and other questions of mutual interest were discussed during the conversation.

On the same day, Yuliy Vorontsov met with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of Syria.

Arrives in Amman

JN282040 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Al-Ramtha -- Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy Soviet foreign minister, arrived in Amman via Al-Ramtha this evening at the head of a high-ranking Soviet delegation on a 3-day visit to Jordan. In a statement to a PETRA correspondent, Vorontsov said he will discuss with Jordanian officials a number of international issues, especially the current situation in the Middle East and the possibility of promoting relations between the two countries. He hoped that the best results would be achieved. He added he will brief Jordanian officials on USSR stands on various current issues.

The delegation comprises Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries and North Africa Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ernest Zverev, senior assistant to the first deputy foreign minister; and Robert Turdiyev, deputy chief of the Near Eastern Countries and North Africa Department. The delegation was received at Al-Ramtha by the acting Foreign Ministry secretary general, the chief of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry, the Jordanian ambassador to the USSR, the Al-Ramtha District officer, a number of Foreign Ministry officials, and the Soviet charge d'affaires.

NEW ROUND OF U.S. 'THREATS' TO LIBYA VIEWED

LD281805 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Aug 86

[From "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Excerpts] The new round of arms threats to the Libyan Jamahiriyah borders, the efforts being exerted to widen the economic siege against Libya and the organization of a propaganda campaign against this Arab country are all examples from the American Administration. Here is what our commentator, Aleksey Zlagorounskiy has to say in this regard:

Indeed, the information media of the various countries have been carrying increasingly disturbing news. The vessels of the American 6th Fleet including the aircraft carrier Forrestall have approached the Libyan borders. Bombers arrived in the American bases in Britain from the United States. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH said that Tomahawk winged missiles would be used in the military action in Libya to cut down losses, as the paper put it. THE WASHINGTON POST said the aim of the American military preparations is to provoke Libya into carrying out a counteraction and then a smashing blow would be dealt to it.

Many observers describe the American-Egyptian exercises as being preparations for dealing a blow to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Libya has sent an official complaint to the UN secretary general against the U.S. actions. [passage omitted]

Our radio commentator has pointed out that the American Administration, apparently, has not derived the appropriate conclusions from its recent aggression on Libya. Even many observers in the West had to admit that the aggression brought a very major political defeat to the United States. The action was condemned not only by the Arab countries but also by the overwhelming majority of the UN member countries. I recall in this regard the fact that the American aggression also harmed Soviet-American relations.

As was stated in Gorbachev's message to Mu'ammar al-Gadhdhafi, the USSR declared solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Not only Libya but also all the Arab countries declared their gratitude for this. These Arab countries are also declaring, in face of the Pentagon's threat to use arms off the Libyan shores, that the American attack on Libya will constitute an attack on all the Arab countries.

Many observers do not discount the possibility that it was no accident that the resumption of provocations toward Libyan Jamahiriyah was timed to coincide with the preparations for the eighth nonaligned conference in Harare. Our commentator writes: The close to the 1st of September, the day of the opening of the nonaligned summit conference in the Zimbabwe capital, the greater the activities of the forces which want to undermine the conference or influence its anti-imperialist course. For this reason, it is not unlikely that Washington's new provocations at the Libyan Jamahiriyah border are intended to intimidate the developing countries. These are not the only actions taken by the United States Administration and its allies to undermine the unity of the nonaligned Movement. We cannot but draw attention in this regard to the statements of Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres that Israel will resume its trade and diplomatic relations with many African countries in the near future. Is this not an attempt to sow the seed of suspicion and division among the Arabs and the Africans on the eve of the Harare conference? Washington's other close partner, South Africa, that racist country, has also openly threatened many of the African countries with military actions, if they were to oppose actively the apartheid.

It is known also that the United States has allocated huge sums for the intelligence media to carry out clandestine subversive activity against the delegates to the Harare conference. This necessitates that the nonaligned countries show cohesion when tackling the most important problems facing the movement in general and the Harare conference in particular.

PUBLIC FUNCTION TO MARK LIBYAN REVOLUTION DAY

LD281652 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS -- A function of representatives of Moscow's public held today was devoted to the national holiday of the socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Revolution Day. It was noted in the speeches that the revolution of September 1 opened a new page in the history of the Libyan people, set the beginning to progressive social and economic transformations in the country.

It was emphasised that Soviet people condemn any attempts at undermining sovereignty and independence of non-aligned Libya and solidarise with its consistent anti-imperialist course.

Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the USSR, Muhammad Sha'ban, heads of diplomatic missions of a number of Arab countries accredited in the USSR, took part in the function.

OBJECTIVES OF U.S.-EGYPTIAN EXERCISES VIEWED

PM291236 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov "International Commentary": "Herald of a Storm"]

[Text] The weather in Egypt in August is hot and windless. Northeast winds come only in October-November. This year, however, people in Cairo have begun talking of a sea wind ahead of schedule. Atmospheric tricks are not the reason for this: The U.S.-Egyptian "Sea Wind" military maneuvers have begun in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Let us recall that an accord on regularly holding joint maneuvers was reached soon after Egypt signed the separate Camp David deal with Israel, which was concluded with U.S. involvement. The previous series of maneuvers -- and they have already been held three times -- was code-named "Bright Star." But whereas 1,400 American soldiers and officers participated in "Bright Star-1" in 1980, their numbers reached 9,000 in 1985.

The U.S. Rapid Deployment Force constituted and still constitutes the backbone of the American troops on these maneuvers. In the Egyptian desert and on the coast it is rehearsing operations to invade Arab countries for the purpose of protecting American "vital interests."

It should be pointed out that the Cairo leadership has no illusions about the purposes for which the American military is landing forces on the Egyptian coast. Thus, Kamal al-Din Hasan 'Ali, former prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, called the "Bright Star" maneuvers a specific manifestation of "the American policy of protecting its own strategic interests and the interests of Western countries in this (Near East) region." As for Egypt, it reportedly does not wish to be involved in protecting Washington's interests and seeks to derive just its own benefit from the maneuvers and to better master the military hardware obtained from the United States.

It is up to the Egyptian authorities to define Cairo's role in joint maneuvers with the United States. But the role for which the U.S. Air Force was preparing by dropping bombs on Egyptian territory in the Libyan Desert became clear during the recent U.S. aggression against Libya.

The U.S. attack on sovereign Libya was not an incident that arose suddenly but a premeditated action. "Bright Star" undoubtedly illumined the course of ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet toward Libya's coasts and was a lodestar for the American bombers which dropped their lethal load on Tripoli and Banghazi on the night of 14-15 April.

The attack on Libya clearly laid bare the imperial, piratical substance of the U.S. neoglobalist policy. Perhaps this accounts partly for the change in the name of the present American-Egyptian maneuvers and the very strict secrecy surrounding them. Nevertheless, UPI has reported that they are being held in Egyptian airspace and in Mediterranean international waters. POLITICAL OBSERVERS ALSO POINT OUT THAT THE MANEUVERS HAVE A CLEARLY EXPRESSED ANTI-LIBYAN THRUST. [capitalized passage printed in uppercase] It is not without reason that threats against Tripoli are not dying down in Washington. If one takes account of the fact that the Pentagon, which considers the Mediterranean an American "lake," does not make any great distinction between neutral waters and the territorial waters of Mediterranean countries. One can assume that "Sea Wind" is just the prelude to another military storm off Libya's coasts.

COMMENTARY VIEWS IRAN'S NONALIGNED ROLE

NC271212 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Experts are today congregating in the Zimbabwean capital of Harare in connection with the sixth summit of the Nonaligned Movement scheduled to be held in this city on 1 September. The Nonaligned Movement enjoys immense prestige in the world. It has undertaken an active campaign against the arms race, imperialist pacts, and the stationing of military bases on the territory of other nations. It participates in the struggle against neocolonialism, racial discrimination, Zionism, and apartheid. Members of the Nonaligned Movement consistently and firmly seek to implement the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with differing social and political systems. The transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace is one of the innovative proposals put forth by members of the Nonaligned Movement, including Iran. [passage omitted] Socialist countries actively support the Nonaligned Movement in its effort to establish a new international economic system based on justice and equal rights. This issue will be discussed at the summit in Harare where Iran, which has been the victim of Western discrimination in the economic and commercial fields, and its enthusiastic approach will attract attention. Iran's initiation into the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement was facilitated by the revolution's antimonarchical victory. This period was devoted to the reconstruction of Iran society. The revolution heralded a time of optimism. Iran's announced departure from CENTO assisted in the dismemberment and termination of this aggressive, imperialist pact. Iranian forces were recalled from Oman where they had been dispatched by the Shah to crush the liberation movement near Dhofar. Iran therefore relinquished its role as the gendarme of the Persian Gulf, a role assigned to it by the imperialists during the reign of the Shah.

Iran's share of the struggle being waged by the Nonaligned Movement could be greater if the Iran-Iraq war, which willsoon complete its 6th year, did not exist. Two Islamic countries, both members of the Nonaligned Movement, are embroiled in a bloody conflict. This futile, catastrophic war only benefits the imperialists who were involved in its commencement and who are now seeking ways to prolong it. They need the war as a legitimate pretext for interfering in the region's affairs and for reviving their control over the Persian Gulf and its oil exports. The imperialists also benefit from a war between two Nonaligned Movement countries, using it to discredit the movement and to drive a wedge between its members. Nonaligned Movement members are therefore naturally apprehensive about any continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and consider its speedy end to be imperative. People today are more aware than ever that peace is imperiled. Therefore, it is not surprising that the defense and strengthening of peace throughout the world is one of the most important obligations of the Harare summit.

ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM FOR NAMIBIA DAY

MB262055 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Twenty-six August is the day of solidarity with the struggle by the people of Namibia. The day is set aside to mark the beginning, 20 years ago, of the armed struggle by the Namibian people against the South African occupation of their country. Here is now a special anniversary program:

On 26 August, 1966, armed units of Namibian patriots retaliating for the murder of unarmed South-West Africa People's organization, activists routed a unit of the South African occupation army in (Angumombasho). A merciless armed fight by the Namibian peole was launched for their liberation. Before that day, the democratic force in Namibia, primarily the political vanguard of the liberation movement. South-West Africa People's organized had taken numerous steps to press for a peaceful solution of the issue of granting independence to their country, but to no avail.

According to Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa's People's Organization, SWAPO, the people led by this organization had no other choice but to resort to armed struggle in order to defeat the enemy and drive them out of Namibia. Twenty years have passed since then. In the period SWAPO has been enjoying invariably the love and the support of its people, it has won wide international prestige too. It is recognized by the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Fighters of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, or PLAN for short, the armed wing of SWAPO, have been tempered in fierce clashes against the racists. They make regular attacks on garrisons of the South African occupation army and boldly engage units of hired killers. However, as they step up the armed struggle, the Namibian patriots do not reject a peaceful settlement of the Namibia problem. SWAPO leaders have declared that on many occasions, and this time it was reiterated at a recent full-scale SWAPO Central Committee meeting. But the South African rulers are not going at all to grant independence to long-suffering Namibia. Their efforts are aimed at maintaining their positions in that country by defeating their formidable opponent, SWAPO.

Imperialist powers, too, sabotage a speedy solution of the Namibia problem. Along with South Africa they are trying to push through their plot for a Namibian settlement, the purpose of which is to have the white mionority keep the power in that country, or install a puppet regime. Their ultimate objective is obvious — to maintain in Namibia their economic, political and strategic interests, to use that country's territory as a starting ground for the struggle against independent Africa. However, the fight for the liberation of Namibia goes on.

We now have a speaker who is a political bureau member of SWAPO's central committee, Comrade (Hage Gengob):

[Begin (Gengob) recording] War in Namibia was not a road deliberately chosen by SWAPO and the Namibian people. Likewise, the continuation of the armed struggle has not been chosen but has been imposed by the intransigence of the Boer regime and the realization that all negotiation which relies on the good faith of that regime is doomed to failure. This fact is now increasingly apparent to the majority of states in the world community and lies behind their momentum to pressurize South Africa to comply with Resolution 435. The lines are now drawn.

The majority of states in international forums, like the Commonwealth and the United Nations Organization, are clearly in favor of imposing sanctions against South Africa to curtail the bloodshed caused by the regime's suppression of the black majority there and to force the occupation forces to leave Namibia. The principal backers of South Africa, the United States and Britain, have used their influence in international forums to frustrate moves to impose sanctions, and instead of growing calls for sanctions within their own countries, the present administrations in the two countries have imposed the ineffectual sanctions and subverted demands for total mandatory sanctions. They have argued that sanctions would hurt or oppress blacks and the Frontline States. This they have done inspite of repeated calls for sanctions from within South Africa and Namibia and by the Frontline States who would suffer. Those who call for sanctions in southern Africa are fully are aware of the painful effects they would have. They are equally aware, however, that sanctions are the most effective instrument which would curtail a protracted struggle which would lead to even more suffering. Furthermore, the self-interest that the opponents of sanctions cloak under their avowed sympathy for potential black victims of sanctions is well-known. The Anglo-American stake in apartheid does not need to be spelled out, as the two countries have been major beneficiaries of the high returns of investments guaranteed by apartheid's ruthless exploitation of black labor.

In conclusion, therefore, I should reiterate that no biased objections to sanctions could be allowed to stand in the way of the independence of Namibia and the liberation of South Africa. The progressive forces and the Nonaligned Movement should intensify demands for effective sanctions against the apartheid regime in all international forums, and step up their assistance to liberation movements. [end recording]

The fight by the Namibian people enjoys wide international support, including that by the Soviet Union. Here is a cable of greetings for the day of solidarity with the struggle by the people of Namibia sent by the Soviet afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee: The Soviet people loyal to the principles of support for all national liberation movements are always siding with the just cause of the Namibian people. We are confident that despite any military and political manouvers, the South African authorities and their Western backers will fail to impose a neocolonilist regime on the people of Namibia.

RED CROSS, CRESCENT TO GIVE AID TO CAMEROON

LD272321 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are to send aid to the people of Cameroon poisoned by the volcanic gas from the bottom of Lake Nios. An Aeroflot plane will fly blankets and medicine to the African country.

CHILEAN SOCIALISTS CALL FOR OPPOSITION UNITY

PY272255 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 25 Aug 86

[commentary by Hernan del Canto, leader of the Chilean Socialist Party (PS) -- recorded]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades: good evening. In this commentary we will expose the socialist point of view regarding the base, which we believe exists, that will help us achieve an essential programmatic agreement among all Chilean opposition forces. As everyone can see, this important agreement is a decisive factor in the struggle against the dictatorship and in achieving democracy.

As we have said, the current great conflict is between democracy and dictatorship. If we always keep in mind this fundamental position, we will always be able to achieve agreements between democrats and antifascists. These agreements must be based on those issues that unite us so we can establish a joint platform as the backbone of our joint struggle against the dictatorship. On the points on which we disagree, we should at least try to establish a way to overcome them at the proper time. We should never try to resolve all disagreements beforehand, because if we did so the struggle would become (?mediocre). Those unresolved points on which there is disagreement must be raised and resolved within the context of the heat of the common struggle based on the joint platform that has been achieved. Here is what we propose in order to achieve our popular democratic program. To hasten an understanding with other political forces we propose to concentrate our efforts on ousting the dictatorship. Then, we propose to establish a transition government that will develop an emergency program, eradicate fascism from the country, and call a constituent assembly. The representatives to this constituent assembly will be elected by direct vote. It will be up to this constituent assembly to propose a new constitution that will be subject to a popular vote.

We socialists believe that this is a reasonable way to overcome the disagreements we presently share with other political sectors. We are certain that through our progarmmatic agreement and through our formula to overcome disagreements after the ousting of the dictatorship we are creating the proper conditions that will lead to the negotiation of the great democratic agreement by showing that we are in agreement and that we are going to overcome our disagreements. We believe that by admitting the existence of other political proposals and by explaining in detail our own programmatic proposal, we are advancing in our search to achieve this opposition agreement. It is understood that this opposition agreement will be achieved among groups that uphold different political proposals. It is not therefore, a question of uniting these proposals into merely one political proposal, because this is an impossible task in today's Chilean society.

(?Believe that) the Chilean Socialist party, the People's Democratic Movement and the Democratic Alliance may be able to achieve a political based on the following points:

1. The complete ousting of the dictatorship

2. The establishment of an all-encompassing provisional government;

3. The establishment of an emergency economic program

4. The calling of a constituent assembly that will be the forum for outlining a future democratic society.

If we are able to achieve progress along these lines, we will undoubtedly be making an enormous contribution to the freedom of the Chilean people. We will be establishing the basis of what must be done in the future when the entire opposition will be confronted with the task of reconstructing the Chilean nation, in which no one (?will be excluded) and no one could be excluded.

The reconstruction of Chile will demand an enormous economic and political task in which human potential, political unity, and the entire society must play a part. This is why we socialists believe that it is useless to engage in petty disagreements outside the framework of a realistic and historic context. The issue in question is to respect ourselves and convince ourselves that no one by himself will be able to overcome the catastrophe brought on by Pinochet. Respect and the achievement of a clean, generous, and patriotic agreement of the entire popular democratic opposition are what the Chilean people are anxiously awaiting.

Ideology is useless in these cases. The important thing is to be loyal to the great democratic ideals and understand that dictatorships are defeated with strength and through struggle. Good Evening.

CABLE EXCHANGED WITH URGENCY ON ANNIVERSARY

PM271214 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR and Uruguayan Foreign Ministries have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Uruguay.

The Soviet side's telegram notes that relations between the USSR and Uruguay are based on strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs. Recently both sides have carried out important practical steps offering new opportunities for the further strengthening of ties between the two countries in many spheres and the broadening of cooperation on international problems. This is all the more important in the present complex atmosphere, the telegram stresses, when the pooling of efforts to achieve mankind's supreme goal -- durable peace for all countries and peoples -- is acquiring particular significance.

In turn, Uruguayan Foreign Minister E. Iglesias stressed that the development of bilaterial ties has now entered a stage characterized by cordiality, a creative spirit, and the desire of both countries to deepen their relations on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, sovereign equality, and noninterference in internal affairs.

The telegrams express a desire to further develop friendly relations between the USSR and Uruguay for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of peace and universal security.

POLITBURO CONSIDERS EDUCATION REORGANIZATION

LD282231 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Aug (TASS) -- At a session which took place today the CPSU Central Politburo considered the results of the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for the Reorganization of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in the Country" in the collectives of educational establishments and in the party and economic aktivs of enterprises and organizations. It was noted that it met everywhere with general approval and support as a program for a fundamental improvement in the system of training, raising the qualifications, and retraining of specialists, the implementation of which will facilitate an acceleration of the social and economic development of Soviet society.

During the discussion of the draft, more than 200,000 comments, and proposals were made aimed at substantially increasing the level of training of specialists and fundamentally improving their utilization in the national economy. They were considered by local party committees and by the collegiums of ministries and department. Measures to remove the shortcomings and to make use of existing reserves in the activity of higher educational establishments, technical schools and colleges have been worked out and are being implemented.

In accordance with the results of the discussion clarifications, additions and alterations have been made to the CPSU Central Committee's draft. Appropriate resolutions of the USSR Council of Ministers will be prepared on implementation of the main guidelines of the restructuring. The need is stressed even during the coming academic year to launch work to improve the activities of higher and secondary specialized educational establishments. and to ensure a qualitatively new level in its development in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Politburo examined measures that have been drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress to improve the organization of earnings and the introduction of new pay rates and salaries for workers in production branches of the national economy. A resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU on this matter provides for the improvement of the entire organization of labor payment, an enhancement of the role of the pay rate system, a strengthening of the effectiveness of bonus payments, incentive payments and supplements, and an improvement in labor norm-setting.

It is planned to introduce new, higher rates of pay and salaries for employees in industry, agriculture, construction, transport, and communications. It is intended that these measures should be implemented during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

It is stressed that work to improve earnings should be an organic component of the implementation of the new economic mechanism, full financial autonomy, and self-financing. It is envisaged that the raising of rates of pay and salaries for employees of associations, enterprises, and organizations be carried out on a fundamentally new basis -- by means of improving the economic activity of labor collectives and the funds earned by them. Pay bonuses [preimushchestva] are being established for the highest qualified workers, engineers, and other specialists engaged in the development, introduction, and use of production of new, high-productivity technology.

Party, local soviet and economic bodies and trade union and Komsomol organizations have been instructed to ensure the direct involvement of labor collectives in preparations for and carrying out of work to switch to the new conditions of pay. It must be conducted in a precise and organized fashion, in an atmosphere of broad publicity. The implementation of the planned measures must be an important means of raising the level of labor and socipolitical activity of the working people and a fresh spur toward the growth of production efficiency, the improvement of qualitative work indicators and the mobilization of internal reserves.

The Politburo approved the experience and proposals relating to the broad utilization of natural and liquefied associated gas as motor fuel. Instructions have been given to planning and economic bodies to expand the production of goods vehicles, specialized vehicles, buses and machines for urban municipal services and lift trucks, operating on high-pressure compressed natural gas and liquefied associated gas and to carry out the construction and commissioning of capacities for refuelling them. The implementation of the planned measures will permit a considerable reduction in the consumption of petrol and diesel fuel to be achieved.

Consideration was given to proposals on prospects for improving the legislation of the USSR for the years 1986-90. In this connection it is planned to draft a number of legislative and other normative acts aimed at regulating by law social relations, in accordance with the requirements of the current stage of development of Soviet society.

Having listened to the report by Ye. K. Ligachev and V.A. Medvedev on the talks held in he CPSU Central Committee with S. Gaspar, K. Hoffmann, and I. Zakariyah, leaders of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Politburo noted the growing role played in the modern world by trade unions and other democratic mass movements. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the promotion by Soviet public organizations of the development of interaction by public organizations of differing orientation in their struggle against the nuclear threat, for peace, and social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee Poliburo also considered certain other questions of economic construction, training of legal cadres for local government organs, and the implementation of the foreign-policy strategy outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Education Reform Discussed

LD282022 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1453 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Talk by A.P. Dumachev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, to mark the start of the new school year, date and place not specified — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] As noted at the conference in the party Central Committee devoted to discussion of the progress in execution and implementation of reform, reorganization of the study and educational process is still proceeding slowly in colleges. The sterotypes that have developed still prevail in the training of workers and in the development of purely vocational schools. Attitudes and principles are not fully meeting the tasks and requirements issued by the party congress.

A considerable proportion of vocational and technical colleges do not provide profound and solid theoretical and professional knowledge, skills and abilities; major shortcomings and errors are being permitted, as before in the organization and content of educational work; the number of infringements of the law by students is not going down. Instances of the older bossing the younger have not been eliminated. A considerable proportion of the children display no energy or interest in public affairs; formalism is eating away at the life of many Komsomol and trade union organizations in vocational and technical colleges. The systems for management and monitoring of the study and educational process are not precisely formulated in a number of colleges; lessons are not conducted satisfactorily; the level of attendance of the students is poor.

There are also questions of a principled nature: The reform precisely determined that the main task of the system of vocational and technical education is the training of qualified workers, particularly for the development and exploitation of new equipment and technology. The quality of workers training is inextricably linked with the state of the educational-production base of vocational and technical colleges. Many ministries and departments display great concern for its improvement, and for equipping colleges with modern equipment. Today, thousands of vocational and technical colleges possess the most up-to-date complexes that meet all modern requirements. However, far from all ministries display this kind of concern, while many base enterprises as yet simply ignore their obligations as bases for equipping workshops with training and technical equipment. As a result, to date, many colleges are located in dilapidated, unsuitable premises and a number of them lack workshops, canteens, hostels, sports halls, and so on.

At the same time, the plan for construction of vocational and technical colleges is as yet being fulfilled by 80-85 percent, through contractual work not meeting targets and through insufficient attention from local bodies, ministries and departments and, indeed, our local bodies. While in the country as a whole, for example, there are 26 tractors for each rural college, in the colleges of Georgia there are 7 and in Armenia there are 8. In one quarter of the colleges of training cadres for agriculture, they do not have their own training equipment. A number of colleges for 30-40-60 students have just one piece of machinery. For example, for 60 students at a college in Karakalpakia, there is one joiner's bench; for 30 welders there is one welding kit. Of course, under such conditions it is difficult to talk about serious training of qualified workers, and training is virtually of a purely theoretical nature. [passage omitted]

In the course of this year, we have set ourselves the task of carrying out certification of all our colleges. On the basis of the results there are plans to merge several small colleges, to turn small colleges into branches, and gradually to close dilapidated colleges. Work has begun for the specialization of vocational and technical colleges, first and foremost in the major towns, where there is actually duplication of workers training in the same vocation, and also for the transfer over to interdisciplinary training of workers cadres for many industries of the national economy and enteprises in those industries sharing the same territory.

One of the most important questions for the system of vocational and technical education is implementing the requirements of the 27th Congress on the improvement of planning.

Unfortunately, today the planning of training workers cadres is being done on the growth principle, on the basis of a purely notional distribution of young people according to types of training and occupation, without taking into account their positions in life, the numbers of young people available in the area, or the potential of the colleges' material and study base.

The desire to fulfill such plans has engendered a number of negative phenomena, specifically the over-reporting of student numbers, and all kinds of abuses.

Unfortunately, these shortcomings have been preserved in drawing up the plan for the 12th 5-year Plan too. Thus, when the numbers of graduate from secondary education have fallen by several hundreds of thousands of persons, it is planned for us to increase adminissions of this category of young people in the colleges. An increase is predicted in admissions even in those areas where today already the take-up factor for classes is 1.6 or 1.7, while the most important thing is that the figures in this national balance do not take account of the actual situation and the changes taking place in life. Today, for example, there is an acute shortage of worker cadres in the ago-industrial complex, and we are increasing admissions to urban vocational-technical colleges, where the number of young people available is not sufficient. As a result, for example, last year we diverted 220,000 graduates from secondary school in rural locations into these colleges. All this shows that many workers in the vocational and technical education system in the republican, kray, and oblast directorates are not worthy of the responsibility for working out plans and do not display principle in the examination of these plans by local and central planning bodies. We have good experience in the comprehensive planning of the development of the system of vocational and technical education in a number of oblasts and republics of the country, and we think that the time has now come to go over to this kind of planning in the vocational and technical education system as a whole, and to place it on a contractual basis, with direct contracts between enterprises and colleges, proceeding from the specific demands in the vocational context, in the quantitative context, and the poterntial of our colleges. This would make it possible, first and foremost, to enhance the role of local bodies in the resolution, so to speak, of matters of planning in the system and, on the other hand, would guarantee that these plans be more realistic and that we make actual provisions for the requirements of one area or another for specific categories of workers cadres. [passage omitted]

The organization and content of the training of cadres for vocational and technical colleges falls behind the new requirements. Thus, more than half of the teachers in specialized disciplines and vocational subjects have never stood at a machine-tool themselves, have never made a single component themselves. So they teach a subject in a purely theoretical way.

On the other hand, the mass of craftsmen in production training are graduates of our technical colleges, who have completed vocational-technical college, and come in the category of worker, but have never worked in industry. Of course, under such conditions it is at times very difficult to provide the necessary professional level of training. We think that today we need to go over to a somewhat different system of cadre training, so that our special discipline teacher has had a compulsory, sufficiently high level of work qualification. Evidently, we have to go over to the justified system of attracting the most qualified workers as craftsmen, who can really pass on to the students the high degree of professionalism that they posses. At present we have begun trining such engineer-teachers, and are starting an experiment to expand the rights of vocational and technical colleges to attract worker cadres and, specifically, for them to keep the rate of pay that they would have at an enterprise, within the limits of the pay funds of our colleges.

This year, we are already beginning to test new structures of management in the bodies of the vocational and technical colleges, an experiment to expand the rights of vocational and technical college managers and collectives and a number of other matters. The resolution of many important problems is envisaged, specifically in the draft decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers that we are now preparing on improving the training, retraining and qualifications levels of worker cadres under the conditions of acceleration of scientific and technological progress.

These are just a few of the issues, which I have allowed myself to dwell on. Of course, there are considerably more problems and issues. But today we can see the way and means of resolving them and have outlined a specific plan of action which should ensure that we can increase the effectiveness of study and educational work and the quality of the training of qualified workers. The next thing, then, is to insistently and singlemindedly seek to restructure the psychology of many workers in our system; to restructure adherence to obsolete forms and methods of work, and to develop initiative and the creative approach to the job. We are confident that after the 27th Congress and the June plenum of the Central Committee, there are not and should not be any problems like this which cannot be solved, and we are confident that with the assistance of local soviet and party bodies, ministries and departments, we will be able to implement everything that has been planned and provide for the country's demand for the qualified worker cadres that it needs. [passage omitted]

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR GRASSROOTS PARTY MILITANCY

PM271340 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 25 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Militancy of Primary Organizations"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The militancy of primary organizations is determined by many factors. The main one is how the collective performs the duties assigned to it. The intensification of production must be at the center of attention for Communists in industry, transportation, the construction industry, agriculture, and science. There is a whole complex of problems here. It is necessary to concentrate the efforts of all workers on introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress and on making fuller use of advanced experience and production reserves. Questions of output quality, savings and thrift, the strengthening of order and discipline, and the struggle against unearned income must also be kept in sight at all times. This is why it is important for party committees and bureaus to consider tha practice of the allocation of party assignments and the placement of Communists in the main spheres in the light of the tasks of restructuring.

Soviet people in their millions ardently support the changes currently taking place in our country. Through their labor and attitude toward life they impart dynamism, assertiveness, and businesslike efficiency to the restructuring. It is clear that the development of socialist competition is a most important problem in the work of primary party organizations. Communists must do everything to ensure the growth of the labor activeness of the masses everywhere. The unconditionall fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan must be the concern of every party organization. Much here depends on profound analysis of the phenomena that are taking place and on systematic inspection of how the work is organized in different sectors. A struggle must be waged against ostentation and ballyhoo regarding competition, and more attention must be paid to the specific results.

Accurate and exacting monitoring of the fulfillment of adopted decisions is a guarantee of success in achieving what has been planned. PRAVDA's readers often write: Much of what is discussed by Communists at meetings and later put down in resolutions simply remains on paper. Party organization memberts are not informed of what has been done. Those who remain indifferent to their comrades' instructions are not taken to task. To ensure a high level of executive discipline and to aim for strict implementation of decisions within the set time limits -- that is the party's demand and an absolute condition of restructuring. Party commissions for monitoring the administration's activity and the apparatus' work are called upon to play a significant role in this.

The modern style of party organizations must be imbued with respect for man and his opinion and with concern for his working, daily living, and leisure conditions. How do people work and live? What obstacles do they encounter? Who is to blame for that? These and other similar questions must not be regarded as less important than economic problems. Primary party organizations must carefully monitor the expansion of the services sphere at enterprises and not overlook such important aspects as the organization of public catering and the allocation of housing, bonuses, and travel vouchers. It is necessary to make full use of their influence in order to firmly establish the spirit of social justice everywhere.

Questions concerning moral education and the stepping up of personal responsibility for meeting the demands of the party statutes require particular attention. Primary organization's work cannot be truly effective if some of its members breach labor and social discipline, drink heavily, or display indifference and passiveness. It is necessary to improve the practice of reports by Communists, and members of party committees and bureaus must spend more time on individual work with people.

The existing experience of restructuring confirms that the best results are achieved wherever there is an atmosphere which encourages people to overcome the accumulated inertia and get rid of everything in their work and life that does not accord with the principles of socialism and our world philosophy. In this regard the primary party organizations must show greater concern for the development of principles criticism and self-criticism and broad publicity.

The activeness of primary party organizations depends to a large extent on the leadership provided by party raykoms and gorkoms. Approval is merited by the practice of those committees whose members have abandoned detailed controlling functions in the leadership of grassroots party links, have ceased continually summoning party organization secretaries to various conferences and sessions, and have reduced to a minimum the requests for all kinds of information. Instead, they have themselves started spending more time in labor collectives and among people and giving specific assistance in the organization of affairs.

Nevertheless, the editorial office frequently receives letters whose writers report unwillingness by some party workers to learn how people work and live, what they think about, and what their problems and feelings are. Sometimes their critical remarks and suggestions are simply ignored. For example, A. Steblyuk, tea grower at Krasnodar Kray's "Dagomysskiy" Sovkhoz, writes: "The housing problem here is most acute. This is why the injustice in housing allocation is particularly painful. As a member of the Lazarevskiy Party Raykom, I addressed a plenum and cited the following fact. Deputy Chief Accountant L. Chernyshova, having worked for only 8 months, was allocated a 3-room apartment, while L. Koroleva, a mother of three children, is still waiting for something even though she has worked conscientiously for some 10 years now. [paragraph continues]

"The party raykom ignored the criticism. Everything in our party organization is just as it was before, there have been no tangible changes." More than 440,000 primary party organizations are functioning in the most diverse sectors, in the thick of the masses. Everyone of them, of course, has its own specific features. But the main content of work today is the same for everyone: implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and ensuring the acceleration of socioeconomic development everywhere.

PRAVDA: FORMER UZBEK MINISTER SENTENCED TO DEATH

PM291306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug First Edition p 6

[PRAVDA headline: "At The USSR Supreme Court"]

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- The Collegium of Judges of the USSR Supreme Court has exmained, with the participation of a state prosecutor and defense counsel, the criminal case of V. Usmanov, former minister of the ginning industry in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of his deputies and some other high-ranking officials in the industry.

The case was investigated by the procurator's office of the USSR.

It was established that abusing his office, Usmanov had for several years organized the padding cotton-fiber figures, patronaged embezzlers and taken large bribes. As a result of those criminal activities he had gained several hundreds of thousands of roubles in cash, valuables and other property.

The other officials from the ministry involved in the case had also committed grave malfeasances in the form of bribe taking and giving. Usmanov was sentenced to the exceptional measure of punishment, death. The property he had gained illegally was confiscated. The other defendants were also condemned to strict measures of punishment envisaged by the criminal code and had their property confiscated.

TRUD ATTACKS POWER MINISTRY'S REPLY TO ARTICLE

PM290954 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Aug 86 p 1

[Correspondent O. Kvyatkovskiy article under the rubric "Returning to an Earlier Article": "On Different Shores"]

[Text] Kazakh SSR -- In February, TRUD's "Socialist Competition" supplement contained a collective letter from team leaders of the Ekibastuzenergostroy Trust entitled "What Is Hampering Normal Work." It cited specific reasons why a large and important construction project -- the Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex -- found itself in a critical position. It was stated with absolute clarity that the planned development of one of the country's largest energy networks is being harmed by rush work, outmoded work methods, and numerous errors in organization and supply made by leaders of the Ministry of Power and Electrification.

The editorial office received a reply signed by A. Mayorets, the USSR minister of power and electrification. It consisted of four brief paragraphs. We now quote it in full.

"The USSR Ministery of Power and Electrification reports that the questions raised in the letter from the team leaders at the Ekibastuzenergostroy Turst have been examined.

"The ministry has taken measures to strengthen the Ekibastuzenergostry Trust's material and technical base and to enlist construction organizations from other parts of the country to assist the trust.

"The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has planned measures to accelerate the solution of questions of reinforcing the collectives of construction and assembly organizations and allocating additional construction equipment for the development of the Ekibastuzenergostry Trust's base.

"On the basis of the results of 1985, the Main Administration for the Construction of Power Systems in the East has examined the trust's production and financial-economic activity and exposed gross violations in its economic activity. On the basis of the results of the examination a number of the trust's leading workers have been dismissed."

Such a document can scarcely be called a serious reply to criticism. Six months have passed since the team leaders' letter was published and the effect of the "planned measures" has been that the situation at the construction site has become even more complex. Judge for yourselves. For the seven GRES-2 power units in Ekibastuz to begin operating in the 12th 5-Year Plan, the Ekibastuzenergostroy Trust has to complete construction and assembly work worth R160 million a year, whereas last year it only managed R60 million. Even now the trust is lacking 7,000 workers, essential equipment, and planning and budget documentation. The trust cannot recruit extra staff -- there is nowhere for people to live. The housing waiting list for Ekibastunzenergostroy cadre workers still stands at 2,500 people and there is not a single place in the hostels. The trust, which has already celebrated its 10th anniversary, lacks clinics, a young pioneer camp, even its own administrative building.

The result of all this lack of coordination is that the 7-month target at facilities of the GRES-2 is only 30 percent fulfilled and for the trust as a whole is only 29 percent fulfilled.

Let us try to clarify the minister's optimistic assurances. It is planned to assign several thousand power industry construction workers from Kuybyshevgidroenergostroy and Kamgesenergostroy to Ekibastuz. In other words, a complete repetition of the sorry story of the construction of GRES-1, when the station was built in a rush, by means of short cuts, and disregarding the set schedule. And with a large amount of incomplete work which resulted in major losses. All this work is planned at the sectoral headquarters but meanwhile the "Ekibastuzenergostroy" teams are sent to other construction projects outside Kazakhstan, and some collectives are scattered among dozens of sites within 40-km radius. Of 430 members of the republic's shock Komsomol detachment more than 100 have already left because of bad working conditions or lack of consumer facilities. Work to provide the basic amenities has still not been finished at GRES-2 and the installation of more complex engineering networks has not yet begun. Scarcely 1,000 workers are employed here instead of the planned 6,000.

It is clear to everyone that a settlement for operational workers near the future GRES is essential. One has indeed been planned, R11 million have been allocated for it, but only a few tens of thousands of rubles have been assimilated. The ground floors of two apartment blocks have been built -- but because of shoddy work are being torn down.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Power and Electrification goes on increasing the plans regardless of any of this. It was decided purely on impulse that the 1,500 kilovolt "Ekibastuzskaya" substation was "near completion" -- even though it had no engineering backup.

The ministry's meager answer contains not a word on any of this. Or, indeed, on many other very significant matters. For example, on the structure of the main contracting organization, which as utterly failed to keep up with the situation at the Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex. [paragraph continues]

Or on the problems of combating the smoke from the GRES-1 smokestacks in Ekibastuz, which threatens to become a real hazard.

All of this justifies us in saying that the Ministry of Power and Electrification's reply is, in essence, a purely formal one. When will concrete, fundamental measures be taken to rectify the situation in the construction of the Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex?

UZBEK FIRST SECRETARY REPLIES TO IZVESTIYA ITEM

PM291044 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Editorial Office report under the "Following Up IZVESTIYA Article" rubric: "'The Third Circle' (Issue No. 95): Sanatorium for All"]

[Text] The article dealt with excesses in the design and use of the first block of the "Uzbekistan" Sanatorium in Kislovodsk.

The editorial office has received a letter on this matter from I. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, in which he says:

The satirical article entitled "The Third Circle," published by IZVESTIYA in issue No. 95, was examined at the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau on 9 July 1986 and the criticism was adcknowledged to be correct.

Serious violations were indeed committed in the use of the first block of the Uzbekistan Sanatorium in the city of Kislovodsk. The block, commissioned in 1983, was lavishly appointed in line with the concept of the former republic leadership for the use of a limited group of officials. Its 26 wards, with a usable area of 1,200 cubic meters, were laid out to accommodate a mere 44 occupants. The Uzbek SSR Health Ministry's Fourth Main Administration failed to adopt the requisite measures to make rational use of the block right up to the time of the satirical article's appearance. As a result, the block's planned utilization never exceeded 55-70 percent from the time it began operation.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau made a principled assessment of the pernicious practices in allocating places and using the sanatorium and severely reprimanded Comrade S.U. Sultanova, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Commission on the Fourth Main Administration at the Uzbek SSR Health Ministry, and Comrade S.M. Bakhramov, republic health minister, and instructed them to eliminate the excesses in the first block within 3 months.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Administration of Affairs has been ordered to strictly monitor the allocation of sanatorium places and ensure that they are allocated proportionately among enterprises, organizations, and departments."

SCIENTIST DISCUSSION OM RADIATION SAFETY REPORTED

PM271540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences Professor V. Ivanov, representative of the "Radiation Safety" section at the State Committee for Science and Technology and AUCCTU Scientific Council, and Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor B. Pakhomov: "The Way to Safety. Chernobyl AES: Scientists' Commentary]

[Text] Scientific and technical progress creates unprecedented opportunities for improving people's living standards, developing their culture, and solving mankind's global problems. Yet at the same time difficult problems are associated with it.

On the one hand, the creation of new materials, technological processes, and monitoring means, the use of electronics and automation, and computerization make it possible to substantially improve the safe operation of all technical devices. On the other hand the growing abundance of highly complex high-power technical means creates a certain degree of risk. The "price" of even a single accident is growing sharply. As for the military application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, that danger threatens the very existence of civilization on earth. The automation of missile complexes and the space-based means under development in the United States creates the threat of a nuclear catastrophe resulting from a technical failure in control systems.

The Chernobyl AES accident has vividly illustrated the significance of the safety problem not only on the practical level but on the fundamental methodology level. And although we are justified, for instance, in talking about the need to spread computer literacy, broad circles of the population nonetheless have a tangible sense today of the shortcomings in their knowledge with regard to the initial principles of solving the problem of the safety of technical devices. This situation has been deliberately exploited by Western propaganda, whipping up slanderous fabrications about what happened in Chernobyl and attempting to create a hostile attitude to the USSR in their countries' peoples and to thwart the adoption of decisions on the proposals we have put forward to ban nuclear, space, and chemical weapons and reduce conventional arms.

The utilization of the achievements of nuclear physics in many spheres of the national economy has become an inalienable part of technical progress. At the same time nuclear equipment and technology -- like any other technology -- require well-conceived safety measures.

When the first nuclear reactors were commissioned and the nuclear industry started developing apace, the number of people professionally connected with ionizing radiation increased substantially. Antiradiation protection for workers in the nuclear industry and the entire population became an independent research sphere intensively studied by specialists. Physicists, medics, biologists, chemists, and mathematicians have been involved in this work.

During operation a nuclear reactor -- whatever its design -- is a source of radiation and produces a large amount of material as the result of the decay of radioactive fuel. Being highly radioactive, this waste is a potential danger to the environment and man. Ensuring the safe operation of nuclear reactors is a special scientific and technical task.

Under the influence of radiation complex biochemical processes take place in living organisms leading ultimately to changes which are termed radiation effects. In some cases they can be seen as useful, in others as harmful and even dangerous. The useful effects include, for instance, the destruction of cancer tumors during radiation therapy.

In general, the radiation effect is in proportion to the amount of radiation energy absorbed by living tissue. Applied to the unit mass of a substance, this energy represents the irradiation dose, which is a measurement both of the effect of radiation on a living organism and of the danger, if the effect is unfavorable. The reaction of biological tissues and organisms as a whole to irradiation is determined not only by the strength of the dose but by its duration, its dispersion throughout the organism's organs and tissues, the makeup of the ionizing radiation, and so forth.

The "gray" is the currently accepted unit of dosage. One gray equals one joule of absorbed energy per kilogram of substance. The "roentgen" is also used for X-ray and gamma radiation. Without going into scientific subtleties, let us say that for living tissue 1 gray approximates to 100 roentgens.

All life on earth is and always has been subject to irradiation. This is the so-called background radiation, which has two components: naturally-occurring background radiation and man-made background radiation produced by technical activity. Naturally occurring background radiation depends on cosmic rays and naturally radioactive substances contained in the earth, the water, the air, and the entire biosphere. From naturally occurring background radiation everyone on earth receives an annual dose roughly equivalent to 100 milliroentgens, which amounts to around 0.01 milliroentgens per hour.

Unfavorable consequences of irradiation may arise in two different situations: as the result of short-lived exposure to high-intensity radiation or as the result of relatively prolonged exposure to low doses of radiation. Severe irradiation occurs during accidents. That was the case during the Chernobyl AES accident, when some of the personnel who were at the station at the moment of the accident and firemen fighting the blaze were in a severely irradiated area. As a result some of them developed radiation sickness, including acute cases. The severe irradiation produced during an accident is spatially limited [avariynoye ostroye oblucheniye ogranicheno v prostranstvye], just as the intensity of the radiation falls rapidly as one moves further away from the source.

Exposure to small doses of radiation produces effects that by the laws of probability appear in only a small number of people. Probability effects (we shall call them that) are indirect consequences of irradiation that occur on a chance basis. Their severity does not depend on dose; increased doses merely increase the probability of their appearance. Established radiation safety norms are such that observance of these norms entirely rules out radiation sickness and the risk of probability effects is so small as to be imperceptible.

As has already been said, the effect of small doses on living organisms is governed by statistical probability. This means that possible radiation effects occur randomly and can only be detected by statistical methods when large groups of people are exposed to radiation. Even naturally occurring background raditation creates a certain probability greater than zero that there will be indirect unfavorable consequences. Nonetheless, we are talking about virtually total safety from radiation. How is that to be understood?

The annual probability of contracting leukemia as a result of naturally occurring background radiation is estimated at one in every million people per year. At the same time, with average life expectancy being 70, approximately 14,000 people die per million every year. So we can say that naturally occurring background radiation is the cause of 1 of those 14,000 deaths a year. Smoking, for instance, is much more dangerous. Estimates based on numerous observations show that the annual risk of death from smoking-related diseases (including lung cancer) is 500 per million smokers. Consequently, smoking is 10 times more dangerous than a 50-fold increase in naturally occurring background radiation.

In the light of this it is understandable that the measures taken under conditions of the increased naturally occurring background radiation in certain regions of the Ukraine and Belorussian as a result of an accident are aimed at reducing the probability effects of the risk. The reduced time spent in the open, the cleaning of dust from clothes, shoes, and buildings, the circumspect use of certain foodstuffs, and the taking of certain medicaments are all measures to restrict the probability mechanism of the effect of low radiation levels on people -- that is, they reduce the level of risk and bring it closer to the level of the usual extremely low risk associated with naturally occurring background radiation.

In assessing the degree to which nuclear power is safe, we would point out that conventional power stations are approximately 100 times more powerful than nuclear power stations and pollute the environment with harmful waste, including radioactive waste. (Needless to say, we are not talking about accident situations). The fact is that coal contains a radioactive carbon isotope which is discharged with steam. Replacing coal-based power stations with nuclear power stations not only makes the air cleaner but reduces radioactive pollution.

The risk arising during usual normal operation should be differentiated from the risk associated with the possibility of accidents. Scientific and technical progress and cultural development as a whole create through their joint influence rich possibilities for substanitally improving the safety of technical devices. Nonetheless there is a certain tendency for the "price" paid by society even for individual accidents to increase, which is obvious in the example of Chernobyl.

The scientific approach to protection against accidents should also be based on a sober assessment of the degree of risk. An accident of the type which occured at Bhopal (India) at an enterprise belonging to the Union Carbide multinational clearly illustrates the selfish approach in the capitalist world to the problem of technical safety. Some people gain economic advantages while others shoulder the risk of accidents. The most vivid and dangerous example of this kind of trend is the arms race unleashed by imperialism -- the monopoly's profits threaten to produce mass deaths and destroy material and spiritual assets.

The socialist community is developing new technology for the sake of mankind. This is also determined by the criteria of permissible risk: The risk associated with the use of new equipment of technology must be less than the risk created by old equipment or technology. Only then does scientific and technical progress ensure not only increased production intensification but a steadily growing level of safety for mankind.

ORENBURG OBLAST CORRUPTION CASE EXPOSED

PM281310 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Aug 86 P 4

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Prosecutor's Office]

[Text] The Prosecutor's Office has instituted criminal proceedings against a group of Orenburg Oblast agricultural workers and officials at the Orskiy meat cannery.

The investigation established that leaders of the Orenburgskiy Rayon's "Orenburgskiy" Kolkhoz and Oktyabrskiy Rayon's Kashirin and Popov Kolkhozes and the chairman of the latter rayon's Kuybyshev Kolkhoz, with the object of creating the appearance of well-being and successful activity in meeting targets for meat supplies to the state, criminally conspired with workers at the Orskiy meat cannery, who, in exchange for bribes, overstated the weight of livestock supplied to the state. The state plan was thus "met" by means of overreporting and bribery. The bribes were relayed via senior farm officials, for the most part, the chief animal specialists. A total of R84,000 was handed over.

The funds necessary to pay the bribes was stolen by drawing up fictitious documents for cattle purchases from the population, fictitious orders for construction work, and the sale of feed concentrate to private individuals. The "Orenburgskiy" Kolkhoz alone stole 300,000 metric tons of this feed to sell to private individuals for money which it then paid in bribes to meat cannery workers.

More than R45,000 in cash has been confiscated from the accused, savings bank deposits totaling R80,152 have been seized, and property worth R126,889 has been distrained.

Thus instead of properly organizing the work of fattening and maintaining livestock on the farms entrusted to them the leaders embarked on a different, "easier" path -- a path of malfeasance, misrepresentation, and bribery. They got their just deserts.

The Orenburg Oblast Court ruled that former sovkhoz directors Mikhaylov, Kulsiitov, and Rezayev, former kolkhoz chairman Shchavelayev, and other officials on the farms be sentenced to long prison terms.

A number of workers at the Orenburgskiy meat cannery were also convicted of bribery. The loss occasioned the state by the criminals' actions has been fully recovered.

The USSR Prosecutor's Office and its organs will be stepping up their efforts to stop misrepresentation, bribery, and other abuses of office. The full force of Soviet law will be brought to bear in the struggle against them.

UZBEK OFFICIALS DEBATE MULTISHIFT WORK SYSTEM

NC281138 Taskent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] As stressed in the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, production can be intensified by shortening the time required to repair machine parts and by upgrading the capacity of the machinery employed. Introducing two or three work shifts in industry is one of the ways to achieve this objective.

This was discussed during a seminar held in Tashkent under that chairmanship of Comrade Ikramov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. The participants in the seminar and the secretaries of oblast, rayon, and city party committees, the republic's ministers, and the leaders of industrial unions shared the expertise gained in the preparatory work undertaken to introduce a multishift work system. the conferees noted the (?continuing discussion) on the entire conplex of interrelated problems in the field which should be resolved [words indistinct].

There is a need at present for more electricity and raw materials. This requires a reorganization in production [words indistinct]. The city economy -- particularly the transportation sector -- must be restructured in accordance with the changes being effected. The work of [word indistinct] general food processing factories, and consumer service establishments must be coordinated. The [words indistinct] system should be applied in the case of the employees of the [word indistinct] establishments.

The conferees expressed approval of the experience gained by party and soviet organizations in the introduction of the multishift work system in industrial factories, and stressed the importance of applying this system throughout Uzbekistan, taking local (?needs) into consideration.

Comrades Lapkov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Agayev, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; and Karimov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium anc chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Planning Committee, participated in the seminar.

ARTICLE ANALYZES HARVEST SHORTCOMINGS

PM291234 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Keeping a Strict Account of the Harvest"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports: As of 25 August, grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 65.6 million hectares and threshed on 60.8 million hectares, representing 93 precent of the cut total. The quantities procured amounted to 66.5 million metric tons of hay, 66.3 million metric tons of haylage, 55.3 million metric tons of silage, and 4.8 million metric tons of artificially dehydrated feeds. The harvesting of vegetables, fruit, and potatoes and the pulling of flax continue. Fall plowing has been carried out on 17.9 million hectares of fields, and 6.5 million hectares have been sown to winter crops.

The August package of field work involves the most diverse and most strenuous activities. Nothing here is of secondary importance. The main task now is to gather and safely store everything that has been grown, lay in a reserve of good-quality seeds, prepare well for the winter, and lay sound foundations for the future harvest. Of course, particular importance among all concerns now attaches to the concern for grain.

Today the center of harvesting work has shifted beyond the Urals, to the virgin land steppes of West Siberia and Kazakhstan. Crop farmers virtually everywhere have either completed or are approaching completion of the threshing of early grain crops, and now the harvesting and transportation units are moving to the wheat fields.

A fast pace is today the main factor in the grain fields. After all, grain threshing in Kazakhstan's main grain-growing regions alone has to be carried out on an area in excess of 17 million hectares. Furthermore, wheat on 5.5 million hectares of the republic's fields is cultivated by means of intensive techniques. This alone should account for an increas of at least 3.3 million metric tons in the gross grain harvest. Each hectare intensively cultivated fields in Kazakhstan's southern oblasts, where harvesting is basically completed, yielded an additional 6-8 quintals of grain. There can be no question that the reduction of the time taken for gathering and the improved quality of threshing had an effect there. You would think that this very fact would be taken first and foremost into account by the organizers of the harvest in northern and northeastern oblasts.

Unfortunately, relying on outside help, people in some places have been careless regarding the utilization of their own production resources. It is true that much has been corrected in the last few days. For example, on of IZVESTIYA's agricultural reveiws criticized the poor preparations for grain transportation by drivers from the Aktyubinsk trucking administration. The republican Ministry of Motor Transport has taken measures.

Nonetheless, thousands of reapers, combine harvesters, and tractor trailers in Turgay, Aktyubinsk, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, and Uralsk Oblasts still cannot join in harvesting work as a result of defects. The republic had planned to prepare 2,000 storage bunkers and to reconstruct 600 mechanized threshing floors before the onset of harvesting, but in many rayons these plans were, simply not fulfilled. Apparently some oblasts were not expecting any outside help. Many Turgay Oblast rayons show inadequate concern to organize daily life and create normal working conditions for machine operators arriving for the harvest, while in Kokchetav Oblast's Parizhskaya Kommuna and Privolnyy Sovkhozes, despite the shortage of machine operators, the combine harvester operators from the Ukraine proved to be such "unexpected" guests that they had to be sent to other farms.

Our newspaper has reported on many occasions shortcomings in preparations for harvesting. It seems, however, that these reports failed to reach the republican State Agro-industrial Committee and the oblast agro-industrial committees.

It must be emphasized that Kazakhstan occupies a special position in the country as regards the production of commodity grain: Its farms send to the state granaries up to 65-70 percent of the gross grain harvest. Major measures to boost stability of the republic's grain-growing economy were laid down in a resolution adopted recently by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. The new economic machinery for management of the agro-industrial complex and a good harvest in the fields will make it possible to take a significant step forward already in the first year of the 5-year plan period.

The contribution to be made by crop farmers from the Transurals region and West Siberia to the country's grain feed resources promises to be weighty. Thousands of grain-growing collectives there have embarked on harvesting in an organized fashion. Work in Chelyabinsk, Tyumen, Omsk, and Novosibirsk Oblasts, however, is progressing slowly. There are reports of poor work quality and other omissions. In Altay, for example, workers in the Ust-Pristanskiy grain reception center still have no clear idea of which fields will be sending them durum and strong wheat. Inspection teams from the newspaper ALTAYSKAYA PRAVDA brought to light poor preparation of mechanized threshing floors and equipment and losses of grain. It is important to learn from such instances. Every ear of wheat is precious.

Every ear of wheat is hard to grow. Crop farmers in the Non-Chernozem Zone, Belorussia, and the Baltic republics have seen this for themselves yet again. Rainfall hindered work to a large extent.

Grain and pulse crops were threshed on only 1.5 million hectares on farms in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone last week. Even though the pace of harvesting is higher than a year ago, there are no grounds for remaining satisified with this. Especially in view of the fact that only 32 percent of corn has been gathered in the Non-Chernozem Zone, that only 40.8 percent of fiber flax has been pulled, that potato lifting is still to come, and that more than one-half of the area has not been sown to winter crops.

Grain procurement continues. Already 23 krays, oblasts, and autonomous republics have fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state. Compared with last year, purchases of strong, valuable, and durum wheat grain are one-third higher.

Meanwhile, the gathering of grain corn is under way in the country's south. Sunflowers are ripening 7-10 days earlier than usual. They are being harvested in the Kuban and in Odessa, Crimean, and Nikolayev Oblasts. Flax has been pulled on 595,000 hectares. Potato and vegetable deliveries to state resources are gathering pace. The laying in of feed continues. Some 1.5 million metric tons more hay has been procured, for example, and the haylage procurement plan has been fulfilled.

Every day's work in the fields is precious now. Everyone must remember this.

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AKHROMEYEV ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CDE CONFERENCE

PM011311 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 Second Edition p 5

["At the Stockholm Conference" -- KRASNAYA ZUEZDA headline]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense, today addressed, on behalf of the Soviet Government, the plenary session of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmamenet in Europe. The contemporary international situation, he said, is developing under the influence of the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. These are a program for the liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction this century and proposals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, and a number of other initiatives.

The extension of the unilateral moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons to 1 January 1987 recently announced in a statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev is yet another important step by the Sovet Union toward breaking the closed circle of the arms race and making a start on the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons. I would like to hope that in the final analysis commonsense will prevail in Washington, and that the historic chance on the road to stopping the arms race will not be missed.

The role of the Stockholm conference in creating a system of reliable security is also great. The Soviet Union came to this international forum with the firm intention of leading the matter toward a search for mutual understanding, and toward the attainment of a mutually acceptable balance of interests. We are deeply convinced that an improvement in the situation on the European Continent and peace and calm in our European home would be of enormous significance not only for our continent but also for all other continents.

Much has already been done by the socialist countries, in cooperation with the other participants in the conference, for the attainment of agreement on such key questions as the nonuse of force, notification of military exercises and troops movements, the invitation of observers, and the implementation of monitoring [kontrol] the fulfillment of accords that have been attained. As a result the overall situation at the conference has changed for the better.

Some days ago an accord was attained on the notification of troop transfers to Europe, which could become an important link in a system of agreements intended to ensure European security.

The Soviet Union is proving with deeds its striving to reach agreement at the Stockholm conference. We are entitled to expect steps in return from the NATO states. However on a number of important questions being discussed at the conference, there is so far clearly insufficient movement in response [vstrechnoye dvizheniya] on their part. This concerns, for instance, such a problem as the limitation of the scale of military exercises. Taking into account that frequently the exercises being held by NATO countries are of an especially dangerous, destabilizing nature, the demand of the majority of European states for a substantial limitation of large exercises is perfectly legitimate. Then it would become more tranquil in Europe.

In order to reach an accord on the notification of whatever kind of military activity it is necessary to determine precisely which specific military activity will be subject to notification and, correspondingly, verification. [paragraph continues]

The concept of notification of "outside-garrison activity" of troops, which is being proposed by NATO, does not provide a solution of this problem. It contains many loopholes of abuses and interference in the internal affairs of states. It must be a question of specific kinds of military activity -- of troop exercises, movements and transfers of troops, which are subject to notification. Much attention is being paid at the conference to the questions of monitoring and verification of the implementation of confidence-building measures. The Soviet Union is no less interested than other states in rigorous monitoring. The Soviet Government, motivated by a wish to see progress in the examination of the questions facing the conference, and to ensure that it ends with specific results, has deemed it possible to agree to inspections as a means of monitoring confidence-building measures. We, of course, believe that the inspections should not be to the detriment of anyone's security. Specifically, the USSR considers that each state taking part in the Stockholm conference ought to allow a quota of one or two inspections a year at places on its territory that lie within the European Continent. This would be done at the request of other participant states when there is suspicion about the observance of confidence-building measures on which agreement will be reached.

In the current complex international situation the positive conclusion of the Stockholm conference is very important. The main significance of this fact will lie in the fact that an important change for the better in European affairs and international affairs in general will have been made.

A press conference was also held at the Soviet Embassy today. It was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev. He answered numerous questions from journalists.

Departs for Moscow

LD291640 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Stockholm August 29 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief-of-staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, who today addressed the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, left for home.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE RESULTS ASSESSED

LD291824 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 29 Aug 86

["Results of the Disarmament Conference" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Geneva August 29 TASS -- The session of the Disarmament Conference of 1986 has closed today. The current session differed from the preceding ones by the activeness of most of the delegations, the correspondence of their stands with the realities of the nuclear and space age. This has been in a considerable measure a result of the USSR's large-scale initiatives, central to which is the programme for the total elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the 20th century.

Many delegations showed greater interest in the key problem of the present -- the limitation of the weapons race, nuclear disarmament, and displayed greater preparedness to outline specific measures in that field. The delegations of the United States and of the other Western powers, which blocked the start of the talks at the special agency under far-fetched pretexts, have found themselves in isolation.

The main issue of the agenda on the session was that of a ban on nuclear tests. Most of the participants in the conference have been unanimous that it is necessary to put an end immediately to nuclear tests and start drawing up an appropriate treaty.

The Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear blasts till the end of this year has met with broad approval of the participants in the conference. Many delegates urged the United States to join with the Soviet Union in that move. It was noted also that if the U.S. delegation removed the artificial barriers in the way of a start of effective work on the draft treaty, the Geneva conference would be able to play a decisive role in resolving that problem.

Many delegates have been also disappointed by the fact that through the fault of the Western group, above all of the USA, talks have not been started this year at the special committee on the conference on preventing the arms race in outer space. Yet, within the framework of the committee, a number of delegations tabled their definition of the term "space strike weapons" and expressed their attitude to many international legal aspects of the future agreement on preventing arms race in outer space.

A source of some gratification are the results of the talks on a ban on chemical weapons. The socialist states, which cannot think of a safe world without eliminating those brutal mass destruction weapons, put forward at the session a package of initiatives which made it possible to reach a number of fundamental accords on the way towards drafting an appropriate convention.

Yet, the decisions of the USA and NATO in favour of binary chemical rearmament are a source of concern, since they will program for years ahead not only the preservation, but also a strengthening of the chemical threat to mankind.

The Western delegations would be well advised to substantiate their declarations on commitment to the cause of disarmament by specific steps at all talks, including at the disarmament conference, so that the forum should live up to the hopes placed on it by international public.

Israelyan Cited

PM291459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with V.L. Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, by IZVESTIYA own correspondent V. Kuznetsov, under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "A Businesslike and Concrete Approach"]

[Text] The Disarmament Conference session ended its work in Geneva's Palais des Nations today. "What are the main results?" That question was asked by IZVESTIYA's own correspondent V. Kuznetsov to V.L. Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation.

Summing up the results of the work done by the conference this year, he said, it may be said objectively and without bias that the session was influenced by the Soviet Union's large-scale initiatives. The pivotal, central initiative in the program for the elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the 20th century, contained in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions has been in force for more than a year now, and has been repeatedly extended, despite the fact that the United States has carried out 18 nuclear tests during that period. The Soviet Union has taken weighty steps in the sphere of monitoring the ending of tests, using international forms of verification up and including on-site inspections.

Major measures were also proposed on the question of preventing an arms race in space, without which the nuclear threat cannot be eliminated. The elaboration of a multilateral agreement on ensuring the immunity of artificial earth satellites and banning antisatellite systems -- these are elements of our "star peace" program. The Soviet initiatives, V.L. Israelyan went on to say, determined the main positive result of the conference's work this year. A new approach appropriate to the realities of the nuclear and space era is becoming increasingly apparent in the positions of the vast majority of the delegations. The key question at the session was the banning of nuclear tests. The position of the conference, with the exception of the U.S. delegation and its closest allies, is clear on this -- nuclear tests should be stopped immediately and talks should begin with a view to concluding a corresponding agreement.

Finally, about the results of the talks on banning chemical weapons. The agreements in principle achieved regarding the quickest elimination of industrial bases for the manufacture of chemical weapons will bring forward an agreement on eliminating these weapons. If a similar readiness to compromise had been displayed by the Western side, the results would have been more substantial. The results of this year's session of the conference differ in many positive respects from those of previous years. However, it would be quite wrong to draw far-reaching conclusions from this. The lack of talks on the whole nuclear disarmament complex was extremely damaging to the conference. Nothing can justify the Western states' obstructionist position on this question. The United States and the other NATO countries, V.L. Israelyan said in conclusion, should back up the statement of their desire for disarmament with compromise proposals at all the current talks, including the Disarmament Conference.

CARRIER ROCKET TRIALS TO BE CONDUCTED 4-13 Sep

LD011808 TASS International Service in Russian 1737 GMT 1 Sep 86

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep (TASS) -- From 4 to 13 September 1986 carrier rockets [rakety nositeli] will be launched in the Soviet Union to the following areas:

An area of the Pacific Ocean with a radius of 70 sea miles based on a center with the coordinates of 26 degrees 32 minutes north and 173 degrees 18 minutes east. An area of the Pacific Ocean with a radius of 30 sea miles based on a center with the coordinates of 19 degrees 20 minutes north and 174 degrees 25 minutes east. TASS is authorized to state that in order to ensure safety, the USSR Government asks the governments of other states that use sea and air routes in the Pacific to give instructions to the appropriate bodies, so that ships and aircraft do not enter these areas or the airspace above them from 1200 to 1700, local time, each day.

U.S. INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE TEST NOTED

LD011953 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 1 TASS -- The United States tested another intercontinental ballistic missile C-4, known as the Trident-1. The missile was launched by a Poseidon submarine off the Florida coast. It was the 51st test launch of the missiles of this class, each of which can carry up to 8 independently targetable nuclear warheads. According to the AP, Navy officials said that the C-4 would become an important complement to the Navy's nuclear arms arsenal.

POZNER INTERVIEWS ARBATOV ON TEST MORATORIUM

LD301123 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] After the news conference held in Moscow on Wednesday which was devoted to Soviet-American relations, Vladimir Pozner interviewed one of the participants, Gerogiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada Studies, on other aspects of the Soviet moratorium. We present the first part of this interview.

[Begin recording] [Pozner] Academician Arbatov, you are aware of the fact that on 18 August the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union's Communist Party made a statement in which he announced the prolongation of the unilateral test ban that the Soviet Union announced at the end of July 1985 and actually imposed upon itself on 6 August 1985. There has been a series of, if you wish, argumentations by the administration, by the White House, as to why it will not accept a test ban, a comprehensive test ban, and I would like to run some of these arguments by you and to have your opinion, as a member of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet parliament and a member of the Central Committee of the Comunist Party and as the director of the United States and Canada Studies Institute, which is the foremost think-tank in the Soviet Union on Soviet-American relations.

One of the arguments is that the test ban does not correspond to the national interests of the United States, or of its allies. Now, what would you say to that?

[Arbatov] It depends on what you understand under national interests. If it is an interest, national interest, of the United States to achieve military superiority in order to start a war and inflict a military defeat on the Soviet Union, which I am sure it is not, but if it is understood in this way by American leadership then everything which goes with the arms race, including further and further tests of nuclear weapons, is in the American interest. But I think, again I repeat this, it is not the national interest of the United States. I think United States actually are just as interested as we are in avoiding nuclear war and therefore I just don't believe in this argument. You know, national interest is a slogan, a very, such a glittering generality, a cliche, behind which a whole lot of bad designs and a lot of scandals have hidden themselves throughout history. And I don't think it can be taken seriously.

It has to be asked I think by us, and we asked it from the Americans, it should be asked by the allies of the United States and I know that the allies ask this question and I think it should be asked by Americans, I'm not giving them any advice but as a student of the United States I know that many Americans ask this question: Why do the Americans need more and more nuclear tests while the Russians are living with this long nuclear fast, already for a year, and now are going to prolong it for another half-year? [as heard] Where is the difference?

[Pozner] What about this argument, that basically the United States is for a test ban but it is impossible to verify, or there is a problem about verification on site, what do you think about that?

[Arbatov] I think it was completely beaten already. The first thing, I don't know any other issue in the field of arms control which is so simple to verify as nuclear explosions. And for instance, the Americans have made 18 tests during this year of our moratorium. They have announced only five.

[Pozner] Fifteen.

[Arbatov] Fifteen, 15. But we have, of course, registered three others which were in very low range which the Americans didn't announce. And so the technology has made such a big step forward, in seismology and in other fields of analysis, how to distinguish nuclear tests from earthquakes or some other explosions, you can make a distinction, that it doesn't make any problem. Nevertheless we agreed, we have nothing against it, and all other kinds of inspection.

[Pozner] And we have agreed to on-site inspection.

[Arbatov] Including on-side inspection.

[Pozner] And in fact we have American scientists...

[Arbatov, interrupting] Yes, and this I wanted to say. We have agreed also to the six nations representing, you know, representing five continents, who proposed their services, and among them is even an ally of the United States, a member of NATO, and a neutral country, nonaligned country, not a single ally of the Soviet Union, that they can do it and we agreed also to American on-site inspection. And more than this -- we (?made it) on a private base. On agreement reached between Soviet and American scientists there is already equipment installed at the biggest nuclear test site in the Soviet Union, near Semipalatinsk. It is there, it is working there.

[Pozner] In fact it registered the American test (?last week).

[Arbatov] Yes, yes it registered the American test. [end recording]

Further Comments

LD212238 Moscow in English to North American 2300 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] We bring you part two of Vladimir Pozner's interview with a leading analyst of United States-Soviet relations, Director of the United States and Canada Institute in Moscow Georgiy Arbatov. They discuss some argumentation by the oppoonents of a nuclear moratorium:

[Pozner] What about the view that the moratorium is really only a political step that in no way harms the Soviet military program, it's just a political step and that's all it is?

[Arbatov] Well, you know if absence of tests doesn't harm any program then I would ask: Why don't the Americans join us?

[Pozner] That's a good question.

[Arabatov] Yes. So it is certain risk, and it was not an easy decision and we had to weigh up the harm in military programs that this will inflict and the possible political effect in somehow promoting arms control and in future disarmament, as we have decided to give preference and to make it highest priority this move to stop the arms race. So it was not an easy decision, but we decided we can live with it, and would it be on both sides, and we proposed that we have an agreement, not simply, not simply our word and American word, but we have agreement with procedures of verification, etc., ect.....

In this case, there will be no harm for anybody because we would stop developing, new nuclear systems, new nuclear weapons, and then it will be equality, but equality on a much better basis than this, you know, very fluid equality when each side tries to, to...

[Pozner] Call it a fragile balance.

[Arbatov) Fragile balance and very unstable situation when each side wants to get ahead and the other side has to reach it, and then it, the other gets ahead, etc... So we are advancing, you know, on this equilibrium, but on higher and higher planning (?or) to higher and higher levels. And we propose to stop it, which would mean -- I think it is one of the most effective steps in arms control, because it would, it would mean that we stopped qualitative arms race in nuclear field, and it would also have very good effect on non-proliferation. [sentence as heard]

[Pozner] Trying to play down the importance of the moratorium we get this argument from American that people really aren't afraid or worried about nuclear tests, they are worried about nuclear weapons, and the nuclear tests have no effect on the number of nuclear weapons, we should think about doing, first of all cutting down on the number of weapons. What would you respond to that?

[Arbatov] You know you, you, if you cut existing nuclear weapons but go on with building new nuclear weapons it is a further arms race, it is not an arms control, and you cannot build new nuclear weapons without testing them. Therefore it is tremendously effective, effective. And I, it's also not true that people are not worried about nuclear tests. As far as I know through the public opinion polls show that even 80 percent of Americans reading and hearing all this poor excuses for American behavior (?on) this, in this case for their very obstinate, refusal to join the moratorium. Eighty percent of Americans are against nuclear tests if it is (?made that they are stopped) together with the Russians and if they are verified and this is certain so it's, it's just a game. [sentence as heard] You know, I think allo the energy and ingenuity with which Pentagon and American Administration invent excuses not to, to follow the example of Soviet Union and abstain from other arms control steps would it be really spent on pursuing goal of improving international relations, the atmosphere, improving the atmosphere and taking clear measures for arms control and for stabilizing the situation and we would live in a much better, better world. [sentence as heard]

SHABANOV ARTICLE CONSIDERS NUCLEAR TEST STRATEGY

PM291210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Commentary by Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister: "Why Do They Need Tests?" -- first three paragranphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] In an attempt to justify the U.S. Administration's reluctance to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions, high-ranking administration representatives and, with its blessing, many people in the U.S. mass media are claiming that the continuation of nuclear tests is "necessary to check the reliability of the U.S. nuclear arsenals."

At the same time Dr Jeremy Leggett of the Verification Technology Information Center (London) published a letter to the THE GUARDIAN in which he rejected the U.S. Administration's "argument" that nuclear bombs in arsenals have to be tested in order to be sure that they are in "working condition." Citing specialists' opinion, he writes that "this is only needed for the creation [sozdaniye] of more complex and more destabilizing new weapon designs."

The PRAVDA editorial office asked Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister, to comment on these statements.

Yes, I am aware of the statements by U.S. officials on the need for the United States to continue nuclear weapons tests in order to maintain confidence in the serviceability of their existing nuclear arsenal, he replied. However, this conclusion does not stand up to any criticism. It is aimed at people -- and there are many of them -- who are uninformed about the military-technical aspects of the question.

In fact, the checking of existing munitions is by no means the main aim of the nuclear tests. Military specialists are well aware that tests mostly serve to improve [otrabotka] and test new types of nuclear weapons.

Many corresponding examples can be cited from U.S. military programs. For instance, flight tests of MX intercontinental missiles are currently under way. This is a first-strike missile and powerful warheads with high-accuracy guidance systems are being developed [razrabatyvayutsya] for it.

Several versions of nuclear warheads are being created [sozdayetsya] for the new small Midgetman missile.

The new generation of Trident II sea-launched (from submarines) intercontinental missiles will also be equipped with highly accurate nuclear warheads.

New nuclear combat units are being created in the United States for the next generation of strategic cruise missiles.

More effective nuclear munitions, including neutron munitions, are also being developed [razrabatyvayutsya] for operational-tactical missiles and artillery.

Continuing to talk about the real aims of nuclear tests in the United States, I particularly want to dwell on space-based nuclear weapons, which are being developed [razrabatyvayetsya] under the SDI program. It is primarily a question of nuclear-pumped lasers, to put it more simply, nuclear explosive devices.

The Americans attach great importance to this type of weapon, considering it to be a promising strike weapons for space battles.

It is well-known from various sources that the United States is, moreover, working on transforming the energy generated by nuclear explosions into other types of directed energy for striking various targets in and from space.

I think that what I have said is enough to make it clear why the United States is not going along with the Soviet Union's proposal for a complete end to nuclear tests. It is not a question of "checking reliability" but of creating [sozdaniye] new types of nuclear weapons. In that sense Dr Leggett is not far from the truth.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that we military men, who are responsible for our state's defense capability, are closely watching the U.S. Administration's actions in the field of the development of U.S. military-technical potential. We are sure that if necessary Soviet science and industry will be able to give a worthy rebuff to the Americans' attempt to wreck the existing military-strategic equilibrium to their own advantage.

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN HARARE

LD312051 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- Follows the full text of the message of greetings by Mikhail Gorbachev to Robert Gabriel Mugabe, chairman of the 8th conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries.

I cordially greet you and all the participants in the 8th conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries. Your forum, at which the leaders of almost two-thirds of the countries of the world have come together, is by right in the focus of world public opinion.

Since its first conference -- and its 25th anniversary is being marked these days -- the nonaligned Movement, born of the national-liberation struggle of the peoples for their independence and complete equality, has travelled an uphill but glorious road and stood its ground and grown stronger in spite of all the intrigues of its ill-wishers. The fruitful idea of nonalignement, which inspired such outstanding leaders as Jawaharlal Nehru, Josip Broz Tito, Jamal 'abd al-Nasir, Ahmed Sukarno and Kwame Nkruma, has now established itself as one of the largest prestigious international movements.

Today the Nonaligned Movement, which is strongly opposed to war and the arms race and advocates the renunicaton of the use of force in the settlement of international problems, is making an important contribution to the moulding of new political thinking, which is in accord with the realities of the nuclear and space age. The striving of the countries participating in the Nonaligned Movement to avert nuclear catastrope looming over mankind is reflected in the resolutions of its forums, which are consistently advocating a fair and safe world for all. The Nonaligned Movement has become an irreplaceable factor of international relations and an influential political force of our age.

The Soviet Union is against the Nonaligned Movement being viewed through the prism of East-West confrontation and regards with complete understanding the desire of the nonaligned countries to stay away from military blocs, to pursue independent policies and to determine without interference ways of their development. The development of friendship and cooperation with these countries will always be for the Soviet Union one of the more important aspects of its foreign policy. We regard the Nonaligned Movement, with all the diversity of the participants in it, as a strong force standing in opposition to war and aggression, to imperialism, colonialism and racism, a force adding to the potential of peace, reason and goodwill.

We appreciate the readiness of the nonaligned countries to assume their share of high responsibility for the fate of mankind so as immediately to put an end to nuclear weapon tests and to initative real disarmament. The Soviet Union, as you know, has decided to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, announced on August 6 last year, to January 1, 1987. In taking this major practical step, intended to bring about at long last a real breakthrough to halting the nuclear arms race, we believe that people in all the countries, political circles and all the participants in your conference will appreciate the quiet at the Soviet nuclear testing sites and will make efforts to ensure that nuclear test explosions no longer reverberate in the world.

It is high time to break the vicious circle of military rivalry, wars and exhaustive regional conflicts, to find effective ways of resolving socio-economic problems and to enter the 21st century with confidence of the future.

The achievement of these noble goals, for which the Soviet Union, among others, is working, today depends on whether the peace forces of the world succeed in raising a dependable barrier to the arms race and to its spread into outer space, in blocking the militarist ambitions of the aggressive forces of imperialism, in ridding the world of the sores of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and in achieving the true democratisation of international political, economic and humanitarian relations.

I am confident that your conference, convened in the newly-free frontline Republic of Zimbabwe, which is courageously countering the intrigues of the racists and imperialists, will be a match for the responsible tasks set before it by history.

I wish you every success in your work.

Mikhail Gorbachev

Summit Preparatory Work Viewed

PM011011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by special correspondents A. Bovin, L. Shrinkarev: "Quest for Joint Solutions"]

[Text] Harare -- The conferences of experts and foreign ministers have ended in the capital of Zimbabwe after completing preparatory work for the meeting of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries.

Things are not easy for the journalists, and around 1,000 of them have already been accredited here. Zimbabwe is part of the "front-line" zone where free Africa meets the Africa which is still in a racist prison. Anything can be expected of the South African authorities. Hence, extraordinary security measures are being taken in order to protect the participants in the Eighth Conference of the Nonaligned Movement from possible incidents. These measures are affecting the journalists as well. At the entrance to the press center we are allowed in one at a time through special electomagnetic devices which react to metal. Zimbabwean women in blue police uniforms and cockaded berets carefully examine the contents of our briefcases and files, and ask us to open our jackets...

Let us also observe that journalists are not allowed into the auditorium or the hotels where the delegations are staying. True, monitors have been set up in the press center on which particular aspects of the sessions will be transmitted. In short, direct, first-hand contacts are extremely difficult. Although one understands the necessity for this state of affairs here, in the neighborhood of South Africa, that does not make it any easier... Apart from the official materials, we survive mainly on rumors, fragmentary reports, and what is written in the newspapers here and said on television and radio. Unfortunately, you cannot always grasp the details, nuances, and finer points. But the general picture is emerging clearly enough.

The experts and foreign ministers discussed questions connected with the financing of the Nonaligned Movement and the organization of the conference (the composition of the leading and working bodies, procedures for the sessions, and so forth), and above all its agenda, as well as drafts for a political and economic declaration.

Everyone agreed that the conference's attention should be focused on the highly complex package of problems which includes the general improvement of the international situation, and ending of the arms race, and the lessening of the threat of nuclear war, as well as ways of ensuring the just resolution of regional conflicts and a decisive ban on the use of force in resolving international disputes.

Everyone agreed that the conference participants should concentrate on the difficult, intricate economic problems which permanently trouble the majority of Third World countries and indicate real ways and means of bringing about economic decolonization and the progressive democrative restructuring of the entire system of international economic relations.

Everyone agreed that the Harare conference should emphasize in every way that the preservation of the apartheid regime in South Africa and the continuing occupation of Namibia are a challenge to all mankind, and that the present stage of the struggle against the last hotbeds of racism and colonialism requires an increase in international assistance to the struggling peoples.

Those are the three main groups of problems, in addition to the large number of concrete questions which make up the agenda. Agreement concerning the main avenues of work at the conference did not preclude energetic debates over these highly concrete questions.

An example. We were told that a number of states have proposed the inclusion on the agenda of a special item on state terrorism. The objections were partly formal: It is better not to alter the agenda agreed upon beforehand, since one amendment could be followed by others, and ther would be no end to it. A dispute flared up. Eventually the agenda was left virtually unaltered.

It must be observed that a unique decisionmaking machinery has been developed within the Nonaligned Movement. The so-called consensus principle operates; that is, a document is considered to be approved only when there is no objector. If this principle is strictly applied, one objector blocks the agreement of all the others. But the nonaligned countries adopt a flexible, elastic approach to consensus. A particular decision is considered to be adopted even if there are more or less private objections. The objectors still have the right to file an official reservation. The political purpose of this elasticity is clear -- where possible, to avoid open, keen confrontations and maintain and strengthen the movement's unity.

In addition to members of the movement and observers, guests have also been present at conferences of the Nonaligned Movement since the third conference (Lusaka, 1970). In Delhi, there were 10 guests. Now it has been decided, in addition, to invite as guests Australia, Greece, Mongolia, the West African Economic Community, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, and a number of other international and regional organizations.

"The nonaligned conference has to make decisions which are important to the entire world community," Vietnamese representative Vo Dong Giang told us. [paragraph continues]

"What specifically do we expect from this meeting? We would like to think that its participants will come out in support of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and its decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear weapon tests, since that really accords with the interests of all the peoples. There are many troubled zones on our planet where it has not yet been possible to stabilize the situation. We are confident that the conference will once again firmly declare its solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and with the efforts of the 'front-line' states to lessen their dependence on apartheid and support African patriots fighting for their motherland's liberation.

"It is a question of strengthening peace and the peoples' security in all regions, including Asia, the Pacific, the Caribbean, and the Near East. I believe the conference will unanimously adopt documents, including an economic declaration, noting that the difficulties of seeking global solutions to world economic problems originate from the reluctance of certain developed countries to consider the urgent problems of the world economy as a whole and of its component parts."

Here are the words of Barbosa Rubens, member of the Brazilian delegation:

"The atmosphere in Harare is businesslike, the delegation members are inclined toward a practical, I would even say pragmatic approach toward tackling the issues. Everyone feels a sense of responsibility for the documents to be adopted. They touch on the main problems of the modern world and should define the next joint actions for the Nonaligned Movement."

The Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries is taking place in an international atmosphere many aspects of which are defined by the Soviet Union's peace offensive and M.S. Gorbachev's statement on extending the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. The irrefutable fact that our country's peace-loving foreign policy acts are fully in accordance with the interests of the nonaligned states is well known to the conference participants. In a conversation with us, Daniel Banze, member of the Mozambique delegation, said:

"We know it was not easy for the Soviet Union yet again to extend the moratorium unilaterally. But it did it, displaying a responsible approach to the fate of the world. This principled stand is fully in accordance with the ideals of the Nonaligned Movement.

...Thus everything is ready for the meeting of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries. It begins on Monday morning.

Anniversary Declaration Issued

LD012055 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare September 1 TASS -- The participants in the jubilee meeting of the 8th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-aligned Countries today approved a declaration on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Non-aligned Movement.

The basic principles of the movement, the declaration says, include struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism and every form of foreign aggression, occupation, dominance, hegemonism intervention in internal affairs and the policy of dividing the world into blocs.

Following these principles, the movement has today become a global factor of intenational relations.

Now that world tension, along with conflicts and instability in many parts of the world keep growing and mankind is facing the mortal threat because of the stockpiling of armaments, primarily nuclear weapons, nonalignment has a very important role to play in promoting world peace and practically fulfilling the principles of freedom, independence, equality and development. Our movement, the declaration stresses, attaches special importance to the implementation of the principle between political and socio-economic systems are an insurmountable obstacle to the maintenance of peace. The problem of the arms race is closely linked to the problems of human survival and the eradication of poverty, disease and illiteracy. The Non-Aligned Movement reaffirms its resolve to work for universal and total disarmament under effective international control.

The heads of state, the declaration notes, reaffirm that they will continue to make efforts to destroy racism and all the vestiges of colonialism, to achieve a world without wars, to oppose the policy of blocs and struggle over spheres of influence, to promote a policy of vigorous peaceful coexistence and to make efforts for universal detente and disarmament and for an end to the arms race.

The non-aligned countries pledge to counter any form of intervention in the internal affairs of states and the use of threat of force against the freedom, independence, sovereignty or territorial integrity of any country, to facilitate a search for peaceful ways of settling international disputes, to enhance the role and efficiency of the United Nations and to demand universal respect for the provisions of its Charter and the establishment of new fair international relations.

Gandhi Speaks

LD020335 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare September 1 TASS -- The Non-aligned Movement reiterates its allegiance to the ideal of peaceful coexistence and mutual development in conditions of peace, justice and equality, Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, stated today at a celebration meeting devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Non-aligned Movement. Rajiv Gandhi said that humanity could survive only if it got rid of confrontation, fear, hatred and inequality. This is what the Non-aligned Movement is striving for. In the past wars were of local nature. A conflict with the use of nuclear weapons will affect all the countries and destroy life on earth.

According to Rajiv Gandhi, the Constituent Conference in Belgrade urged to stop the nuclear arms race. The suspension of nuclear tests was to become the first step in this direction. The Non-aligned Movement continually worked for nuclear disarmament through a dialogue. Last year representatives of six countries came up with an initiative in New Delhi aimed at achieving disarmament and maintaining peace. The initiative which was approved by the Coordination Bureau of the Non-aligned Movement reflects its common will.

The USSR readily responded to the appeal to introduce a moratorium on nuclear explosions which was prolonged recently in answer to the Mexican declaration of the "Delhi Six".

We welcome the Soviet decision and expect the similar answer from other nuclear powers, Rajiv Gandhi pointed out. Enormous responsibility rests with the American and Soviet leaders. We hope that they will meet before the end of the current year and will take concrete steps for reducing and eventually eliminating nuclear weapons, Rajiv Gandhi said. Nuclear confrontation must not be permitted to take a new dimension.

Apart from the menace of a nuclear war, there exists a permanent threat to the independence and territorial integrity of developing countries, to their right to use their own resources for the benefit of their nations, to the unity of the Non-aligned Movement, the Indian prime minister pointed out. He reaffirmed the determination of all the developing countries to press for the establishment of a new economic order.

Al-Qadhdhafi Arrival Statement Cited

LD020657 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] London September 2 TASS -- The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, arrived in Harare today today to attend the 8th Non-aligned Summit there. He said in a statement for the press that his participation in that conference at such a difficult time for Libya, when another U.S. aggression was being prepared against it, was above all a reaffirmation of the position of his country which supported the just popular struggles in southern Africa for freedom and against the apartheid regime, against oppression and acts of aggression on the part of Pretoria. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed confidence that the summiteers would give solid backing for the freedom-loving Libyan people in their struggle for independence against further aggressive intrigues by U.S. imperialists.

TASS Analyst Previews Summit

LD312008 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The problems of achieving disarmament and averting nuclear catastrophe will be given centre stage at the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Non-aligned Countries opening in Harare tomorrow. This shows that the leaders and peoples of 101 countries represented at the forum in the Zimbabwean capital strive to ensure peace and security on earth. The foreigh policy activity of the Soviet Union is also geared to the solution of this key issue of our time. Moscow's thesis -- not armament instead of development but disarmament for development -- expresses the sacred aspirations of the non-aligned states i which about a half of all mankind now live. This is the reason why the new peace initiatives of the USSR and, first and foremost, the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions are so highly evaluated in Harare.

This is a positive step in the interests of the entire international community, said Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe. Soviet initiatives create an atmosphere in which it is easier to reach accords between the the USSR and the United States on such crucial issues as ending the nuclear arms race and ensuring world peace and security, he said.

Non-aligned states, largely developing ones which encounter awesome economic and social problems inherited from the colonial times and are burdened by the trillion-dollar debt to the West, realize well that each concrete measure to reduce armaments will bring security to people across the world and, moreover, will allow more funds to be allocated for upgrading people's life. By provoking and kindling local conflicts, arming repressive regimes, encouraging to agressions against neighbours of racist South Africa and even resorting to direct military adventures against developing countries, the United States forces many of them to spend vast funds on defense. Suffice it to say that the Third World's import of arms accounts for 20 to 30 per cent of the annual increase in their debt. This is why the view is being asserted in harare that the struggle for peace is inseparable from the tasks of consolidating national independence and ensuring the developing state's economic progress.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE

LD311913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 31 Aug 86

[International Observers Round Table program, with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy editor in chief of TRUD; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial collegium; and presented by Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades. Our conversation today is taking place on the eve of a significant day: Tomorrow is not only the start of the new school year, which is celebrated in our country is Knowledge Day, tomorrow is International Peace Day. Forty-seven years ago tomorrow, World War II began with the attack on Poland by Hitlerite Germany. This day is now marked in many countries under the slogans of the struggle for peace and for prevention of a new war. And it seems to me to be truly symbolic that the most mass social organiztions, the trade unions, have made this day their own, so to speak, by declaring it to be the trade union day of action. So over to you first of all, Rudolf Georgiyevich, as the editor of the trade union newspaper.

[Kolchanov] Trade union actions on 1 September are indeed growing year by year; the antiwar nature of these actions is becoming increasingly striking and increasingly evident, and altogether, as was stressed at the press conference held last week -- it was conducted by AUCCTU Secretary Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Subbotin -- it is a characteristic feature of the modern trade union movement that antiwar feelings are growing in the movement's various sections. I want to say how the Soviet trade unions are deepening with every year the forms in which they participate in the peace struggle.

Tomorrow, for instance, 1 September, traditional peace watches and antiwar meetings will be held in many towns. In addition to the traditional and customary ones, however, quite interesting eace watches, for example, will take place together with working people of the socialist countries who are working the USSR on the friendship construction sites. In Novyy Oskol, for instance, a labor watch will be organized, with Bulgarian workers taking part; in Tula, on the Soyuz-2 gas pipeline construction site, with GDR workers taking part; and on the forestry working sites in Khabarovsk Kray, with working people from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea taking part. Over 30 foreign delegations which will come to us from France, Great Britain, Sweden, and many other countries will participate in international meetings, manifestations and peace lessons in schools.

In short, this process in becoming more profound, and the task involves consolidating it, strengthening it, and uniting in this great movement all the great forces of the world public.

Now, I would not say that everything looks rosy: The trade unions' antiwar movement is not yet on such a scale as to accord with the colossal tasks facing the public and all those who hold peace dear. But nonetheless, the September manifestations are expanding geographically, and it is important that the trade unions of the capitalist countries are taking an increasingly active part in them.

[Zholkver] So, Rudolf Georgiyevich, you consider that the thesis current in the West, to the effect that the antiwar, antinuclear movement is on the decline, does not correspond to realisty?

[Kolchanov] One must in no way describe the antiwar movement as being on the road to extinction: it is undergoing a qualitatave change, becoming broader and broader in make-up -- it comprises communists and social democrats, peasants, representatives of churches, representatives of public organization, of youth, women's and religious circles, and so on. It is becoming a public manifestation more pronounced in nature; the basic directions of its actions are precisely defined. And one should in no case speak of a decline. The mass antiwar manifestions will not end on 1 September. In 2 weeks, in mid-September, the 11th World Trade Union Cogress opens in Berlin, one of whose chief tasks is to examine the problem of man's chief right, the right to life.

[Zholkver] You know, I would like to draw attention to another specific feature of the antiwar movement. When I have to do television reviews, one looks at the pieces our correspondents send us, and everything looks so peaceful there, with people walking along, pushing children in prams. And yet in a whole series of countries it is far from simple to go out on the streets under antiwar slogans. In the FRG I happened to see batons being wielded against those taking part in demonstrations. This occured quite recently in Hamburg, to say nothing of the arrests of those taking part in antiwar demonstrations in the United States. One could, I think, recall the case of the ship belonging to the Greenpeace antiwar movement members, which was sunk in Auckland, New Zealand.

[Kolchanov] In New Zealand, yes.

[Zholkver] So it is far from safe to take part in the peace movement in a whole series of countries which do so love to describe themselves as free countries.

[Lebedev] Yes, you are right, Aleksandr Vladimirovich One could cite here, of course, the example of Britain: Still fresh in our memory are the fights waged by the heroic women during the siege of the Greenham Common base, where U.S. cruise missiles, the first in Europe, were deployed [razmeshchatsya].

[Zholkver] They are still there today!

[Lebedev] They are indeed still there today. And, incidentally, the women peace activists have not yet lifted their seige of the base. But at times an almost war situation arose there.

[Zholkver] In any event, it is far from being peacefully idyllic there; I chanced to visit it 2 years ago, and chatted to many witnesses, and so, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, I think this is a very striking example.

[Lebedev] Yes, it is by no means safe. But if you permit me, I would like to say a few words about another, somewhat new, aspect of the antiwar movement. There are other, apparently peaceful forms of manifestations, at conferences and seminars, but they carry a great deal of political weight. For instance, the example of scientists in particular is very important and characteristic. In recent months I have had occasion to attend three major international meetings in Moscow, and with my own eyes saw not just the concern and anxiety of scientists, but also saw scientists who are trying to use their knowledge and possibilities to change this seemingly fatal course of events. For instance, physicist Frank von Hippel, the very important Princeton University professor, spoke several times in Moscow. And even before the extension of the moratorium was announced by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and appraising highly the fact that the moratorium was still in force and that this would give an example of very serious political good will, he called, on behalf of many scientistists, for this moratorium to be extended. And he was not the only one, of course. Cochran, another very famous U.S. scientist who carried out the experiment in Semipalatinsk, in fact, did too. And our leadership, our country, regards all these opinions wholly responsibly and seriously: and we see the rectification of this in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement.

[Zholkver] You have just mentioned the American apparatus which has been set up in Semipalatinsk and which registers the complete silence on the Soviet nuclear testing grounds, and which registers the explosions which are unfortunately continuing to resound from the other side of the Atlantic, from Nevada. The explosions which the Americans fail to announce in advance, incidentally, are also registered. This, of course, is of great scientific and, in my view, very great political importance. For the fact is that talks about the difficulties of monitoring were until just recently, strictly speaking, one of the main arguments against unilateral moratoriums. Such a moratorium it stated, could not be monitored.

[Lebedev] Incidentally, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, at these meetings both in our country and abroad scientists are saying that now, with the present technical means, it is possible nationally to monitor explosions with a power of up to a tenth of a kiloton, whereas 10 years ago monitoring of up to 1 kiloton was carried out.

[Zholkver] It seems to me that when we speak about the role of scientists and of the scientific public in the struggle for peace, one should note the fact that scientists have currently been stepping up their activity, over the last few months and weeks in particular, I would say. The reason for this, it seems to me, however lamentable this may be, is the catastrophes which have taken place recently: I have in mind the Challenger catastrophe and the accident at Chernobyl AES. This compelled many scientists to come out even more actively in defense of peace, and frankly speaking, attracted greater attention to what scientists have to say.

I note that last week, the IAEA conference was held in Vienna, the Atomic Energy Agency, an organization which is not, of course, an organization of peace champions.

[Kolchanov] An intergovernmental organization.

[Zholkver] Yes, experts, major scientists, but objectively, what was discussed in Vienna strengthens the arguments of peace champions and members of the antinuclear movement. The U.S. Professor Gale was in Vienna. Many of our radio listeners probably recall this name: he took part in giving medical aid to the victims of the Chernobyl accident. And now Professor Gale declares that this accident served as an important lesson for all of us. If the damage form such an incident turned out to be so serious, then the use of a nuclear weapon of even a small capacity will have very dangerous consequences. It is simply essential that we should find ways for joint peaceful existence on our quite small planet, Professor Gale underlines. That's the opinion of a scientist,and it should be said that there was a spate of similar statements against star wars and so on after the Challenger diaster. Americans had been given the impression, by some of the American scientists among others, that this was a very advance project, making maximum use of computers and protected by multiple safeguards; and the disaster showed that this American electronic aviation system was, after all, far from perfect. What if the star wars system were based on that system? What if this same atomic weapon is launched into space? And it's not for nothing that one of the biggest antiwar organizations of scientists is called the Union of Concerned Scientists. The scientists are worried about the dangerous way things are going, and they are issuing a warning.

[Lebedev] One sometimes hears it said that the announcement by the Soviet Union that the term of the moratorium is being extended till 1 Janaury 1987 has somehow failed to create much of a stir among the public, that, supposedly, the reaction that moscow was hoping for has not materialized. This, of course, to put it midly, is not ture. Even if you take the reactions of the governments in Europe, it can at least be said that a great many of them have reacted positively: Sweden, the Netherlands; incidentally, in the FRG as well, Foreign Minister Genscher has responded positively. The congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

[Zholkver, interrupting] You mentioned the congress of the Social Democratic Party -- very influential and one of the oldest of the social democratic parties, a party that is now putting forward as its slogan a change of government in Bonn, the Social Democrats have declared that if they come to power in Bonn they will tear up the agreement with the United States in FRG participation in the U.S. star wars program and demand the withdrawal of the first-strike pershing missiles from West Germany. But another thing I think is very important is a certain, if you like, theoretical proposition which is embodied in the new draft program of the German Social Democratic party. True, the program won't be approved till the next congress, but the draft has already been submitted. And there in the foreign policy section, we find these words: nuclear intimidation must be replaced by the principle of common security. This is a fundamental change of position, because hitherto, everything was built on the so-called balance of terror, with the build-up of armaments on both sides being seen as a way of strengthening peace. Now they're getting away from this, and moving closer to our position.

You know that at our 27th congress, the task was set of creating a comprehensive system of international security; we and the other socialist countries submitted specific proposals for discussion at the coming session of the General Assembly. And here we have a pont of vew that clearly coincides with our own -- and from the Social Democrats of the FRG and, I'd say, not only the FRG. Perhaps I'm encroaching on your field, Rudolf Georgiyevich, but last week in Goteburg there was a congress of the social democratic parties and trade union organizations of the countries of northern Europe.

Speaking at that congress, the chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party -- he's also the prime minister -- Ingvar Carlsson, advocated the destructidon of nuclear weapons, and said that stopping nuclear tests would be the first important step that could halt the development of new destruction types of nuclear armaments. So here too, as we see, is a case where our points of view do coincide.

[Kolchanov] Yes, in general one can say without hestiation that indeed, the overwhelming majoraity of people on our planet are in favor of an immediate cessation of nuclear tests; and, you know, evidently there's nothing fortuitous about this. There are a great many problems of disarmament, but there is this resolute widespread, massive support for this particular proposal, that nuclear tests should be stopped immediately. Why is this? First, I think, because at the present time, nuclear weapons are the most terrible means of mass destruction. Second, it's -- how shall I put it -- it's a very instantaneous act. Let me explain what I mean by that. Between the decision, say, to dismantle even the simplest missiles, and the implementation of that decision, quite a long period of time elapses. Wheresas with nuclear tests, the actual decision and the end result happen in the same moment: all you have to do is decide, and it's done, as they say. Already, there are no more nuclear tests.

[Zholkver] It's a practical measure.

[Kolchanov] A practical measure, yes. And another thing that's very important in my view, in this connection, is this: the cession of nuclear tests is linked both to the past and to the present, and also looks to the future. I mean that, in the first place, nuclear tests are necessary in order to check the battle efficiency of the nuclear potential that has been stockpiled in the past. If we don't carry out any more nuclear tests, then the power of that nuclear potential will already have been reduced. By stopping nuclear tests we would, in effect, be stopping work on improving nuclear weapons in the present; and by stopping nuclear tests, we'd be guaranteeing to deliver mankind from the creation [sozdaniye] of new nuclear weapons of mass destruction in the future.

[Zholkver] Well, Rudolf Georgiyevich, you may also have seen the statement by the White House press chief, Speakes, to the effect that it's not so much a matter of stopping nuclear tests, but rather of reducing nuclear arsenals. The idea being that stopping nuclear tests won't reduct the quantity of nuclear warheads even by a single one.

[Kolchanov] Stopping nuclear tests isn't the last step, but it's a real step, a visible step, and a very appreciable one.

[Kholkver] And it's the first step. This same Mr Speakes knows perfectly well that, in a statement made as long ago as Janury, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev proposed a perfectly specific, step-by-step plan for full nuclear disarmament: total abolition of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. But, after all, we've got to begin somewhere: The flywheel of the arms race has been wound up to such a pitch that before we can turn it back, we have first of all to stop it. Apart from anything else, it's a law of physics. Indeed, it we begin by stopping the improvement of nuclear weapons, that will give us a chance to set about reducing them, the more so as -- as I said -- the relevant Soviet proposals are already in existence.

[Lebedev] Of course, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, the Washington administration is also aware of the weakness, lack of logic and, simply, the flaws of their position and of the evasions you've been talking about.

This, as well as much else, is of course directed to the one aim of distracting attention from the importance of this proposal, on the one hand, and on the other hand, of also creating the illusion that, well, there's a Soviet-American summit coming up, that's the main thing -- the main thing is that it should take place, then we'll see, as it were. But the whole point of the accord between the Soviet and American leaders in Geneva was that this should not be just a meeting for the sake of a meeting, but should be held for the sake of achieving specific agreements; and furthermore, that those agreements should be in the key areas of stopping or limiting the arms race.

[Zholkver] But you know, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, amongst the mail we receive here at the radio and television there are also letters from people asking on and the same question: Just what is going on? Here we are putting forward one proposal after another an arms reduction and on banning nuclear tests, taking practical steps -- the unilateral moratorium -- and still there is no response or reaction. Why?

[Lebedev] The blame lies principally with the Washington administration, of course. The forces creating what at the moment would appear to be a deadlock situation are, of course, right-wing political forces and the military-industrial complex which has not the slightest desire to stop the flywheel of this arms race and which, you know, has, if you will forgive the crude expression, driven many politicians crazy -- even those from whom one might have expected more realistic and sober stances. This military-industrial complex, military business and the state apparatus linked with it, is attempting to create the impression that America's capabilities are, allegedly, unlimited; and the United States can permit itself whatever it wants and that this can only serve to revive, so to speak, the U.S. economy, the West's economy.

[Zholkver] It should be said that this kind of argument -- that military expenditure and military production are, so to speak, the engine of the economy -- is becoming perhaps especially persistent now and even, I would say, in the past few weeks. Official government data has just been published in America on economic development during the second quarter. Growth was minimal -- 0.6 percent. More and more American economists are talking not only of the possibility of a new recession, but of it having already actually begun. It is in these circumstances, at a time when production in civilian branches is not expanding or hardly expanding, that military production is considered a kind of cure-all, so so speak. It knows no marketing crises, military contracts are obtained irrespective of whether the goods are sold or not, and the main thing is that the most colossal and truly astronomic sums are involved here. As regrds SDI, I recall that until recently we were talking in our conversations about the figure of $1 trillion but now they have started talking about $2 trillion.

[Kolchanov] Senator Proxmire said in a recent speech that SDI will cost more than $2 trillion, while maintenance and modernization will cost between $200 billion and $300 billion annually. In principle, of course, this subject -- the influence of the arms race on the economy -- is not so simple that we can analyze it in detail in only 2 or 3 minutes. In some places it does indeed create jobs, but, as research shows, far fewer jobs than if that money were invested in civilian industries. But there is another reason why gigantic military expenditure is bad from the purely economic point of view: One part of the economic mechanism is artificially inflated -- a flux economy arises -- at the expense of structural distruption of other industries.

[Zholkver] And besides, without putting too fine a point on it, the capabilities of such a rich country as the United States are by no means unlimited.

In some places a flux economy, as you mentioned, Rudolf Georgiyevich, causes fluxes and distortions in the budget as well, and a gigantic budget deficit of the order of $200 billion...

[Kolchanov, interrupting] yes, United States can no longer afford guns and butter.

[Lebedev] But what it can afford are demonstrations of force for, among other things, raising morals inside the country, as we can see -- for stirring up these chauvinistic and nationalist feelings. At a time when public opinion inside the country has begun to approach a turning-point and when the constructive nature of our initiatives are clearly winning support. It has become necessary once again -- for that reason among others -- to deflect attention by some sort of provocation or some kind of demonstration of force and to create the sensation that there is an enemy somewhere creating a direct threat to U.S. security. Once again they have selected Libya as a target for these purposes.

[Zholkver] Yes, this gunboat diplomacy, so to speak, against Libya -- it is now nuclear gunboat diplomacy -- is also a demonstration to show that, according to them, anything is permitted for the Americans: Everywhere and at any point on the globe the United States can permit itself to dictate its will to a third country. After all, this is not an isolated act. Virtually the same thing is happening with Nicaragua -- an undeclared war against a government with which the United States has diplomatic relations.

[Kolchanov] American brigandage against the Libyan people is widely condemned by the countries of the Nonaligned Movement. There are 102 countries and I mention this in connection with the fact that at this very moment their eighth conference is being held. The leaders of the nonaligned countries have frequently spoken out against U.S. neoglobalism and I think that, without fear of anticipating, one can say that there will be a condemnation of the brigandish acts at this 8th conference as well, just as there will be support for all disarmament acts and, naturally, for the Soviet moratorium on ending nuclear tests.

[Zholkver] Yes, there is already a draft declaration which will discussed from tomorrow, form 1 September, by the heads of states and government in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare. The draft has been worked on in advance by experts and foreign ministers and in this draft political declaration it is bluntly stated that the Nonaligned Movement welcomes the unilteral moratorium on nyclear explosions announced by the Soviet Union and appeals to the United States to join that moratorium. The Nonaligned Movement, likewise, welcomes the comprehensive nuclear disarmament program put forward by the Soviet Union and, what is important, it is stated there that these proposals are in harmony with the stance consistently maintained by the nonaligned countries. And what do the nonaligned countries represent? Half of mankind, three-quarters of the delegations at the United Nations, and a colossal moral authority...

[Lebedev, interrupting] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, you mentioned the aspect of harmony, so to speak, between the socialist countries' foreign policy initiatives and the demands put forward by Nonaligned Movement in all its political diversity, of course, and its multilayered character, so to speak. The Americans very often complained that in almost 80 percent of the votes taken at the UN General Assembly is on fundamental resolutions concerning international issues, the Nonaligned Movement and the developing countries vote en masse with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and against the United States.

However, the question arises as to why this should be surprising at a time when, in my view, all this provocation and whipping-up of tension in the southern Mediterranean off the coast of Libya is being carried out, not by coincidence, on the very eve of the opening of the nonaligned conference in Harare? How elese could the Nonaligned Movement react to American policy?

[Sholkver] I think that if we were to try to sum up the analysis of the antiwar movement to which we have devoted our conversation today, this would explain our inherent feeling of historical optimism. Of course, our proposals are not making their way immediately, simply or with ease; a stubborn and harsh battle is being fought for and around them. But we can see a build-up of forces acting in harmony with our proposals and it is this which gives us hope and confidence that the upper hand in the world will be gained by realism and an understanding of the need for a joint quest for ways of improving the international situation, of ending the senseless arms race and of eliminating nuclear weapons.

And it is in expressing this confidence that I would like to conclude our conversation today. Thank you comrades, for taking part in it. Thank you, comrade listeners, for your attention.

PARTICIPATION IN GATT MEETING REQUESTED

LD011813 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1513 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Brussels, September 1 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union today officially "expressed its wish" to the European Community to participate in a ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to be held in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, in mid-September. Soviet Ambassador to Belgium Sergey Nikitin conveyed the wish to the European Commission's Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Willy de Clerq. As stated by a commission spokesman, during the meeting Ambassador Nikitin indicated the Soviet Union's intention to request to join GATT as a full member. De Clerq told him, however, that the question of Soviet participation in the GATT session in Uruguay "does not depend on the European commission."

Many European Community members do not seem as yet prepared to support the Soviet demand for GATT membership, as they consider that this would "strengthen the consumer group, at the expense of the positions of the main world producers." Political reasons are suggested as well, along with the view that by its move Moscow wishes to strengthen its international position and at the same time extricate itself from a kind of isolation in world trade.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS DANILOFF ARREST FOR 'ESPIONAGE'

PM010831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 6

["At the USSR Committee for State Security" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] -- A correspondent of the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine, Nicholas Daniloff, was detained in Moscow on August 30 as he was engaging in an act of espionage.

The material confiscated from him fully expose the U.S. correspondent as being involved in intelligence activities. An investigation is under way into Daniloff's case.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S. ANTI-LIBYA ACTIVITIES

'War of Nerves' Viewed

PM291312 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch under the general heading "Hands Off Libya!": "Saber Rattling Again"]

[Text] Washington -- Today it is hard to find a single American newspaper that would not refer to the White House as "stepping up the war of nerves against Libya."

The sources' information does not of course arouse any doubts. However, this resume clearly downplays the essence of what is happening. This essence was perfectly illustrated by today's announcement that on Pentagon orders an additional 18 F-111 bombers had been transferred from the United States to U.S. bases in Britain. It should be recalled that the bloody April raid from the territory of Washington's "most faithful ally" was carried out by F-111's. Furthermore, as has already been reported, the aircraft carrier Forrestal and three accompanying warships have resumed "patrols" in the Central Mediterranean north of the Libyan coast. "The White House thus wants to signal to Al-Qadhdhafi that the United States means business regarding possible military measures," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL believes.

American newspapers have a circulation-boosting tendency to dramatize. Nonetheless, in this instance it is a question of a fact that has unexpectedly surfaced and been verified -- in early August the White House adopted on the advice of the National Security Council a plan of action aimed at provoking the Tripoli government into "irrational actions." These actions, in the opinion of local strategists, were intended to "justify" a massive bombing and missile strike against Libya.

Currently there is a new but equally feeble red herring from the banks of the Potomac about Tripoli's "intention" to undertake "another series of acts of terrorism." The White House, the State Department, and the Pentagon have pulled out all the stops In discussing "proof of planned Libyan terrorist attacks."

Specific cases of Libyan "plots against a defenseless America" are not even mentioned. This time too an artificially stimulated chauvinistic fury has bee created that goes so far beyond the bounds of common sense that White House spokesman L. Speakes considered it necessary to "backpedal" somewhat, stating through clenched teeth that the administration wants to "warn rather than provoke" Libya.

It is quite possible that these statements are being made to distract attention and ensure "maximum surprise," which is considered by Pentagon analysts to be the main factor in a piratical triumph. It is no accident that attention has beendrawn here to the forthcoming trip to Western Europe by V. Walters, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, who coordinated the previous attack on Libya with U.S. allies. If one is to believe the State Department, he will discuss in West European capitals the "effectiveness" of possible sanctions against Tripoli. But who can guarantee that the U.S. representative will not once again engage in his habitual coordination of new aggression?

Rogers' Comments Denounced

LD301100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0310 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, 30 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

The United States might strike against Libya using B-52 strategic bombers from the country's territory. General Bernard Rogers, supreme commander in chief of the NATO Joint Armed Forces in Europe, told journalists this at breakfast in the Pentagon.

Without troubling himself too much about looking for diplomatic ways of expressing it, he literally blurted out the following: "Let's send in the B-52's
s to Libya from somewhere in North Dakota or Maine. Al-Qadhdhafi has to be ready for the same kind of punishment as on 15 April this year (it was then that the United States carried out a piratical raid on Libya, the victims of which were peaceful towns and villages of the country). I don't mean the Marines landing on the coasts of Tripoli, but the means that we have to reach Libya. The United States has B-52 bombers."

Although the U.S. general tried in the course of the conversation to stress that he was allegedly speaking on his own behalf, and not on behalf of the U.S. Government, the UPI agency assessed Rogers' blatherings as "the U.S.' latest warning to Libya." The fact that the U.S. general, to whom is entrusted the command of NATO troops in Western Europe, should permit hiimself to make a statement on the possibility of sending in strategic bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons, against Libya, not only demonstrates his utter irresponsibility as one of the highest military officials in the NATO hierarchy, it is evidence of the fact that the United States is ready to bring into use the "nuclear cudgel," in order to force a political course that is to Washington's liking upon the peoples of the world.

Walters' Trip Viewed

LD302058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Boris Andrianov Commentary]

[Text] Vernon Walters' current tour has put the world community on its guard, primarily because the career of this man is too well-known, for Washington's current emissary received diplomatic rank a little more than a year ago. However, he gained such fame in his last profession that the Italian magazine GIORNI-VIE NOUVE [as heard] called Vernon Walters a specialist in subversive activity. The description is quite justified. It is enough to recall merely the fact that it was this person, as the deputy director of the CIA, who prepared the plan for a coup d'etate in Chile.

It emerges that in the present situation created around Libya by Washington, the U.S. Administration certainly did not select Vernon Walters and send him to Europe by chance. Moreover, his trip takes on an especially sinister hue also because it was he who made a secret tour over the same route on the eve of the barbaric bombing of Libyan towns the U.S. Air Force carried out last 15 April. This time too, the Washington emissary's tour will take place against a background of openly provocative preparations which the U.S. Administration is undertaking, threatening a further punitive strike over Libyan territory.

The possibility of such a development has aroused serious anxiety among U.S. allies in Western Europe. Several of them have attempted to win assurances from Washington politicians that a further U.S. attack on Libya is not inevitable, but have met with a rebuff. At the same time, Washington has decided, by all appearances, not to waste much time on its West European NATO allies. They are being openly blackmailed with an attempt to win them over to intensifying all types of pressure on the sovereign Arab country. According to the American press, this is the same line Vernon Walters will aim for. As THE WALL STREET JOURNAL points out, he will tell the Europeans that if they do not join in the use of economic muscle against Libya, Washington will have no choice but to resort to military force once again. But at the same time the U.S. Administration is already thinking up various pretexts to launch into operation its military forces assembling off the Libyan coast. This is precisely the aim of the unfounded accusation of terrorism repeatedly issued against Libya, and the supposed subversive intrigues directed against Americans in Western Europe attributed to Libya.

All this hints at Washington's preparation for a further aggressive act against Libya. However, its organizers still have time to think over the serious consequences of such a criminal venture.

U.S. Plans Outlined

LD010941 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Aug 86

[From the "International Panaorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Next we look at the new critical situation that is being whipped up in the United States over Libya. There are references again to terrorism by Al-Qadhdhafi against U.S. objectives, although there is not a single case or act that Washington could lay cards on as proof. The discussion is only about assumptions. Once again it is a so-called war of nerves. But it is not only about nerves, because the aircraft carrier Forrestal and the battle group attached to it, looms not far from the Libyan coast, having cancelled its visit to the Israeli port of Haifa planned for last Thursday. In addition, 18 F-111 bombers have been transferred from the United States to England, and this is precisely the type of plane that took part in the raids on Libya in April.

A certain official U.S. representative confirmed that the Pentagon has prepared a plan for another, another air raid on Libya. Another unnamed representative expressed himself this way: Now, it seems, the time has come to sock Al-Qadhdhafi in the jaw once again. It is instructive to listen to the language in which U.S. journalists and even worse, politicians now speak about Libya. Such undue familiarity is displayed in relation to these who are considered incapable of returning the so-called sock in the jaw to the imperialist power. Here are only some modest samples of this language: The administration has once again devoted attention to the Libyan leader as it has decided to teach him yet another lesson; or the United States will once again resort to bombing if circumstances require it.

But they want to plan the circumstances or more precisely, to provoke them, sending the U.S. Armed Forces to the Libyan coast and threatening to use any act of self-defense from this arab country as a pretext for a new raid. All this is at least blackmail with the aim of humiliating the Libyan leader and undermining his political position in his own country and in the world.

Syria can also be regarded as an indirect objective of the new blackmail, whose president, Al-Asad recently paid a friendly visit to Libya. The Americans would like to weaken the most anti-imperialist elements in the Arab world. Finally, there is yet another target for the blackmail, a rather unexpected one -- Western Europe. In inflaming the situation, Washington is striving for a situation in which the allies strengthen their economic and political sanctions against Libya. The U.S. President's emissary, Vernon Walters, is going to Western Europe, the same person who twisted the arm of the U.S. NATO partners before the April bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi. Walters has to explain to the West Europeans what the Americans have placed before their allies, which is indeed a tough choice. Either you make your anti-Libyan sanctions tougher or we will once again subject it to bombing, ignoring your objections, as we did the last time.

U.S. Preparing Public for Attack

LD300836 Moscow Domestic Serivce in Russian 0230 GMT 30 Aug 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Dmitriy Morozov]

[Text] Foreign news agencies and also the U.S. press are continuing, to various extents, to whip up the rumors about an aggression being prepared against Libya. Evidently, the White House wants to get international public opinion used to the idea of the inevitability of a new U.S. attack on Libya. For example, the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that a number of European diplomats are seeking assurances from the United States that a new U.S. attack on Libya is not inevitable. However, the United States -- and I'm quoting again -- has refused to exclude the military option. Most peculiar terminology. It would be difficult to believe that interstate relations are under discussion, although if you recall how the United States dealt with Grenada, or its current aggression by the hands of the Somozistas against Nicaragua, as well as its firing on residential areas of Beirut, it is evident that the United States has long appropriated for itself the right to carry out military action against any country, not even troubling particularly about a formal pretext.

Political Climate Noted

LD292036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Yevgeniy Grachev commentary]

[Text] The United States continues to whip up tension off the coast of Libya. Yevgeniy Grachev comments on reports on this subject:

[Grachev] The Mediterranean is famous for its transparent waters, picturesque shores, and the blueness of its sky at all times of the year. But in the last week the political climate in the area of the Mediterranean has got much worse. The clouds of a new threat are gathering on the political horizon. Let us recall that a few days ago joint military maneuvers took place in the eastern areas of the Mediterranean, with the participation of warships of the Navies of the United States and Egypt led by the aircraft carrier Forrestal.

The maneuvers seem to have ended. There was an official announcement to this effect, but the pilots of the assault aircraft on the Forrestal are continuing their bombing training.

This fact must not be left out of consideration, because these planes took part in the Pentagon's piratical action against Libya this April. THE WASHINGTON POST notes with inimitable lightheartedness: Washington's ever harsher statements that have been continuing this week have awoken recollections among the crew of the aircraft carrier about the bombing of Libya. At the time when the air pirates are sharing their recollections of the combat actions and prepare for new ones, the Pentagon continues to concentrate strike naval forces in the area. Here is what Kazbek Basiyev, our Near East correspondent, reports:

[Begin recording] It has become known that the scale of the United States' latest military adventure against Libya planned by the Pentagon will be greater this time than during the aggression of last April. Reporting this, the Syrian paper AL-THAWRAH writes that at least two more aircraft carriers, the American and the John Kennedy, and also infantry forces based on the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, will take part in the forthcoming military action against Libya. Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, stated a few days ago during talks with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi that all the progressive forces of the Arab east and other countires of the planet are on the side of the Libyan people. President al-Asad stressed that in the case of U.S. aggression against the Libyan people, Syria would give Libya the essential military and other help. [end recording]

Let us add to this that the American press is not hiding Washington's intention of overthrowing the legitimate Government of Libya. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the paper of the business circles, points out that this malevolent scheme will be implemented not only with the help of crude military force but also by secret subversive actions, while the economic blockade of Libya is stepped up. Observers are not ruling out a direct armed invasion of this sovereign Arab country. These malevolent schemes are being covered up by inventions about alleged Libyan involvement in the actions of terrorists in different countries. But as the Eastern proverb says: Lies have short legs. Washington does not like Libya's independent line, and its anti-imperialist direction. To bring the country to its knees and put a puppet regime in power there -- these are the true plans of American imperialism. These plans cannot be covered up nor justified.

U.S. 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY' SEEN IN WORLD MANEUVERS

LD300317 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Nikolay Gorshkov commentary]

[Text] This year's edition of JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, just out in London, accuses the Soviet Union of a buildup of its naval forces. It the Western nations want to avoid escalation to a nuclear conflict, the yearbook says, the chances are that navies will find themselves called upon to act as the pickets of diplomacy. The yearbook goes on to warn the West that its pickets could be overwhelmed by enemy patrols if they were not adequately armed and prepared. Here is Nikolay Gorshkov to take up these allegations:

Strangely enough, these accusations of a Soviet naval buildup came at the very time when servicemen from 10 NATO countries are preparing for its biggest maritime exercise in 8 years, code-named "Northern Wedding." In another development on the high seas, the United States is building up its naval presence and a threat of ensuring aggression off the coast of Libya, and in the next few days American naval exercises are to be held in the Far East.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has more than once called on the West to agree not to expand naval activities of either side in sensitive areas of the world. It has also proposed withdrawing nuclear capable vessels from certain areas of the globe and limiting the numbers of various types of warships there. Moreover, the Soviet side is prepared to go even further and discuss the possibility of in general limiting the numbers of warships of the main classes and of submarines, and to take up the question of naval bases on foreign territories.

In the Soviet view confidence-building measures should be extended first of all to the Mediterranean with nuclear capable warships being withdrawn from the area. The Soviet Union is ready to pull out its Navy from the Mediterranean provided the United States simultaneously does the same.

Recent Soviet initiatives could also clear the way to ensuring security and cooperation in the Pacific, making it possible to proclaim it a nuclear-free zone. This comprehensive package of Soviet peace initiatives for the high seas is just one proof of the peaceful nature of Soviet diplomacy, but as the current western naval exercises and military publications indicate, the days of gunboat diplomacy on the part of the United States and its NATO allies are far from over.

Further Commentary

LD300259 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1857 GMT 29 Aug 86

[From "The World Today' program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The truth is, comrades, Stockholm is about strengthening military confidence between states. But surely the practical deeds now being undertaken by Washington cannot facilitate attaining this goal What talk can there be here of confidence if the U.S. military machine has covered many regions of the earth with large-scale military maneuvers, if their din today shakes from both Western Europe and the Far East, regions in the Pacific, the Persian Gulf, and even on the shores of Alaska.

It was today that a new exercise under the name "Northern Wedding" began in the framework of NATO northern fall maneuvers. Taking part in the exercises are about 35,000 servicemen from 10 countries in the bloc. They are being held on the northern flank of the Northern Atlantic alliance.

Today, the U.S. Egyptian maneuvers of Egypt's shores came to an end. Three U.S. aircraft carriers, dozens of other military vessels and hundreds of jets were used in the exercises.

The U.S. aircraft carriers America and John Kennedy have arrived at the Spanish port of Cadiz, which serves as a gate to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic Ocean. It is universally believed that the transfer of these aircraft carriers is an integral part of the preparation for an attack on Libya.

The Japanese port of Sasebo, where the U.S. naval squadron led by the battleship New Jersey has made a stop, continues to be in a fever. This battleship, as you know, is equipped with nuclear cruise missiles.

Meetings and protest demonstrations are not ceasing. Meanwhile, two more U.S. warships arrived in Sasebo, a missile destroyer and an atomic submarine.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES U.S. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM291302 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Koptsov "International Notes": "Illusions Shattered"]

[Text] Good economic news is a rarity. this maxim, uttered by the U.S. newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, reflects the current mood among economic experts in the United States. While President Reagan continues to insist that the "economy remains healthy" and Americans can look forward to a "bright future," most experts believe that the stormclouds are gathering. Numerous forecasts that have been published recently have expressed growing fears that the economic revival is coming to an end. The air is full of talk of a recession, the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT says.

All this presents a sharp contrast against the background of the widespread expectations in the United States only a few months ago. Observers believed that the fall in the bank interest rate and in the dollar rate against other currencies offered the U.S. economy new potential for growth. But instead it had a sudden..."fainting fit." The GNP growth rate fell to 1.1 percent in the second quarter of 1986, reaching its lowest level since the 1982 slump. This effectively invalidated all previous forecasts.

The administration sees the continuing U.S. foreign trade deficit as the main reason for the sluggish economy. The deficit reached $148.5 billion in 1985 and it is predicted that it will increase to $170 billion this year. This means that the corresponding demand will stimulate foreign competitors rather than U.S. producers.

Recently the United States has been stepping up pressure on its main trade partners, Japan and the FRG, demanding that they take steps to increase their own economic development rates. Washington calculates that this would increase demand for U.S. products and, by stimulating exports of them, give the U.S. economy a boost. but Japan and the FRG are displaying obvious reluctance to take any further steps. From their viewpoint, the biggest obstacle to an improvement of the situation in the American and in the world capitalist economy is the unprecedented U.S. federal budget deficit.

The budget deficit problem has been widely discussed in the U.S. press of late. The administration forecasts that have just been published place it at $230.2 billion in the current fiscal year -- 9 percent higher than last year's record deficit.

A slowing economic development rate in conditions of a growing budget deficit might be called a phenomenon of current Washington policy. Deficit financing, bourgeois political economy textbooks claim, should help to "fire" the capitalist economy. It was on this that its regulation was based right up to the eighties. But today the expansion of domestic demand as a result of state expenditure is being swallowed up by the trade deficit and increased consumption of imported products. This is evidence of the U.S. economy's profound structural problems and its increasingly unbalanced nature.

The real cause of its current difficulties is the excessive burden of military expenditure. The practice of "living on credit" and financing the arms race by creating a budget deficit has hitherto masked this reality, preserving Washington politicians' illusions about the infinite potential of the U.S. economy. The time has come to settle the bill. The United States has been living beyond its means for too long, TIME magazine notes. The real cause of the U.S. financial disarray, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE points out, is the ambitions of a "superpower" whose aspirations to world domination do not accord with its available resources. The sooner Washington realizes this, the better it will be not only for the economy, but for U.S. security as well.

SOVIET LEADERSHIP GREETS SRV ON ANNIVERSARY

LD011610 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers sent to Vietnamese leaders a congratulatory message on the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of independence. The message says that the victory of the August revolution ushered in a new era for Vietnam, the era of independence, freedom and socialism, promoted the development of the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia and the whole world.

Being a firm work link in the socialist community, Vietnam makes a worthy contribution to the consolidation of the forces of peace and progress, the message says. Jointly with laos and Kampuchea, it conistently declares for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and good-neighbourliness, for the establishment of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region, vigorously promotes the process of creating an all-embracing system of international security.

The message addressed to Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Huu Tho emphasized that the Soviet people are determined to continue strengthening Soviet-Vietnamese friendship proven by time, perfecting bilateral ties, rendering support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in its efforts aimed at achieving all-round development of the country and ensuring its security.

SRV DELEGATION MEETS WITH SUPSOV'S PALLAYEV

PM291304 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Offical Reports"]

[Text] On 26 August G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had talks with an SRV delegation headed by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the SRV Council of State and chairman of the SRV National Assembly, on its way to the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries.

Friendly talks took place, in which Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR, participated.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS ROGACHEV TALKS IN INDOCHINA

PM291705 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For the Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] The peoples of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR), and the PRK fully support the Soviet Union's new important steps aimed at the improvement [ozdorvleniye] of international tension, the elimination of nuclear weapons, and disarmament. This was emphasized during USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.A. Rogachev's meeting and conversations while on a visit to the three fraternal countries in Indochina.

In Hanoi Pham Van Dong, member of Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, acclaimed the package of Soviet initiatives to ensure peace and security in Asia and Pacific put forward in the Vladivostok speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The SRV believes, the Vietnamese leader emphasized, that if the United States were to join the Soviet moratorium this would signify a serious and responsible turnabout in the direction of halting the improvement and stockpiling of the most destructive weapons.

Support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives was expressed in Phnom Penh on behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and the PRK Government by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. He noted the great importance of the initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech.

The USSR's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions through 1 January 1987 is an important step aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and LPDR foreign minister, declared during the meeting in Vientiane. The Soviet Union's bold initiatives tackling the most important problems of our time, he said, correspond with the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, which are aimed at creating an all-embracing system of international security.

It was noted by the Soviet side that the constructive proposals by Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are in line with the goal of establishing good-neighborly cooperation between countries in the Asian Continent and of settling the situation in Southeast Asia.

A broad range of international problems and a number of questions concerning the development of all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and the three fraternal countries in Indochina were also discussed during the meetings.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES PACIFIC ISSUES

HK020257 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 27 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] When it has more information, the Soviet Union will definitely sign the protocols attached to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, says the visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister.

Dr Mikhail Kapitsa gave this assurance at a press conference in Wellington yesterday.

He also said the Soviet Union would be willing to sign a bilateral "confidence building" agreement with New Zealand under which it would be the Soviets' task to inform this country whenever a Soviet warship was visiting the South Pacific.

Dr Kapitsa, in New Zealand from Saturday until yesterday, told reporters the purpose of his visit was to explain Soviet policy in Asia and the Pacific.

While in New Zealand he met Deputy Foreign Minister Frank O'Flynn, Opposition Overseas Trade spokesman Warren Cooper, and the Secretaries of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Industry, Merwyn Norrish and Harry Clark.

On the question of the protocols to the treaty, he had told Mr O'Flynn that he could consider that he had Soviet agreement for those, Dr Kapitsa said.

"Now when we have more information I can say very definitely that the Soviet Union will sign the appropriate protocols attached to the agreement declaring the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone."

Later, Dr Kapitsa said that the Soviet Union would not be prepared to sign the protocols until an "appropriate number" of countries had ratified the document and it was valid.

It needs to be ratified by four more countries to take effect.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister, the first to visit this country, also issued an assurance that the Soviet Union was not going to interfere in New Zealand's internal affairs or politics and had no ambitions here.

The purpose of a confidence building agreement between New Zealand and the Soviet Union, he said, would be to ensure that neither country "suspects the other in any evil designs" and to create an atmosphere of trust.

On fishing agreements with South Pacific countries, Dr Kapitsa said the agreement with Kiribati was for one year and had now finished.

He did not know if it would be extended.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP OPPOSES SDI ROLE

LD292126 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Canberra, August 29 TASS -- Tass Correspondent Aleksey Voronin reports:

Australia should not participate in work on "star wars" plans either at the governmental level or through the participation of private companies in SDI-Related "research." This conclusion was drawn in a report of the Disarmament Subcommission of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs and Denfense.

The report has not yet been released and, according to the press, will be submitted for discussion in September. Its authors are convinced, however, that further SDI work can lead to a serious escalation of the arms race. Even if it is technologically feasible to develop a "missile shield," about which President Reagan is dreaming, the report notes, the existing balance of the strategic forces would be badly upset.

HPR, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

LD281709 Budapest MTI in English 1602 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Test] Moscow, August 28 (MTI) -- On Thursday Peter Kovari, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, held talks in Moscow with his Soviet counterpart Boris Chaplin.

CZECHOSLOVAK ENGINEERING MINISTER VISITS

LD012348 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow Sept 1 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Minister of General Engineering Ladislav Luhovy flew in Moscow for a working visit today. He will discuss with his Soviet partners the possibilities of future deepening cooperation in the sphere of agricultural machinery, car producing industry, machine tool and forming machines.

The Czechoslovak guest was welcomed at the airport by the Soviet Minister of the Machine Tool and Instrument Making Industry Nikolay Panichev and the Soviet minister of the tractor and agricultural machinery industry Aleksandr Yezhevski.

IZESTIYA NOTES ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

PM291036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Government Changes"]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Aug -- A decree of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania effects changes in the Romanian Government. C. Pacoste and D. Ancuta are appointed deputy prime ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania Government. I. Totu is appointed minister of foreign affairs and relieved of his duties as deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Romanian Government. I. Vaduva is appointed minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation and relieved of his duties as minister of foreign affairs. (A. Babe) is appointed minister of finance of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

EARTHQUAKE IN ROMANIA, TREMORS IN MOSCOW REPORTED

LD310215 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0150 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 31 Aug (TASS) -- Today at 0123 Moscow time, an earthquake occurred in Romania. As has become known to a TASS correspondent, the force of the underground tremors at the epicenter, which was located to the east of Ploesti, was 8 degrees on the international 12-degree scale.

On the territory of the USSR, underground tremors of a strength of 8 degrees were felt in Leovo and Kagul, of 7-8 degrees in Kishinev, of 4 degrees in Simferopol, and of 3-4 degrees in Moscow.

GORBACHEV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON KEKKONEN'S DEATH

LD311646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1515 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] In a telegram addressed to Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, on behalf of the Soviet leadership and of the people of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev has expressed to the friendly Finnish people profound condolences over the passing away of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, the prominent Finnish statesman and former president.

I ask you to convey our sincere sympathy to the relatives and to those close to the deceased, the telegram says.

Relying on the support of progressive and democratic forces and the overwhelming majority of the Finnish people, U.K. Kekkonen became the creator of Finland's active peace-loving foreign policy and pursued a course of friendship and trust with the Soviet Union and of strengthening peace, security and cooperation between peoples. This time-tested foreign policy line of Finland's now enjoys deserved authority on the world stage, the telegram notes.

U.K. Kekkonen's name and untiring personal efforts are directly linked with the constant progress in Soviet-Finnish cooperation in all spheres, which has become a vivid confirmation of the fruitfulness and promising nature of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

We rate highly the concern that Urho Kaleva Kekkonen always showed for consolidating mutual trust between the Soviet Union and Finland, and for the consistent implementaiton of the line determined by the friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance treaty of 1948.

The telegram says that as one of the most significant international politicians of the postwar period, U.K. Kekkonen displayed state wisdom and realism in his approach to fundamental issues of war and peace. Broad recognition was gined by the Finnish president's contribution to the successful holding of the historic conference on security and cooperation in Europe and to the implementaton of its decisions, and by his important initiatives aimed at ensuring stable and peaceful conditions in northern Europe.

We express confidence, the telegram says in conclusion, that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland and the foreign-policy line of Finland, in whose formation such a prominent role was played by Urho Kaleva Kekkonen and which is now being implemented under your leadership, Minister President, will continue to reliably serve the interests of peace and international cooperation.

DEMICHEV- LED DELEGATION LIBYAN VISIT CHRONICLED

Departure for Libya

PM011235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for Libya"]

[Text] A Soviet state delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Tripoli on 30 August. It will be taking part in the celebration of the 17th anniversary of the September Revolution in Libya. The delegation is comprised of V.M. Vinogradov, RSFSR foreign minister, and Colonel General of Aviation I.M. Maltsev, chief of the Air Defense Forces Main Staff.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the following: V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities; I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials. S. Huwaydi, acting secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau People's Committee in the USSR, was among the send-off party.

Arrival in Libya 30 Aug

LD301557 Mowcow TASS in English 1546 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli August 30 TASS -- A Soviet Government delegation led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburo Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, have arrived in Libya today to attend the celebrations on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the September revolution.

In Tripoli International Airport the Soviet delegation was welcomed by Al-Khunaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, representative of Libyan official circles and public organisations.

Visits U.S. Raid Scenes

LD311326 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (TASS) -- The Soviet delegation led by P.M. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here, today visited the Al-Hani memorial cemetery, where it laid a wreath to the obelisk of fallen heroes, and went to the grave of victims of the U.S. aggression last April. Members of the delegation saw the districts of the Libyan capital which were subjected to a barbaric bombardment by U.S. aircraft. They also visited the residence of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution, against which the U.S. Air Force carried out a raid.

Meets with Al-Qadhdhafi

LD010443 Moscow TASS in English 0435 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 1 TASS -- The leader of Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has received Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, now staying here at the head of a Soviet state delegation. Some topical questions of the international situation, specifically the situation in the Middle East in the light of American imperialism's and Zionism's unending conspiracies against Arab peoples were touched upon in the course of a friendly conversation. The sides discussed ways of further development of bilateral relations between the USSR and Libyan Jamahiriyah. The head of the Soviet delegation expressed the Soviet people's firm solidarity with the people of Libya in their staunch opposition to the U.S. aggressive plans.

Views Libyan Military Parade

LD011612 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1548 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Sep (TASS) -- A military parade dedicated to the 17th anniversary of the September revolution was held in the Libyan capital today. Present at the parade were Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, members of the country's revolutionary leadership, high-ranking military leaders, and foreign guests including P.M. Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium first deputy chairman, who is in Libya at the head of a Soviet delegation.

LIBYA CELEBRATES SEP REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Presidium Sends Greetings

PM011025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution.

On the 17th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution, we send to you, the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and all the Libyan people warm congratulations and best wishes.

In the last 17 years the Libyan people have achieved major successes in overcoming the grave consequences of colonial domination and implemented major socioeconomic transformations which have changed the face of the country. Libya's anti-imperialist foreign policy and its people's consistent struggle in defense of their independence and sovereignty, for peace and international security, and for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and racism have won the respect of progressive forces throughout the world. The courageous resistance to the aggression to which Libya is subjected again demonstrates the Libyan people's staunchness and their ability to oppose the hostile onslaughts of imperialist forces.

The Soviet Union, true to its policy of solidarity with the liberated states, comes out firmly in support of the just struggle of the Libyan Jamahiriyah for social and economic progress and the right to independent development. [paragraph continues]

We are confident that Soviet-Libyan friendship and miltifaceted cooperation, which have withstood the test of time, will be further developed in the interests of our two countries' peoples and the strengthening of universal peace and security.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks at Rally

LD011519 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 1 TASS: The leader of the Libyan Revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, addressed a mass rally held in central Green Square of the Libyan Capital Sunday of the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the September Revolution in the country. Having criticized aggressive plans of the United States with respect to the Libyan and other Arab peoples, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi emphasized that the objective of U.S. imperialist was to subordinate the Arab peoples to its will and establish control over the Mediterranean Sea.

The Libyan leader said that there was not and could be no justification for the barbaric U.S. aggression against Libyan civilians. "However, the bandit U.S. raid on Libya last April," he went on to say, "only added to the determination of the Libyan people to defend their revolutionary gains." "We remain committed to our principles and stand, as before, for achieving Arab unity, and for a just solution to the Palestinian problem. We fight for freedom and independence," he said.

"Having failed to attain its aims, Washington started a veritable psychological war on the Libyan Jamahiriya, the war accompanied by new aggressive threats. Libya is a peaceful state. It rejects the practice of colonialism and terrorism, it never intended and does not intend to attack anyone. However, if aggressors invade the land of ours we will find [as received] to the end," Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi emphasized. He pointed out once again that there were no grounds whatsoever for the White House's accusations concerning Libya's alleged "support" for terrorism.

The leader of the Libyan revolution highly praised the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and voiced support for the Soviet peace initiatives designed to curb the arms race, terminate nuclear testing and eliminate the threat of war.

Anniversary Marked by Commentary

PM020821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Kapralov article: "Libya on the Alert"]

[Text] The colonialists called Libya the "gateway to Africa." Through this gateway the Western oil monopolies, who lorded it freely in the country during the monarchist regime, took out hundreds of millions of tons of oil, making fabulous profits. The Libyans were left with only the "smell of oil," poverty, and disease.

On 1 September 1969 a group of young officers headed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi overthrew the hated monarchist system. The funds sitting in the pockets of the monopolies and embers of the royal family were channeled into improving the Libyans' living standard, into health care, education, and housing construction.

Today the majority of the population has been provided with housing. Industry and agriculture are developing. The gates of the foreign military bases on Libyan territory have been closed forever. In March 1970 the Libyan flag was raised over the British base at Toburk, and in June of the same year the American soldiers stationed at Wheelus Field -- one of the biggest bases outside the United States -- left Libya. But the American military did not go far away form Libyan shores. Libya is subjected to constant threats from the United States, which does not like Libya's independent policy and its support for national liberation movements in Africa and the Near East.

The latest of Washington's aggressive acts took place in April when American F-111 fighter-bombers dropped their lethal cargo on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi. Dozens of civilians were killed in this piratical raid. In recent days American imperialism has launched another campaign of blackmail and threats against Libya. It is reported that the Pentagon has designated specific targets for missile and bomb strikes against its territory. But Libya's people cannot be intimidated. In the years since the 1 September revolution, they have won many friends on all continents. They congratulate the Libyans on their national holiday and declare their solidarity with a people defending their independence and their right to their chosen path.

AL-ASAD/AL-QADHDHAFI PRESS STATEMENT CITED

PM291708 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Damascus, 27 Aug -- U.S. imperialism and Zionism are the chief cause of the continuing tension in the Near East and of the threat to peace throughout the world, reads the statement for the press published here on the results of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Libya and of his talks with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. The document emphasizes that the solidarity of all progressive forces with the Arab people' struggle is the guarantee of the inevitable collapse of the plans being cherished by the United States and Iarael to establish their domination of the Near East. The statement points out that the situation in the Near East and ways to counteract the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and Zionism in the region were examined during the talks. Condemning the U.S. attack on Libya, the sides emphasized that they will regard any aggressive act against Libya or Syria as aggression against both countries. The document contains an appeal to strengthen Arab ranks and develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and with all progressive forces.

MOROCCAN-LIBYAN TREATY DENOUNCED BY HASSAN

PM020819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Treaty Denounced"]

[Text] Rabat, 31 Aug -- As MAP reports, King Hassan II has announced the denunciation of the treaty on state union between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, concluded in August 1984.

This decision is connected with Libya's position over the recent visit to Morocco by Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres.

ANALYST ON U.S. 'BRIGANDAGE' AGAINST LIBYA

LD291832 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- Follows commentary by Leonid Ponomarev, TASS news analyst:

World public will be celebrating the international day of solidarity with the people of Libya on September 1 on the initiative of the World Peace Council to demonstrate broad international support for the independent policy of that Arab state.

This support and solidarity are indispensable in this day when the U.S. Administration is preparing a fresh provocation against Libya, an act of open international brigandage. They in Washington apparently do not intend to give up the positions of strength policy and, acting in disregard [words indistinct] public opinion, are building up their mailed fist in the Mediterranean, intentionally fanning an anti-Libyan hysteria. Despite the fact that the current year has been announced by the United Nations Organization a year of peace, the White House has pointedly staged one act of terrorism after another and then has launched its own provocations as a pretext for the use of military force. The U.S. Administration has intentionally chosen Libya as a target of U.S. policy of international brigandage in order to maintain permanent tensions in the whole of the Middle East region. Washington's stake on counter-revolutionary forces, the CIA's clandestine subversive operations, enormous appropriations running into many millions of dollars on support for reactionary regimes have not ensured the effects the White House expected. Now it has embarked on the path of open armed intervention.

The present-day strategists of the U.S. Administration are stopping at nothing, breaking all norms of international communication. At the same time they have a very vague idea of all possible consequences of this policy. Washington mistakes the patience and restraint of many governments and world public for their weakness, for "fear of America". But this is not the case. Today peace is maintained not due to U.S. sabre-rattling, but due to the solidarity and support of the peoples. That is precisely why Libya's unshakeable stand is stronger than the U.S. aircraft carriers and F-111 bombers.

YULIY VORONTSOV CONTINUES MIDEAST TOUR

Received by Jordan's Husayn

LD291941 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Amman August 29 TASS -- King Husayn of Jordan today received here USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov. Yuliy Vorontsov also had a meeting with Jordan's Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

An exchange of opinions on the Middle East situation, on some topical international problems, as well as on questions of Soviet-Jordanian relations was held during the conversations. King Husayn of Jordan gave a luncheon in honor of Yuliy Vorontsov. Present at the luncheon were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, members of the government, and other officials.

Further on Amman Talks

JN301205 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Amman -- First Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov and the accompanying delegation left Amman for Damascus via Al-Ramtha this mornign after a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and a number of senior officials.

In a statement to PETRA, Vorontsov said his talks with King Husayn and the prime minister were positive and fruitful. He added the talks dealt with the most urgent international issues, asserting the Middle East was at the top of these issues. The Soviet offical also added the talks dealt with ways to halt the Iraq-Iran war. He explained the two sides were in complete agreement that the continuation of bloodshed in this dispute cannot serve the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. He added: With all satisfaction, I briefed His Majesty King Husayn and the prime minister on the Soviet Government's initiatives regarding disarmament and world security.

Answering a question about the relationship between his tour of the region's countries and the close convocation of the USSR-U.S. summit and the possibility of placing the Middle East issue of the agenda of this summit, as well as the possibilities for convening an international peace conference, the first deputy Soviet foreign minister said the Middle East issue, as a very important international issue, will be put on the agenda of the USSR-U.S. meeting once such a meeting is held. He added: We will urge the U.S. Administration to adopt a serious stand toward Middle East issues. Asked about the recent Helsinki meeting which Israel made large-scale propaganda use of and its attempt to exploit it in the interest of the so-called Soviet Jews, but which the Soviet side kept within a specific framework, Vorontsov said: I have nothing to say about this issue but to confirm the truth of such a conclusion. Asked about the role of the Soviet Union as a superpower in ending the Iraq-Iran war, he said: The Soviet Union is considered a neighbor of Iran. We cannot remain idle toward what is taking place near our borders. He added: In all our meetings with Iranian officials, we have worked to convince them of the need to immediately stop this war which does not at all respond to the interests of the Iranian people themselves. But, unfortunately, we have received no response to our advice. He said efforts of numerous countries should be concerted to convince Iran of the need to stop this war.

Meets Algerian Officials, 'Arafat

LD010345 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0225 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Algiers, 1 Sep (TASS) -- M. S. Messaadia, member of the Politburo of the FLN Central Committee, on Sunday received Yu. Vorontsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR First deputy minister of foreign affairs. In the course of conversation there was a thorough exchange of views on major international problems, the situation in the Near East and in the Mediterranean, and on efforts to unblock the Near East conflict by collective efforts.

The coincidence and closeness of stands on all matters discussed was confirmed. There was also an examination of prospects for the further development of bilateral relations. Yu. Vorontsov was received by R. Bitat, chairman of the National Popular Assembly of Algeria. There was a conversation with S. Hamdani, general secretary of the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A meeting took place here on Sunday between Yu. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PETROVSKIY STATEMENTS

JN301008 Baghdad INA in Arabic GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Aug (INA) -- USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy has reiterated his country's stand calling for an immediate halt to the Iraqi-Iranian war and for negotiations to settle all pending problems between the two countries. In an interview with AL-JUMHURIYAH today, Petrovskiy said the USSR supports the five peace principles contained in President Saddam Husayn's letter to the Iranian rulers on 2 August. He stressed the Iranian people's only gain from this war will be more pain and more victims, a war which endangers the regional stability and encourages negative factors which will obstruct economic and social development in the region.

Petrovskiy described the operation of supplying Iran with Soviet weapons as an international conspiracy to discredit the USSR. [Sentence as received] He said the Soviet Union has called for the immediate halt of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran which benefits imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary forces in the world. He stressed his country is eager to end the bloodshed in a war which been raging for 6 years. Petrovskiy added his country believes in the need to end regional hotbeds of tension in the interest of world peace.

He praised Iraq's anti-imperialist trend and said the identity in viewpoints between Iraq and the USSR on many important issues heralds good prospects for developing bilateral relations.

Petrovskiy expressed his country's satisfaction with the development of relations with Arab Gulf countries, stressing the USSR seeks to establish balanced, multifaceted relations with Gulf countries.

On his country's stand toward the unity of the Palestinian resistance, Petrovskiy said the Soviet Union has supported and continues to support the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative and continues to work to safeguard PLO unity. Petrovskiy explained that attaining peace in the Middle East depends on restoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights within the framework of an international conference to discuss a comprehensive settlement.

Talks With Iraqi Leaders

PM291030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Aug -- Iraq's President Saddam Husayn has received USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy. Opinions were exchanged in the course of the conversation on questions of bilateral relations, the situation in the Near East, and the termination of the Iran-Iraq conflict by peaceful means.

S. Husayn declared that Iraq desires to further develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The president stressed that his country supports the efforts aimed at seeking a fair settlement of the Palestinian problem on a legitimate basis.

V.F. Petrovskiy also had a meeting with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

KHALAF SAYS 'ARAFAT RECEIVED GORBACHEV MESSAGE

LD011200 Kuwait KUNA in English 1050 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 1 (KUNA) -- Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf announced Monday the success of a joint Soviet-Algerian mediation with Palestinian factions to hold a new meeting for The Palestine National Council (PNC).

In a statement to "AL-QABAS" daily, Khalaf (codenamed Abu Iyad) said that a preparatory meeting took place yesterday in Prague among three Palestinian factions.

He said that all Palestinian factions are expected to hold a meeting during the coming two weeks in Algeria adding that most of the obstacles have been removed.

Abu Iyad stressed that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) will not recognize U.N. Resolution 242 as long as it does not recognize the Palestinian national rights.

The Palestinian official disclosed that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has received a message last night from the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev delivered by the Soviet first deputy foreign minister and described the Soviet message as "very important."

Abu Iyad praised the Soviet-Algeria stand from [preposition as received] the Palestinian cause.

The official revealed a thaw in Syrian-Palestinian relations saying its results will emerge soon and noted that important meetings and contacts are underway between Damascus, Algiers and Moscow.

SOVIET FISHERMEN INJURED IN PERUVIAN BOMB ATTACK

LD311311 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Lima Augst 31 TASS -- Soviet fishermen fell victim to an act of terrorism committed in the Peruvian port of El Callao by unidentified persons on August 30, Peruvian television reported.

Several Soviet citizens were gravely injured when a bomb went off in a shop in that city.

No terrorist group has claimed responsibility for the crime. Peruvian authorities are investigating it.

Foreign Ministry Takes Action

LD011755 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1726 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep (TASS) -- The Peruvian ambassador to the USSR was invited to the USSR Foreign Ministry today, and a representation was made to him in connection with the terrorist act carried out on 30 August in El Callao as a result of which several Soviet citizens suffered.

It was noted that this criminal action is the work of forces that aspire to complicate the friendly Soviet-Peruvian relations and resort for these purposes to methods of terrorism, which is condemned by the international community.

A demand was made that the competent Peruvian authorities take immediate measures to thoroughly investigate this criminal action, and to find and punish the criminals.

The Peruvian ambassador, expressing regret in connection with what happened, stated that he would report the representation of the USSR Foreign Ministry to his government.

U.S. REPORTEDLY OFFERING ASYLUM TO CHILE'S PINOCHET

LD300237 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1857 GMT 29 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] By the way, in Washington they are preparing in a leisurely fashion a refuge for another possible political immigrant. This concerns the Chile dictator, Pinochet. Stormy protests against the fascist Junta are not ceasing in Chile and so the U.S. General John Galvin has arrived in Santiago to arrange a secret meeting with members of the junta. What was the conversation about?

The general suggested to Pinochet that under current conditions, it would be best to retire and the very next 2 months. The United States, he stated, is prepared to grant Pinochet political asylum. However, another option is envisaged. The Pentagon general made it plainly clear that the United States is even prepared to go ahead with occupying Chile. The Armed Forces of the United States and Chile, he said, are united in resolving the task of suppressing uprisings and defending Western values. Of course the White House has hurried to disassociate itself from these statements, they are indeed to scandalous.

PASSENGER SHIP SINKS OFF NOVOROSSIYSK; LIVES LOST

LD011226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] From the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers: On 31 August, at night near Novorossiysk, the passenger ship Admiral Nakhimov was damaged and sank as a result of a collision with a cargo ship.

Measures have been taken to save people. The necessary assistance is being given to those who have suffered in the accident. There is loss of life.

A government commission, headed by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been formed to investigate the cause of the accident.

Unofficial Source Cited

AU011448 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, Sept 1 (AFP) -- A soviet liner, the Admiral Nakhimov, sank after colliding with a freighter in the Black Sea early Monday, leaving a number of dead, TASS news agency reported.

TASS said simply there was "a loss of human lives", while an official at the Ministry of Maritime Fleet indicated the final toll could be heavy. He said no foreigners were on board.

An unofficial Soviet source said the 17,053-tonne Admiral Nakhimov had been literally cut in two by the 13,000-tonne corn-carrying freighter, and sank inside 20 minutes.

The liner, which can carry up to 1,000 passengers and 350 crew, was sailing between Odessa in the Ukrain and Batumi, Georgia, the ministry official said. [passage omitted]

KAMENTSEV APPOINTED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD01157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In connection with this, he has been released from the duties of USSR minister of fish industry.

Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev was born in 1928. He is Russian. He graduated from the Moscow Technical Institute of the Fishing Industry and Economy [as heard]. He started work in 1942 as a stoker on a steamship. From 1953 to 1962, he occupied official posts in the fishing industry. He has been USSR minister of fish industry since 1979. Comrade Kamentsev is a member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

DEATH OF MINISTER PETRISHCHEV, OBITUARY REPORTED

LD011737 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow that Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR minister of mineral fertilizer production, died on 30 August at the age of 62 after a grave and lengthy illness.

The obituary, signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, says that an active participant in communist construction and true son of the Soviet people, who dedicated his life to unstinting service of our motherland and the cause of the Communist Party of which he had been a member since 1951, has passed away. In all the posts he held Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev displayed unusual engineering abilities, attachment to party principle, and an exacting nature. He combined personal modesty with a sensitive and considerate approach to people. The shining memory of Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev, a true son of the Communist Party, will live forever in our hearts.

The commission charged with organizing the funeral of Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev announces that the coffin containing the body of the deceased will be mounted in the Red Banner Hall of the Central Frunze house of the Soviet Army on Ploshchad Kommuny. The hall will be open from 1000 to 1300 on 3 September for those who wish to bid farewell. The funeral will take place at 1400 on 3 September at Novodevichye cemetery.

SHCHERBITSKIY, LYASHKO VISIT CHERNOBYL AREA

LD300648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] On 29 August, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, visited the area of the Chernobyl AES and a number of populated centers in Kiev oblast that have taken in evacuees.

In Chernobyl, a conversation took place in the governmental commission which is headed by Comrade Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Matters relating to the preparations for the start-up of the first and second power units, which are in operational reserve, the decontamination of the station and the territory adjacent to it, the carrying out of water protection measures and also the progress of work to entomb the damaged reactor were discussed.

The need to increase the rate at which planned work is being undertaken and to more efficiently use the material resources allocated by the state was pointed out.

The construction of a [word indistinct] settlement for Chernobyl power engineering workers is proceeding apace in Zelenyy Mys; dozens of well-appointed houses have already been built here. In conversations with workers, specialists and managers there was talk of the need to accelerate the building of the settlement and social and cultural amenities, and of supplying the workers with [word indistinct] proper working and leisure conditions. Specific decisions were made on urgent issues.

There were meetings with the soldiers who are taking part in the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the AES. The high level of organization and the operational mood were noted.

The first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee visited the newly rebuilt Zelenyy Mys-Chernigov highway.

In the villages of Lyudvinovka and (Zadvishka) in Kiev Oblast, where hundreds of families of Chernobyl collective farmers are already living in new settlements, the new residents voiced their profound gratitude to the party and state for the concern shown them. There was a discussion of the daily affairs and needs of the rural workers.

REPORT ON DOSIMETRIC MONITORING AT CHERNOBYL AES

LD292027 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian in its "Vremya" newscast at 1430 GMT on 29 August carries a 3-minute video report on checking radiation levels at the Chernobyl AES by V. Pisarevskiy. He begins his report from a helicopter landing field near Chernobyl where preparations are in hand for a "unique" operation to lower a package of sensors into the ventilation stack of the third and fourth sets of Chernobyl AES. The idea is to conduct constant dosimetric monitoring of the condition of the stack and of the work to decontaminate it.

Filmed in front of his KA-32 helicopter, N.N. Melnikov, a helicopter commander, says that "this the first time in the USSR, and throughout the world that such operations have been conducted." He compares the operation to getting a thread through the eye of a needle. The video shows a line of men with gauze face masks hanging round their necks standing near a helicopter. The cable to which the instruments are attached is shown lying on the ground.

Melnikov is then shown taking his helicopter up into the air, with the instruments dangling on the cable below. Pisarveskiy notes that work at Chernobyl AES has necessitated the use of suspended cables "much longer than other examples throughout the world."

A general overhead view of the power station is shown from the reporter's helicopter, and the camera shows Melnikov's helicopter hovering over the top of the red and white stack and lowering the instruments. A grapnel at the end of the cable catches on the mouth of the stack and the helicopter flies away.

Interviewed on board a helicopter in flight, I.A. Erlikh, captioned as being in charge of the work, says that the idea of the operation is to ensure future work is successful in decontaminating the surface of the stack which must be particularly well decontaminated because it is the highest structure. He concludes: "From now on, instead of measurements from helicopters, measurements will be conducted from the ground. The situation at the station changes for the better with each passing day, and soon our work at the station will no longer be necessary."

ELECTION OF NEW TSELINOGRAD OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY

LD011305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] A plenum of the Tselinograd Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan took place today. It examined an organizational issue. The plenum released Comrade Morozov from the duties of first secretary of the party obkom in connection with his retirement on health grounds. Comrade (Braun), who has worked as chairman of the Kokchetav Ispolkom, was elected first secretary of the Tselinograd Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, took part in the work of the plenum.

TASS ANALYST VIEWS PLANS FOR UPCOMING PAY INCREASES

LD011525 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 1 Sept 86

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- TASS news Analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

New basic pay rates and salaries in the various fields of material production have been worked out and endorsed in the USSR. The decision to introduce them was adopted at the 27th CPSU congress early this year. To fulfill that decision the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee discussed that question last week.

As is known pay rates and salaries in the files of material production will be raised on an average by 25-30 percent. But the meaning and essence of the measures to be introduced is not simply to increase the pay of factory and office workers, workers in agriculture. The main aim is to enhance the efficiency of the entire pay system, to create a direct dependence between the amount and quality of work and the pay, to make the growth of the pay conditional upon the increase of labour productivity. In other words, the restructuring of the pay system is aimed at ensuring that the wages of each person be strictly in accordance with the volume of his or her contribution to national wealth.

Another characteristic feature of the new pay system is that additional funds needed for the payment at higher rates and salaries will be obtained by the enterprises not from the state budget but from their own profits. If the plant has not received enough profits, then higher pay rates cannot be introduced. This principle will undoubtedly stimulate all-round perfection of production activity, since the introduction of higher pay rates depends directly on the improvement of the enterprise's functioning.

The new pay system in the national economy will be introduced everywhere during the present five-year period (1986-1990). It is expected that this will not only bring about the increase of the level of production economic activity, but will also lead to a considerable increase of the incomes of urban and rural workers, will be promoting the raising of the living standards of the Soviet people.

The wages of factory and office workers and remuneration of collective farmers were invarably growing in the USSR before. In the past 15 years, the real incomes of workers and employees rose by more than 50 percent, while those of collective farmers went up by 75 percent. And it should be taken into consideration that earnings are growing in the USSR in conditions when reatail prices of the most important foodstuffs and industrial goods practicaly remain unchanged, and there are stable rates of taxation, rent, payments for communal services, the cost of communication services, urban transport fare, etc.

But as a rule, everybody's earnings were growing equally before. As a result of this, equal wages and equal increments were quite often received by good, average and shoddy workers. And this system which has not been stimulating effective work will now be replaced with a new system, worked out on the decision of the 27th Party Congress.

'BREAKTHROUGH' REPORTED IN OIL, FOOD PRODUCTION

LD292028 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov:

Several days ago the Soviet oil industry reached the projected daily output. On a day in late August the country received 1,622,000 tons of oil and gas condensate -- the amount called for by the assignment. And the output continues growing. However, on that day there was no fanfare or lofty-sounding reports. This is easy to understand -- only the normal planned output level was reached. But how long did it take? And how much effort was put into this success?

Yes, this is undoubtedly a success. And, in a sense, even more valuable than that achieved two decades ago when the first oil gushers appeared in Siberia.

It appears that for some time those gushers left oil workers and oil industry managers "spellbound". Oil kept flowing lavishly from the earth in the Tyumen region and it seemed that it would always be that way.

Suddenly, the "easy" oil flow petered out -- it was becoming more and more difficult to produce every single ton and the production cost kept growing.

Oil industry workers and managers were unprepared for that -- output started to decline, the plans collapsed, and the industry began to pile up debt. Now this alarming tendency was reversed, although not without difficulty.

In a word, a breakthrough has been achieved. True, so far in only one area, although undoubtedly an important one. But how many more similar achievements are to be made in the coming years and five-year periods?

A steady progress of the engineering industry, re-tooling in industry, the development of the agri-industrial complex, large-scale social programs, and so on. Each of these factors contributing to the general process of acceleration of the country's development will require much effort.

The program endorsed by the 27th congress of the CPSU for the period till the end of the current century is so vast and so challenging that some were taken aback -- will we be able to overcome the difficulties, to cope with the task?

And now comes the first success.

The example of oil production is not the only one. There are others. Muscovites at one time felt difficult because of poorly organized supplies of vegetables and fruits to state stores.

This autumn is the first in many years when buyers in Moscow, Leningrad and many other major cities walk past private markets with their bloated prices. Now after the necessary remedial measures were taken urban dwellers can buy vegetables and fruits -- peaches, grapes and melons -- at low state prices.

This is one more breakthrough. Of course, it is not as significant as the success of oil workers, but it is also an important, needed and welcome change. Because every such breakthrough in overcoming the negative phenomena of the past gives people strength and optimism, gives them more confidence in the success of our common important undertaking -- the restructuring and acceleration of the social and economic development of the country.

GOSAGROPROM'S SIZENKO DISCUSSES GRAIN HARVEST

PM291256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent A. Artsibashev interview with Ye. Sizenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee, under the rubric "Harvest '86": "Grain for the Granaries" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] The last few days of August in the countryside have really flashed by. Teamwork, organization, and businesslike initiative is more necessary now than ever. Particular attention, of course, must be paid to our main wealth -- grain. PRAVDA correspondent A. Artsibashev asked Ye. Sizenko, first deputy chirman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee, to talk about the progress of the harvest and the supply of grain to the state.

[Sizenko] It is an old truth that growing a good harvest is not everything, Yevgeniy Ivanovich said. It is important to garner it, store it, and supply it to the consumer. How are things in the grain fields this year? By 20 August grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been reaped over more than 60 million hectares. Grain had been threshed over 93 percent of the sown area. On the whole, grain harvests have been higher than last year. In Krasnodar Kray, for instance, grain has done particularly well in fields cultivated by intensive techniques. In Ust-labinskiy, Timashevskiy, and Dinskiy Rayons kolkhozes and sovkhozes have obtained 52-55 quintals of grain from each hectare. There have also boen large harvests in Stavropol Kray, the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus, and many farms in the western and northern oblasts of the Ukraine. Thus, intensively cultivated hectares on the Ilich and "Ukraina" Kolkhozes in Khmelnitskiy Oblast have produced 75 quintals of grain each. The harvest there is being expedited.

At the same time harvesting is being conducted at a low pace by kolkhozes and sovkhozee in Kirov, Kostroma, Kalinin, Yaroslavl, Volgograd, and certain other oblasts in the non-Chernozem Zone. And it is not the weather but organizational failings and shortcomings that are to blame. [passage omitted]

[Artsibashev] It is well known that grain is only grain when it is in granaries. How are grain sales going?

[Sizenko] The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Stavropol Kray, the Chechen-ingush ASSR, and Dzhambul, Belgorod, Orel, Kursk, Lvov, Rovno, Ternopol, Ivano-Frankovsk, and other oblasts have fully settled their accounts with the state. Many farms are dispatching grain to elevators over and above the plan. A characteristic feature is that grain quality has substantially improved. Durum and valuable varieties account for virtually all the wheat being sold by farms in Kuban, North Osetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, and Zaporozhye, Donetsk, and a number of other oblasts. Until quite recently, for example, grain of such quality was to all intents and purposes not procured in Lipetsk, Tambov, and Poltava Oblasts, but today local farms are making a considerable contribution to the overall grain harvest. [passage omitted]

Unfortunately, things are not going well everywhere. Grain is being poorly supplied by kolkhozes and sovkhozese in Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov, Volgograd, aned a number of other oblasts. It is important to use all reserves and step up procurement. From this year, as is well known, stable plans have been laid down for the sale of grain to the state, and an economic mechanism aimed at imporoving the intereste of kolkhozes andsovkhozes in producing grain over and above plan has been worked out.

Reciprocal sales to farms of machines, lumber, cement, and many other things have been organized in accordance with the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED BY MEDIA

28-29 Aug

LD300429 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 28-29 August. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

28 August

Ryazan Oblast farms have so far delivered 275,000 metric ton of grain to reception points. This is half the plan total. (0600)

Grain crops have been harvested from 2 million hectares in the Altay and this is almost a half of the total grain fields. All rayons of the Pavlodar Oblast have started harvesting: The first thousands of tons have arrived in storage centres. (0900)

In the last day, grain from 100,000 hectares was threshed in Bashkiriya. Bashkir farms have sold to the state 775,000 metric tons of grain so far. (1100)

The farms in Kurgan Oblast have begun harvesting early grain crops. Almost daily throughout the summer there have been rains there. The grain is very moist and does not thresh very well. Measures are being taken to rectify the situation. The heavy rain has delayed the ripening of grain. Grain crops are to be harvested on 1.8 million hectares. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430)

During the past week the grain harvesting front has moved northeastward. Grain is to be harvested from an area of over 10 million hectares in West Siberian areas. To date only 870,000 hectares have been reaped there, and a little over 40 percent of that has been threshed. Harvesting there is under way in complex weather conditions. Work is being hampered by rain. The reaping of grain crops has begun in the southern areas of North Kazakhstan. The harvest there promises to be a good one, but the ripening of the grain crops has been delayed somewhat by the cool summer. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430)

Harvesting has started in all rayons of Pavlodar Oblast. Grain crops have been mowed by today on 500,000 hectares and two-thirds of this acreage has been threshed. (1800)

Tula Oblast has fulfilled socialist pledges for marketing bread-grain to the state. (1950)

Tambov Oblast has harvested 450,000 metric ton of grain so far (2130)

Tatariya has laid in 1.75 million metric ton of haylage and fulfilled its grass meal production plan.

The first metric ton of grain have arrived at the elevators of Tselinograd Oblast. All rayons are havesting grain crops. (2230)

29 August

Much more hay has been stockpiled than last year in the Central Chernozem Zone, the Volga valley, and East and West Siberia but haymaking has not been successful in all areas. Ryazan Oblast has laid in less hay than all other parts of the Central Region. Farms in Chuvashia, Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria, North Ossetia and Martime Kray have completed only 60 percent of the plan. The main reason is poor organization. (0400)

Sowing has begun in Dagestan. Farms on the low-lying area near the Caspian and in the foothills are sowing winter rape. (0630)

Fall plowing is being carried out on the 2 millionth hectare in Saratov Oblast today. Half the area has been sown to winter rye and wheat. (0700)

The winter crop sowing plan has been fulfilled in the Altay. They occupy 250,000 hectares. (1000)

Toward the end of August grain has been reaped from an area in excess of 70 million hectares in the country. There is a need to speed up with the gathering of the swathes before fall sets in, and that this is being done is demonstrated by the fact that 93 percent has been threshed immediately. The pace of harvesting work this summer is somewhat faster than last: 23 krays, oblasts and autonomous republics have already coped with the plan for sale of grain to the state. It is pleasing to note than a third more by the same time last year has been dispatched in high-quality categories.

The Trans-Urals, West Siberia and the oblasts of Kazakhstan are now at the height of harvest. There are 17 million hectares under grain in tne north of Kazkhstan alone, of which 5.5 million has come under wheat being cultivated using intensive methods for the first time, which could provide an additional 3.5 million metric ton. The republic contributes up to 65 and even 70 percent of the country's grain.

Having completed the harvest at home in the European USSR, 15,000 experienced field workers have gone to help in the eastern oblasts of the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. This harvest is a special one, as last spring was long in the east and the crop set later than usual, reducing harvest time to the minimum before September brings the rain, and soon the snow, resulting in grain losses. (1100)

In Tambov Oblast, 450,000 metric tons of grain have been delivered to date. (1300)

Rye and early barley have already been harvested in Estonia. Gathering in the present harvest is procedding in rain and bad weather. Nevertheless, to date 82 percent of grain crops has been harvested, which is almost double of what had been harvested by this time last year. So far the average grain harvest is 29.1 quintals per hectare which is also higher than the average in the past 5-year plan-period. Lifting of potatoes has also already started. (1300)

By the start of the 3d 10-day period of August grains and pulses, excluding corn, had been reaped on more than 60 million hectares. The grain had been threshed on 93 percent of the areas. In Krasnodar Kray, intensive winter wheat cultivation has yielded around an extra 10 quintals per hectare. Krasnodar Kray, North Ossetia and Zaporozhye, Donetsk and a number of other oblasts are selling practically all their wheat in strong and valuable varieities. Odessa Oblast has sold over 700,000 metric tons of strong and valuable wheat, almost twice the plan. Over the past week, the grain harvest has swept northeast: farms are busy in Altay Kray, Novosibirsk and Omsk Oblasts. Tyumen and Tomsk Oblast grain farmers have started reaping cereals. Grain needs to be gathered in on over 10 million hectares in Western Siberia: only 870,000 hectares have been reaped and only a little over 40 percent have been threshed.

The meteorological conditions here are difficult, and rain is getting in the way. Southern areas of North Kazakhstan have started reaping grain. The harvest promises to be good here, but because of the cool summer the ripening of grain has been delayed somewhat. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700)

Grain elevators and receipt points have taken the first million metric ton of grain harvested, the bulk of it being wheat of strong and hard varieties.

30 Aug-1 Sep

LD020215 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 30 August-1 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

30 August

To date, over 2 million hectares of grain crops have been reaped in Altay Kray. A third of the grain crops have been threshed. Work is now concentrated on the harvesting of spring wheat. The harvest of this crop is an uneven one. On land using intensive technology the yields are mainly high, but there are large areas where the wheat is stunted and patchy. The July drought has had its effect.

Altay Kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fulfilled the plan for sowing winter crops. Rye occupies a quarter of a million hectares. This crop has produced a good yield this year in all zones of the kray, making it possible to cover the plan for handing rye over to the state one and a half times. (0800)

Selective hand-picking of cotton has begun in Surkhan-Darya Oblast. The crop has ripened unevenly and natural disasters have had their effect. The start of harvesting has been delayed. (1100)

This morning 2.5 million tons of grain arrived at procurement centers from the fields of Orenburg Oblast. Five rayons in the oblast have already fulfilled their plans for grain sales. Every 24 hours, each center is receiving 80,000 tons of grain. (2300)

31 August

The harvest is advancing further to the east. By this morning, 2.5 million tons of grain had been handed over to the state from the dry fields of Orenburg Oblast, which has produced a good harvest. The task now is to clear it all away as soon as possible. In Tomsk, the harvest period is only just beginning. (0600)

Bashkir ASSR: Grain crops are being harvested on the second million hectares today. The harvest is a good one and grain sales to the state are proceeding quickly: today 1 million tons of the new harvest have been laid into state stores. (0300)

Altay: To date kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the kray have sent 700,000 tons of grain to elevators. (0800)

Omsk Oblast farms are getting down to the grain harvest. Its start has been delayed because of the late ripening of grain. Farmers are planning to complete barley and pea harvesting in the next few days and then direct their efforts to wheat, the main crop. (1300)

Fallow land has been plowed on 500,000 hectares for next year's harvest in Ryazan Oblast. This is half of the planned area, a record for this time of year. (2300)

1 September

Tataria farms have delivered 1 million tons of grain to state granaries so far this year. Harvesting has started on the last quarter of the area in the Mari non-Chernozem Zone. Potato lifting started in Ryazan Oblast today. The crops occupy over 87,000 hectares. (0400)

Perm Oblast begins lifting potatoes today from a total of more than 35,000 hectares. (0600)

Grain producers are gathering in a good harvest from the fields in Orenburg Oblast. On some farms they are obtaining 25 to 30 quintals of grain per hectare, and where it was cultivated using intensive technology even more, up to 40 per hectare. But against the background of a high yield, evidence of grain losses along the whole chain of the harvesting conveyor has become an unsightly phenomena. Specific measures are being taken on farms to eliminate such a situation. (1300)

HARVEST STORM DAMAGE REPORTED IN RYAZAN OBLAST

LD291429 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The elements have been raging. A heavy squall hit the southeastern regions of Ryazan Oblast. The wind speed reached 30 meters a second. On its path it brought down power and communications lines and trees and destroyed houses. The hurricane brought with it a thunderstorm, heavy rain and hail. More than 1000 dwellings were hit by the elements, as well as 400 stockbreeding farms, grain stores, schools and clubs. There was substantial damage to the harvest.

The oblast headquarters set up to eliminate the aftermath of the hurricane has taken emergency measures to help the people and farms in all five rayons which were affected. Emergency departments and teams have gone into action. All measures are being taken to ensure that the academic year opens on 1 September in all the schools which were hit. The inhabitants of the oblast entered the battle against the aftermath of the elements in an organized manner. It has been reported that electricity has already been supplied to all the farms affected by the hurricane. No one has been killed.

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PRESS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES VERIFICATION, DANILOFF

LD021804 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Report on a 2 September news conference by commentator Pavel Kasparov held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center with recorded passages on questions and answers by participants: Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov; Yevgeniy Velikhov, USSR Academy of Sciences vice president; Igor Neresov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Armenia; Andrey Kokoshin, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences; and correspondents]

[Text] [Kasparov] Do problems exist over monitoring in the question on a nuclear test ban, or is this just a pretext to cover up the absence of the necessary desire on the part of the U.S. Administration? The answer to this question has become the subject of a news conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents. Addressing those gathered, Academician Velikhov had this to say on the subject.

[Velikhov] Today there is a historic opportunity to stop the testing of nuclear weapons immediately and forever. The halt in nuclear weapons testing is currently directed at a totally specific objective -- to stop the creation of new destabilizing types of nuclear weapons, because the experience of the preceding decades shows that new rounds in the creation of new nuclear weapons, their so called theoretical improvement [uslovnoye sovershenstvovaniye], is the main source of destabilization. For this reason, we see today that halting nuclear tests is the central issue. The issue has become, in general, to create a more stable world, and to secure stability and security in the process of passing from a nuclear world to a non-nuclear world, which was advanced in the Soviet proposal by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January.

The Soviet moratorium is a most graphic example of new thinking in the nuclear age, thinking in which politicians, in this case the Soviet Government, come to the conclusion that the security of primarily the Soviet Union is secured first and foremost not by an additional increase in new types of nuclear weapons, but on the contrary, by stopping the nuclear arms race and by the further destruction of nuclear weapons. The Soviet moratorium and its extension until 1 January 1987 is the materialization of this new thinking. One of the arguments, among many arguments we will probably have to discuss today if there are such questions, is that there still exists the argument that it is difficult to verify fulfillment of a treaty for a total nuclear test ban. It has to be said that this argument is today refuted by the united opinion of all of the world's geophysical community. Geophysical methods today provide the full possibility of verifying fulfillment of an agreement on a nuclear test ban.

[Kasparov] Numerous questions were then asked to those participating in the new conference.

[Unidentified correspondent] (?Bobyak) of Czechoslovak radio. The Soviet Union considers it possible to conclude a treaty for a nuclear test ban with the United States this year, and to sign it at another summit meeting. Yevgeniy Pavlovich, you have touched on the question of monitoring. I am interested in what specific questions on monitoring have to be resolved in order to guarantee reliable observance of such a treaty?

[Velikhov] As far as the problem of monitoring a total nuclear test ban is concerned, we are convinced that the latest achievements in the sphere of seismology, combined with the corresponding international procedures that are jointly adhered to, including on-site inspection, will secure a high degree of certainty that nuclear tests are no longer being carried out.

It can be said that today we have all the means to verify the reliability of fulfillment of this treaty. However, taking account the fact that, so to speak, this treaty is of particular importance, we are prepared for the further improvement of all these means, which can be conducted simultaneously, even after the conclusion of the treaty.

[Unidentified correspondent] Bulgarian news agency. A month ago, here at a news conference, it was said that this fall, Soviet seismological equipment would be installed near the test site in Nevada. When will this be, and what is the attitude of the U.S. Government?

[Kasparov] Here is an answer given by Comrade Neresov:

[Neresov] During the talks on the conduct of analagous work in Nevada and the Soviet Union, an agreement was reached that work would begin in the Soviet Union in the region of Semipalatinsk, and a little later it would begin in Nevada. A Soviet delegation is planning a trip to the United States, where specific issues concerning the installation of equipment in Nevada will be discussed. There are now on our territory, two Soviet-American stations already working and a third is being assembled. This is, for the moment, the first stage of work on the installation of surface equipment. A little later, in November, when borehole equipment is ready -- equipment will be installed in boreholes -- borehole preparations are currently under way on the Semipalatinsk test site. In America, we have to agree on analagous questions, and begin work, to all appearances, sometime in January or February 1987.

[Unidentified correspondent] DIARIOS Y NOTICIAS agency, Argentina. The leaders of the Delhi Six made a specific proposal for cooperation in implementing nuclear test monitoring. In what form and at what level is such cooperation possible? Do you have ties with the scientists and scientific organizations of those countries, and will there be a discussion on this issue at the nonaligned conference.

[Kasparov] Academician Velikhov replies:

[Velikhov] In May we invited representatives from six countries, specifically Indian and Swedish scientists, to the seminar; the first seminar we had for scientific discussion of the possibility of cooperation with American scientists, who were present at our seminar, and so they were fully informed about the Soviet-U.S. cooperation. Then there were representatives of all the countries present at the forum, who actively participated in it and discussed these problems. Soviet scientists -- the Soviet Union is completely open to international cooperation concerning development of facilities for reliable confirmation of a complete end to nuclear tests.

[Unidentified correspondent] TASS: Please explain why the Soviet side agreed to the use of U.S. equipment in both instances for this experiment?

[Velikhov] I refer to an historic example; when there was such international, one might say, interest and dispute on a more particular issue, what plasma temperature Soviet scientists had achieved, that is, plasma in thermonuclear installations, which they announced to the whole world, and Western scientists were doubtful; we then decided to invite British scientists with their equipment and that cleared up all the questions. As far as the quality of the equipment is concerned, one could happily use Soviet equipment, and if some problems arose with export licences, we would of course use Soviet equipment.

[Kasparov] The U.S. journalists present at the news conference tried to divert the attention of those taking part from the chief topic of conversation, and to force a discussion of the issue concerning the correspondent of the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT Daniloff. As has already been reported in our press this journalist, if he may be called this, was exposed a few days ago by the USSR's state security bodies as carrying out intelligence activity and was arrested red-handed while carrying out an act of espionage. A reply was made to the U.S. journalists by Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Information Department.

[Gerasimov] If you have questions concerning Daniloff, I am prepared to reply to them within the limitations of what I know about this topic at a special briefing. I would also like to remark that at the moment, at this news conference, we are discussing a very important issue, because monitoring has been the barrier that has always remained in the way of a total cessation of nuclear tests. We have suspected that the United States is setting it up hypocritically and that in fact, it was a pretext to continue the arms race. Now that we are clearing away all the technical reasons, all the technical arguments, and the political ones as well, now, when we are discussing this important and in general interesting question, the U.S. journalists, who are present here in some numbers, have not as yet asked a single question on this topic. Obviously it is of no concern or interest to them.

[Kasparov] Later however, one of the American journalists, although she did not identify herself, did ask a question. A similar question was also asked by a London FINANCIAL TIMES correspondent:

[Unidentified woman reporter in English] Mr Velikhov, my understanding is that when U.S. and Soviet scientists were concluding the agreement [superimposed translation begins] on siting [razmeshcheniye] U.S. equipment in Kazakhstan, at the last minute you insisted on including a clause that these scientists would not be able to continue monitoring if the Soviet Union resumed tests. If the Soviet Union is not sure about problems of monitoring, why did you insist on including this point?

[Kasparov] Academician Velikhov answer this:

[Velikhov] From the very beginning when the question of the aims of this work were being discussed, from the very beginning we firmly insisted that our task was to create the scientific and technical foundations to prove the possibility of complete confirmation of a half in all nuclear tests. We are studying the question of verification of a treaty on halting all nuclear tests, and we would not want any vagueness in this connection, because the mutual study of nuclear tests is a question which, in this case, does not interest us as Soviet scientists. It creates a mass of numerous, additional, unnecessary complications regarding the possible accusations of espionage and so on, you know. So we simply did not want to pose this question from the very start.

If from the very beginning we had reduced this question to American scientists coming here to observe the Soviet Union's nuclear tests, then we would have fallen into a very stupid position; because they have been here now for a month and no tests have been held, and there will be no tests before 1 January and what will happen in the future is unknown. Surely we have concluded an agreement for a year and its scientific task is completely different. It consists not in studying nuclear explosions, but in studying conditions permitting the possibility of detecting any nuclear explosions to be reliably confirmed.

[Arsentyev] APN -- Arsentyev. I would like to return to the problem of the moratorium, or to be more precise, to the political side of that important problem. On the eve of Geneva President Reagan stated that the proportion of the military-industrial complex in the U.S. gross national product amounted to 6 percent. However, American sources mention a rather larger proportion, about 7 percent. There is an obvious desire here to create the impression that the tail does not wag the dog, but facts show that the opposte is true. What can you say about this, Andrey Afanasiyevich?

[Kasparov] The journalist's question is answered by Dr of historical sciences, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, Kokoshin.

[Kokoshin] The political influence of those who are interested in continuing the arms race and continuing to create more and more new armaments systems and in the appropriate political climate cannot be measured in such concrete economic indices, although 7 percent is also an extremely significant figure, an extremely signficant level. It would probably not be correct to reduce everything exclusively to the interests of the manufacturers of arms, by that same vulgar method, of those interested in obtaining from it income and super-income; although that does play a very substantial role. However, there are no less important political factors, including the fact that in the United States there exists a very significant group of politicians who possess a certain social base, certain historic traditions, who largely link their prosperity and what I would call their dominating role in the country's political life, precisely with the policy of confrontation, with the policy of maintaining international tension at a fairly high level, with a policy based on American military might and on the continual presence of that military factor in American foreign policy.

As for the scientists and their role in this whole process, here too there is an ambiguous picture taking shape. On one hand, we see many U.S. scientists advocating a complete halt to nuclear tests, not simply advocating -- they are contributing their efforts both as citizens and as experts to this problem. We see thousands of American scientists refusing to participate in the star wars program.

At the same time, we often come up against scientists who take different positions. Their thesis, so to speak, is that science has no limits and that in particular it is impossible to halt military-technical progress. It is this line that meets with increasing disbelief and resistance from the broad public. This calls for new thinking, which the Soviet Union today voices loud and clear, and which meets with the understanding of many people who are very far from our vision of the world in its social context, but who realize that the further creation of ever more new weapons systems and the limitless reaches of science in this connection -- this line needs a radical revision.

[Kasparov] The participants in the news conference held at the USSR Foreign Ministry also replied to many other questions from Soviet and foreign journalists.

Further on Velikhov Views

LD021200 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- All arguments that it is hard to verify a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty by existing methods are utterly far-fetched, according to Yevgeniy Velikhov, a vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Speaking at a news conference here today, which featured also several other Soviet experts knowledgeable in the field, he said there were a number of seismological networks in different countries, which made it possible to identify a signal from a very weak explosion even against the background of seismic noise. He mentioned, by way of an example, what he said was a very sensitive system called "Norsar" which had been deployed, among other countries, in Norway as well as a powerful seismological system in the United States.

Most other Western countries, the Soviet Union and a number of other states also had national seismological systems, Velikhov said.

"It is possible to monitor full compliance with a nuclear test ban agreement with the help of geophysical methods," Velikhov said, adding that "the Soviet Union is prepared to keep upgrading the verification system also after the agreement's conclusion."

Over the past twenty years, the Soviet scientist said, a system for monitoring any activities in the territory of any country from space had also been well developed. "This system makes it possible, for example, to detect any cavity needed for underground nuclear testing," Velikhov said. "Combined with seismic methods, this is quite enough fully to guarantee the observance of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty." The latest experiment, currently being conducted by Soviet and U.S. scientists in the area of Semipalatinsk, aimed to study ways of separating a signal coming from an explosion more efficiently from natural seismic noise, Velikhov said. "Even the smallest blasts will not go unnoticed," he said.

"But the issue of ending nuclear testing is a political one," he said. "One should ask what this testing is for, who conducts it and what the cause behind the nuclear arms race it."

"The Soviet Union believes that an end to nuclear testing is central to creating a more stable word and ensuring transition from the nuclear world to a non-nuclear world, which has been proposed by the Soviet Union in the January 15 statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," Velikhov said. The other Soviet experts addressing the news conference were Dr Mikhail Gokhberg, acting director of the Institute of the Physics of the Eart at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Igor Neresov, a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Armenia who is in charge of the experiment involving Soviet and U.S. scientists in Kazakhstan, and Andrey Kokoshin, a deputy director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies at the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

They pointed to the untenability of the U.S. arguments against the test ban moratorium. It is being claimed in the West, for instance, that an end to nuclear testing would make peace more insecure, while continued testing would enable Washington to know what the Soviet Union can achieve in developing new kinds of weapons. The scientists said such claims were patently absurd.

POZNER, ARBATOV CONTINUE INTERVIEW ON MORATORIUM

LD021403 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] We begin our program tonight with part three of an interview granted to Vladimir Pozner of our staff by Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Moscow-based Institute for United States and Canada Studies. Last Friday and Saturday were aired parts one and two. All of them deal with the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing which went into effect on 6th August last year. On 18th August of this year Soviet leader Mikhail Gorgachev announced in his televised statement that it would be in effect until 1st January 1987.

In his interviews with Vladimir Pozner, Academician Arbatov takes a look at some of the arguments of the American opponents of the moratorium.

[Begin recording] [Pozner] Academician Arbatov, the Americans say that a test ban is only, (?well), basically to the Soviet Union's advantage because the Soviet Union has finished testing a new generation of missiles, the SS-23's, the SS-24's, but that the United States has fallen behind and therefore has to test.

[Arbatov] You know, I would say that the Americans have been tremendously inefficient. They have made all in all 225 tests more than the Soviets and if the Soviets are before them then I think the taxpayer has full right to ask Pentagon and (?this) Nuclear Energy Commission, what are they doing? What are they spending the money on? So, I am absolutely sure that this is not correct.

[Pozner] In other words, that (?they've not fallen behind)?

[Arbatov] They have not fallen behind. And you know, actually they have -- to show just the number -- during this year, they have made 18 tests and they have all in all made 225 tests more than we. So, if you take this frequency of testing as a model then they are at least 15 years before us.

[Pozner] Ahead of us.

[Arbatov] But we -- ahead of us -- and we agreed to stop. So where is the difference? And then again, giving this question -- that's, first -- that they think about waging war. What role does it play, whether this or that nuclear warhead is more or less modern? If both sides actually agreed in principle that as a first step they could cut it by half, by 50 percent, to what role does this play? For deterrence, not at all; so even this argument itself shows that they think about weapons for waging nuclear war.

[Pozner] Well, now what do you think about the view that has been pronounced both by President Reagan and by some of his advisers, according to which tests are absolutely necessary so as to verify whether or not your defensive potential is actually usable?

[Arbatov] Nuclear arsenal.

[Pozner] That is to say, your nuclear arsenal is indeed ready to repulse an enemy, and you must test to check that. What do you think about...

[Arbatov, interrupting] Well, you know I took it very seriously at first, you know, because I started my life as an auxiliary officer during the World War II and I know that in artillery there is such a rule, that if you have old munition...

[Pozner, interrupting] The shells.

[Arbatov] Ammunition, the shells. You have from time to time to take, let's say, 5 out of 10,000 and to test them, to shoot them.

[Pozner] Yes.

[Arbatov] So that you are sure that this munition created maybe 5 or 10 or 15 years ago is okay.

So, because I took it serious I made my own inquiries, and I applied to the best scientists we have, and best specialists -- including military specialists -- and I got the absolutely persuasive information that this is a (?lie again) because in artillery shells what is unreliable with time? It is the chemistry. Different substances come together...

[Pozner, interrupting] You have a chemical reaction.

[Arbatov] So you might have a chemical reaction which will make (?gun) corrosion somewhere, etc. Therefore, you need to do it. The nuclear weapon is a weapon of a different kind. Part of it is actually close, is resembling artillery shell, which starts the whole reaction, brings together this part of fusionable material, which creates together critical mass and/or (?over) critical mass, and makes the explosion. But this can be tested without nuclear tests. [Words indistinct] for a small explosion of this, small test of this. All other parts can be also tested without explosions, which are vulnerable. As to fusionable material, there is absolutely no need to do it because it has a tremendous period of lifespan. So this is nonsense. And this nonsense (?more than this) is proven by American experience because since 1974, I think, neither Americans nor we make any tests over 150 kilotons.

[Pozner] Yes, we have an agreement.

[Arbatov] We have an agreement. Not signed but observed; well, signed, but not ratified (?by Americans) but nevertheless both sides comply with it. But Americans have a lot of weapons, bombs, and some warheads and you know the overall amount of megatons -- the amount of bang in this untested for 12 years already -- nuclear weapons comprise 70 percent of the whole nuclear arsenal of the United States.

[Pozner] And nobody said anything.

[Arbatov] Nobody says anything with this 70 percent. So it's an absolutely clear attempt to mislead public opinion again, a trick, just a trick to justify something which is done for other means. You know, it is wrong. The nuclear tests are not made in order to be sure of the deterrent, of weapons needed for deterrent; we have a lot of these weapons. Would we have two times or even five times less, we would have too much of them. They are not tested. What is tested, for a long period already, are the weapons intended to wage nuclear war and to try to win nuclear war, contrary to the solemn pronouncements made by American leadership, orally and also in written form, including the declaration in Geneva during the last summit, that United States thinks that nuclear war cannot be waged and there will be no winners in nuclear war. But the practice shows us this quite different thing, that the military planning is directed towards finding a way to wage nuclear war.

METROPOLITAN FILARET APPEALS FOR DISARMAMENT

LD011954 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- address by Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia, member of the Holy Synod, chairman of the Moscow Patriarchate Department of External Church Relations; video shows Filaret, dressed in cassock and kamelaukion, in studio against an abstract white-and-grey background]

[Text] These days it is to the ranks of the supporters of peace and the irreconcilable opponents of war that the overwhelming majority of the population of the earth -- this exceptional planet in the universe, ancient but for ever transformed through man's genius and labor -- belongs.

A recent message from the holy synod of our church about war and peace in the nuclear age says: Nuclear war is a terrible sin before God, a sin to avert that is a burning and pressing task of the churches and mankind. That is why we welcome the program for preventing nuclear catastrophe rendered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his statements. It shows convincingly that in present conditions peace and only peace is the only possible moral and practical demand of our era.

Consonant with such an interpretation of the contemporary situation in the world are the joint statements by our country's religious figures -- Christians, Muslims, Jews, Buddhists. It is our belief that peace should be man's natural state, a state granted him for creating within him and around him ever-more perfect forms of coexistence of those who inhabit the earth. Thus we bless the peace and tranquillity over the unbounded expanses of our homeland and patiently await the time when the ill-fated nuclear explosions in the United States of America, which rock the bowels of the earth, the depths of the ocean, and the vaults of heaven, come to an end.

The church earnestly prays for peace and acts in defense of peace, and in order to achieve this it is necessary to ring all the bells, as is customary to say here in Russia. May those who have ears hear the voice of our peace-loving Soviet people. May the good and generous earth flourish and be fragrant with humanity's virtuous ones. May the sacred gift of life remain inviolable.

Peace in every home. Peace to all.

ZHUKOV ASSAILS U.S. RESPONSE TO INITIATIVES

PM291222 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov "Political Observer's Notes": "Three Monkey Diplomacy"]

[Text] Broadway souvenir stalls do a brisk trade in popular satirical models depicting three monkeys sitting beside each other. One is covering his ears, the other his eyes, and the third his mouth. This means "I do not want to hear anything," "I do not want to see anything," "I do not want to agree with you."

These models would probably go very well in the offices of official State Department, Pentagon, and White House spokesmen. When one reads telegrams about how they react to any initiatives and proposals from the Soviet Union and other countries aimed at reaching agreement on ending the arms race and normalizing interstate relations, one cannot help but remember those monkeys.

The USSR has announced its decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 and is proposing to prepare an agreement ending nuclear weapons tests and to sign a Soviet-U.S. agreement on this by the end of the year. As if in reply the United States reported its preparations for the holding of the 19th nuclear explosion at the Nevada test range since 6 August last year.

Is the USSR continuing to insist on the elimination of nuclear weapons? The United States responds to this with the news that 10 new MX first-strike intercontinental nuclear missiles will be "made ready" by December at Warren Air Base.

Is the USSR proposing to reduce the activity of naval forces? The United States announces its decision to acquire 27 of the latest Aegis cruisers at a cost of a billion dollars each, and naval officers are stating that with such ships U.S. naval forces will be able to "operate more aggressively during an attack (!)" -- I am quoting THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of 21 August.

Is the USSR proposing the preparation and conclusion an agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons and the elimination of chemical weapons stockpiles and plants producing such weapons by the end of the year? K. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency immediately writes an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES in which he states that: "In order to have a chance of introducing a ban we must ensure that our representatives do not go to the talks empty-handed. That is why Congress must approve the administration's request for appropriations for the production (!) of binary chemical weapons."

Is the USSR advocating a political settlement of regional conflicts? In response the White House steps up pressure on Congress to allocate more money more rapidly for waging undeclared wars against states whose social systems are not to Washington's liking.

Is the USSR striving to normalize bilateral relations with the United States, to develop cultural ties, and to expand exchanges of people between the two countries? AP reports that the response to this at the end of last week was anti-Soviet demonstrations in dozens of North American and three West European cities.

That is how it is -- everywhere and in everything. One wonders what those who build their international relations in such a cowboy manner are aiming at? The diplomacy of three peevish monkeys who want to see and hear nothing and do not want to agree to anything will bring the United States no kudos.

And it was no accident that on 24 August NEWSDAY referred in alarm to the fact that although official Washington spokesman had hastened to high-handedly reject the USSR's appeal to the United States to follow its example and end nuclear tests, the 18 August statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee had met with a sympathetic response worldwide -- including U.S. allies, Britain excepted.

Ultimately someone will be obliged to take his fingers out of his ears, open his eyes, listen to what is happening in the world, and realize that in our era arbitrarianess in international relations only damages those who resort to it. So is it not time for those who hitherto have been stubbornly reluctant to take account of reality, to have a rethink and change to more civilized methods of international discourse, leaving the habits of the jungle to one side?

SOVIET MORATORIUM 'TEST OF MATURITY' FOR U.S.

PM291504 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Levin article: "Policy of Peace Versus Policy of War: Historical Test of Maturity"]

[Text] The 18 August statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has firmly captured the imagination of the peoples and remains in the center of the world public's attention. People are writing about it, arguing about it, analyzing it.

It is no exaggeration to say that mankind has understood and accepted the noble idea that the only path to true peace is via the complete elimination of the awesome instruments of nuclear destruction. The cessation of nuclear tests is a realistic and effective step in that direction. After all, without tests nuclear weapons cannot be improved or modernized and, consequently, without tests their quantitative buildup and qualitative improvement will also inevitably cease.

And that is not only the USSR's view. The resolution on the immediate cessation and banning of nuclear weapons tests submitted at the UN General Assembly session last December was supported by 120 states, stressing that the banning of tests "would be a most important element in ensuring the success of the efforts aimed at halting and reversing the nuclear arms race and preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the expansion of the existing arsenals." The "Delhi Six" -- states from four continents: Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden -- called the ending of tests "an important step toward curbing the nuclear arms race."

People are unanimous that the ending of nuclear explosions is an event of tremendous significance. By its decision to extend the moratorium imposed over a year ago, on 6 August 1985, the Soviet Union confirms its goodwill and demonstrates its sense of high responsibility for the fate of the world and its understanding of the realities of the nuclear age. The new thinking in action -- that is how the Soviet decision has been characterized, with every justification. The explains the so considerable and clear support for the Soviet Union's new initiative on the part of the broadcast public circles and many governments.

And yet the U.S. Administration continues to persist in its obstructionist approach in not accepting the moratorium idea. Once again the United States was in a hurry to reject out of hand the appeal for the cessation of nuclear tests. And to give at least the semblance of justification to its position, the White House, followed by those political forces which blindly seek to emulate Washington, has been trying to discredit the Soviet Union's decision. Various arguments are used but none stands up to criticism.

Immediately after Comrade Gorbachev's speech on Soviet television, L. Speakes, the White House's official spokesman, began arguing that the United States needs to continue nuclear tests because, he claimed, "the USSR carried out a considerable moderization of its nuclear forces before announcing its moratorium. We have not yet finished responding to their modernization by the modernization of our own forces."

Let us look at the facts. They prove irrefutably that Washington has the dubious honor of being undisputed leader in terms of the number of nuclear explosions. The United States has conducted more than all the other nuclear powers put together. Here are the figures for the past 2 years (cited at a recent USSR Foreign Ministry press conference): In 1984 the Soviet Union and the United States carried out approximately the same number of nuclear tests and in 1985 the United States conducted around 20 explosions whereas prior to the announcement of the maratorium, the USSR conducted 9. Since the moratorium was announced, 18 U.S. nuclear devices have been detonated. So where is the gap? Speakes' arguments on this theme look absolutely ridiculous.

The argument is also being used that the Soviet moratorium avoids the essence of the problem which, according to Washington's statements, is that the USSR allegedly enjoys superiority in the strategic offensive arms sphere. This thesis has been developed by the West German FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, for example, clearly at U.S. prompting. It is an old and utterly false thesis. After all, it is common knowledge that parity in strategic nuclear arms is guaranteed by the commitments arising from the SALT I Interim Agreement and the SALT II Treaty. The Soviet Union has always honored its commitments. [paragraph continues]

But the United States recently decided to smash the strategic parity and secure military superiority. That is why new MX ICBM's are being sited in the launch silos, "Trident" missile-carrying submarines are being commissioned, and cruise missiles are being deployed on ships and strategic bombers. That is also why Washington has begun creating [sozdaniye] space-strike complexes.

Washington also cites the problem of verification [kontrol]. But in fact no problem exists here. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that it is prepared for appropriate verification measures [mery kontrolya]. Our country is just as interested in verification as the United States. And when, under an accord between USSR and U.S. scientists, American specialists installed their seismological apparatus in the Soviet nuclear test region -- near Semipalatinsk -- there seemed to be nothing more to say.

However, the administration's representatives simply will not give up. Incidentally, the fact that the USSR has recently recorded three explosions not announced by Washington demonstrates the high reliability of national verification facilities [sredstva knotrolya]. We also have good reason to suppose that America's facilities are not inferior to our own. After all, the U.S. seismographs installed in the Semipalatinsk region registered with accuracy nuclear explosions in Nevada. Furthermore, the USSR does not object to international verification [kontrol] or on-site inspection [inspektsiy na mestakh].

What is the United States counting on as it deliberately distorts the truth? On the U.S. public's lack of information. However, those Americans with sufficient access to information who give thought to the realities of the modern world are coming to the clear conclusion that the administration, despite its assertions that it desires peace, really does not want an agreement with the Soviet Union. An editiorial in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE has noted: "As gossip columns customarily say, it will undoubtedly be denied, but it is becoming increasingly obvious that President Reagan never really intended to reach an important new agreement on nuclear arms control with the Soviet Union." And NBC anchorman R. Mudd has said that although the administration refuses to admit it, it does not want to end nuclear explosions because that would block the testing of laser weapons, which play a leading part in the "star wars" program.

The Soviet Union has no illusions regarding the U.S. Administration's position. We know with whom we are dealing. But sooner or later the realities of the nuclear age must be understood by America's leaders. At least, this is to be hoped.

Life itself tests all state leaders for political maturity and understanding of the profound changes in the world. By its decision to extend the moratorium, the USSR has again offered a historic opportunity to move toward ending the arms race. This opportunity must be seized in the interests of all mankind.

'TOP PRIORITY' COMMENTATORS VIEW CURRENT ISSUES

LD011658 Moscow in English to North American 2300 GMT 31 Aug 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Pozner, with Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of Moscow's United States of America and Canada Institute]

[Excerpts] [Pozner] Today I'd like to run a question of principle by both of you. I'd like to first of all remind you of a statement that was made not long ago by President Ronald Reagan.

He said that he was -- and I quote -- optimistic that we are going to make more progress than probably has been made in a number of years becasue of some of the problems that are concerning the general secretary at this time. He was alluding to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and to the economic problems of the Soviet Union. There's a general view that economic problems are going to impel the Soviet Union to make important compromised in the area of arms control and arms reduction and that the entire SDI idea -- perhaps not as seen by President Reagan but certainly by his closest advisers -- pursues the goal of putting the Soviet Union into an arms race that is economically going to make it very difficult for the Soviet Union to survive. That is basically what I'd like to talk about today, and let's begin with whatever each one of you would like to say in a general reply to this.

[Bogdanov] [Passage omitted] To my mind it's rather political than economical problem, you know. What they call economical its's in verity political. Now I have, you know, very rich imagination and my imagination leads me to forties and fifties and I just see...

[Pozner, interrupting] You mean the 1940s and 1950s.

[Bogdanov] Oh yes, we are in 1950s and I just, with the help of my imagination, I see some political figures of those glorious days of beginning of the Cold War and I see before my eyes some famous American documents, you know, which are now declassified, for instance, a famous NC...

[Pozner, interrupting] NSC.

[Bogdanov] NSC-68 and some other documents, and what strikes me with them is that what American president says now in '86 it's one to one with what was already said 30 years ago. So my first point is that we have come already across all that. There is nothing new for us. We always from time to time come acrss some, you know, crazy let me -- I'm sorry for that -- but some crazy ideas of American high-ups to exhaust Soviet Union from within, to make us soft by making our economy collapse. I leave to the consciense on the noble people, on gentlemen -- I'm not sure, is it a gentlemanlike behaviour or not? I leave to them you know. [passage omitted]

[Pozner] Dr Bogdanov, you are saying basically, that this idea of bankrupting the Soviet Union as pronounced in the 1980's by the Reagan administration is not a new idea but it dates back 40 years.

[Bogdanov] Yeah.

[Pozner] Okay. Now, Professor Plekhanov, would you care to join in this discussion? Have you got anything to say about this concept?

[Plekhanov] Yeah. I think it's an interesting reflection on the (?mind-set) of U.S. policymakers. They pose the problem in this way: If there had been no economic constraints in the Soviet Union on an unbridled arms race, then the Soviet Union would have an unbridled arms race. In other words, it is considered a natural impulse of a state to build up as many arms as possible and it's only the economic constraints that prevent it from doing so. I think that reflects exactly how things are in an American economy because there is a very strong economic impulse in the United States in favor of a continued arms race. There are very strong and powerful vested interests in the U.S. economy pushing the U.S. government toward investing more and more in ever new types of weapons and trying to outstrip the Soviet Union and so on.

In the Soviet Union there are no such interests, there are no such mechanisms which would impel the Soviet economy inexorably in favor of the arms race. In fact there are the opposite mechanisms. The same which Mr. Reagan called a constraint, namely the necessity to spend a lot of money and resources on social needs, this is what makes the Soviet economy tick. This is the main thing in the Soviet economy. Investment in people and people's needs, investment in social developments, investments in greater technological and economic progress: All those things are a natural, a natural thing in the Soviet Union.

[Pozner] Yes, but wait a minute. What you bring up may be true, but Americans are saying, American leaders have been analyzing the statement of Soviet leadership and they're saying: Look, Mikhail Gorbachev went to Siberia, went to the Far East, and he quite clearly said that they want to develop this whole area and for that they need money, they need a working economy. Now isn't it true that if we force them into an arms race, they won't be able to do what they're trying to do; that is, they do have internal problems that would make them more seemingly pliant or pliable to American conditions?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think that's another side of the question. Let me respond to what you just said. I think, in the first place, they pose again that the defense needs of the Soviet Union are the same as defense needs of the United States. We have no globalist desires like the United States has. We have no systems of overseas bases. Look, most of the money that the United States spends on so-called defense actually is spent on the projection of force, military force of the United States abroad. The defense of the United States' territory from foreign attack actually takes up only about 10 percent of the U.S. military budget. All the rest is maintenance of forces abroad, maintenance of all those huge fleets which prowl the oceans, the Marine Corps and the rest of it, you know, aid, foreign military aid to the allies, and so on and so forth. Now, the structure of their defense spending is quite different from ours. Ours is geared to the safeguarding the defense of the Soviet Union and its allies. And therefore I think they simply misunderstand the nature of the problem when they think that the Soviet Union is going to try to match them dollar for dollar, ruble, ruble for dollar...

[Bogdanov interrupting] Yeah. And there is another point which is very important to my mind...

[Pozner interrupting] Radomir Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] In our defense build-up we always find out cheaper solutions than Americans do. And let me talk a little bit about SDI. SDI for the [words indistinct] economical exhaustion of the Soviet Union takes a very special place. They believe that in case they deploy we will be exhausted because we cannot match them. But they do forget one thing: that our technology is very different than the American. And we'll find out a much cheaper answer to American SDI than they think we will be going [to], and we have stated that--and I'm sure that our American listeners over there, they don't know that--that general secretary stated officially that we will not be going by the way the American would like us to go in SDI business, that will be very different. Of course, we don't know which way he meant. It's a secret and I understand it's really secret. But to my mind it's really childish on the American side to operate in all that on the base of the mirror image, to look at their own military expenses, how they are huge, how they are devastating, you know, and look at our expenses in the same way. And they forget one psychological thing. I have in fact touched upon it at begnning of my answering your question, you know. Being twice invaded within 60 years of existence, you have a special feeling about your national security.

It's something of a kind of a sacred cow, you know, and if you have a feeling of a danger, you put aside your bread and butter and you get down to real business of securing your national security, which is not known to Americans. And I don't wish they know that, you know. So I believe those are important points to be understood by our American listeners.

[Pozner] Dr Bogdanov, you said that we don't exactly know what the Sovet response to SDI might be, and of course we don't, but I recall last Wednesday's news conference in which one of the leading Soviet nuclear physicists participated, and when he was asked what did the general secretary have in mind in his statement when he said that should the Untied States go ahead with SDI the Soviets would find a very effective answer to it, he made it clear that it is much easier to deal with objects in stationary orbit in space than it is with warheads and that it's much cheaper to deal with them than it is to build some new very sophisticated system. So obviously we're not going go economically that way, that's clear. Yes, please, er?

[Plekhanov] I think that this kind of discourse really shows us and demonstrates that the competition in armaments is really a suicidal thing for mankind because, you know, what we're talking about is which of the two economies is going to be damaged more by the military build-up.

[Pozner] Well, that's a good question.

[Plekhanov] Yeah, but, I think so, but I think it's, it's something. It's something. It's almost like comparig like how many times we'll be able to destroy each other in case of a nuclear war, because it's clear tht the excessive military spending is doing damage to both the American and the Soviet economy, and of course it would be much better for both countries and both nations to live without the arms race, to live with much much less spending on military needs.

[Pozner] I agree with you. there's a Russian...

[Plekhanov interrupting] Oh, there is a common interest.

[Pozner] OK, there's a Russian saying that it's better to be rich and healthy than to be poor and sick.

[Plekhanov] Right, but in this case it's also a choice between surviving or not surviving, because it's not just spending ourselves intc poverty through the arms race, it's also having the total annihilation at the end of it.

[Pozner] Nobody would argue with you that it's better to be alive than dead.

[Plekhanov] Sure, sure.

[Bogdanov] No, no, no, wait a minute. I know some people tell you they'll do [words indistinct].

[Pozner] Than red.

[Bogdanov] Than red.

[Plekhanov] But we're not saying you have to be red to be alive, we're saying you can be alive red any you can be alive white.

[Pozner] But with time runing out I would like to have your final view on one question. Are economic considerations able to force the Soviet Union into the kind of compromises it would not like to do, and are economic considerations so strong that the Soviet Union will simply not be able to stand up to what the United States will be doing in the development of arms? A short answer from both of you on that.

[Bogdanov] My view is absolutely no and no.

[Pozner] Ok, what about you?

[Plekhanov] I quite agree, no to both questions, no question about it.

[Pozner] So you would say it is not realistic and dangerous to plan on getting the Soviet Union to its knees economically?

[Bogdanov] Dreamers, dreamers.

[Plekhanov] It's like shooting us and shooting themselves in the foot, if those people are planning it.

[Bogdanov] Then they are just dreamers.

[Pozner] Well thank you very much. I want to thank our listeners for tuning in. Let us know what you feel, what other questions you would like us to answer. Till a week from today this is Vladimir Pozner saying good listening on the part of Top Priority.

29 AUG VERSION OF 27 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

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[Press conference on Soviet peace initiatives and Soviet-U.S. relations at USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center on 27 August chaired by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Valentin Falin, chairman of the board of APN; and Academician Vitaliy Goldanskiy, member of the Committee of Scientists in Struggle for Peace and Against Nuclear Threat and chief editor of KHIMIYA VYSOKIKH ENERGIY magazine -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Comrades, today we are repeating the reportage about the press-conference at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the new Soviet peace initiatives and Soviet-U.S. relations. The press conference took place on 27 August.

[Gerasimov] Comrades, ladies and gentlemen. Today's press conference is devoted to the theme of "The New Soviet Peace Initiatives and Soviet-U.S. relations". Taking part in the press conference are Georgiy Arkadiyevich Arbatov, academician, and director of the Institute of the United States of America and Canada; Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, chairman of the board of the APN: and Vitaliy Iosifovich Goldanskiy, academician, and member of the Committee of Scientists in the Struggle for Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat and editor-in-chief of the magazine KHIMYA VYSOKIKH ENERGIY. Academician Arbatov will make some introductory remarks:

[Arbatov] I think the question might arise for those attending of why, indeed, 2 days after the last conference there is once again a press conference on a fairly close theme. It is first of all because it is a very important theme. We are indeed at an historic crossroads, and whether we go along the path of reducing armaments and ensuring genuine security -- and in our day and age these concepts in practice amount to the same thing -- or whether we enter upon a period of a totally unrestricted arms race and genuine nuclear chaos will depend on the decisions that are adopted in the very near future. The problem is a large and complex one and is very important. Undoubtedly it merits not just one, and not two, but indeed a host of press conferences, discussions and a broad, open [otkrytyy] dialogue, because, however everything ends, I think it will be a shameful thing if a sorry end awaits us through misunderstandings and ignorance of what we could explain to each other on particular issues.

The second reason is that in our view Soviet policy has in the United States and certain other Western countries become the object of massive disinformation and fairly malicious distortions both on the part of governments and also, I must unfortunately say, on the part of the mass information media. The latest Soviet proposals have even been running into a kind of conspiracy of silence. Just imagine for yourself a mirror-image situation, where the United States for 1 year has not conducted nuclear explosions and, moreover, it is saying that it is extending their great nuclear fast for a half a year more. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is continuing to explode one bomb after another and its mass information media are simply keeping silent about it. I can imagine what biblical wrath the U.S. press, television, and radio would be pouring upon us from day to day, and probably rightly so. Here we have a completely different situation.

Here there is a silence and people are evidently afraid to write about us and about what we are saying and doing. Altogether the signs are that the administration has seriously gotten at the mass information media and that now support for the administration's line or at least nonopposition to it has become something like a test of loyalty. People are probably having to keep silent under the threat that they will be accused of anti-Americanism.

Well, in general the government has been interfering. Probably here among us there is the NBC correspondent. An interesting series of dialogue programs, for instance, was planned, in which our most eminent personages -- the foreign ministers, the defense ministers, the chiefs of the general staffs and perhaps even leaders -- would have taken part. The U.S. Government countermanded this and NBC apologized for it all coming to nothing.

But, if one is speaking of the United States itself, then on questions of security and foreign policy the press and television there are kept on such short rations that it is difficult for them to say anything sensible. I think that otherwise they would not seize so greedily on every word spoken by Mr Larry Speakes.

It's as if, at his innumerable briefings, he were serving up juicy fresh steaks, and not bare bones that have long ago been picked clean many times. Now a few words on the substance of the matter. It is becoming clearer all the time that the cessation of nuclear explosions is not a measure of secondary importance. It is not a political gesture, or even simply a symbol of goodwill. Rather, it is a major and highly important practical step -- I emphasize that: A practical step - toward stopping the nuclear arms race and abolishing the nuclear threat.

The fact is that the nuclear tests that are being carried out today have nothing to do with the deterrence by which they are constantly being justified.

They have nothing to do with the declarative doctrines to which loyalty is constantly being sworn in the United States. The quantity of already-tested nuclear weapons that have been stockpiled is such that if we reduce it not only twofold, but threefold, fourfold or fivefold, we'll still have more than enough left for deterrence. If any doubts remained on this score, I think they must have been dispelled since the Chernobyl disaster.

No. Tests are being carried out today, not to develop weapons of deterrence, but to develop weapons with which they intend to wage, and hope to win, a nuclear war, contrary to all the declarations that both these are impossible. This has been said both orally and in writing. The U.S. President signed the latest of them in Geneva, during the summit meeting. It was a statement saying he agreed that nuclear war cannot be waged and that there will be no victors. That is really the only purpose of continuing the tests. All the other explantions -- the diffculty of inspection, the problem of reliability, or the supposed superiority of the Soviet Union -- are entirely without foundation. On all these problems, may colleagues and I are willing, if it's of interest to the audience, to give appropriate answers -- as well as answering other questions you may have.

[Gerasimov] Now may we have your questions, please. [Correspondent] If the United States participates in the moratorium on nuclear explosions -- we have already been informed about this at a press conference a week ago and about what possibilities this would open up for an improvement of the situation regarding preserving peace. I am also interested in what possibilities this would open up for improving relations between the two countries, the Soviet Union and the United States. We have heard that recently U.S. scientists were here and that they reached agreement with Soviet scientists on cooperation in the field of thermonuclear fusion. There are also at present several interesting undertakings inthe field of culture. The Moiseyev ensemble is going to the United States. How do you now assess the situation between the two countries? Can one now say that there has been a little progress in this respect?

[Falin] As you know, last November in Geneva, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the general secretary, and President Ronald Reagan of the United States acknowledged the need for concrete measures to improve Soviet-U.S. relations as part of the process of improving the world situation as a whole. It was agreed in this connection that the efforts of both sides would be undertaken in the interests of stopping the arms race on earth and preventing an arms race in space. It was envisaged that at a meeting that it was intended, and is still intended, to hold in 1986, these joint and unilateral efforts would be reviewed so that we might consolidate the positive result and move on from there. Speaking during his trip to the Far East, Mikhail Sergeyevich drew attention to the fact that there was no agreement to meet in any case, regardless of the situation and regardless of what the sides were doing, separately and together, simply in order to get together. We see no point in meeting just for the sake of meeting.

Naturally, when it comes to solving problems, the state selects those where conditions are ripe, where the best prerequisities exist for asserting, not in words, but in deeds, which is positive and for the sake of which the efforts are being undertaken.

The question of halting nuclear weapon tests is today, technically and politically the most simple question of this nature. It is simple because the Soviet Union has for a year now not been conducting tests and simply because there is a need first and foremost for goodwill on the part of the United States in order to resolve this question.

During the current year the Soviet Union has put forward various options as a formulation of such an accord. Unfortunately, not one of these options has been accepted by the U.S. side and, if one judges by the facts, was not even seriously considered. But the Soviet leadership, proceeding not just from some technical, prestige or other considerations, is insisting on a resolution of this issue, since the testing or nontesting of nuclear weapons is the answer to the question of what the two powers want for the future: Do they want a further expansion of the preparations for nuclear war or have they decided seriously to turn back events in this sphere and to act to remove the atom from the world and to create more stable and more humane conditions for the existence of the international community.

[Arbatov] I'd like to add a couple of words: Well, you see, it's good that he Moiseyev ensemble will travel to the United States. Americans, after a long break, will probably watch it with pleasure. An exchange has begun between scientists, not without resistance from the U.S. Government to begin with, but now cooperation is somehow reviving, and all of this.... [changes thought] but behind such concrete, partial, and positive phenomena, we can't lose sight of the main thing: that on the main questions, Soviet-U.S. relations have not only absolutely not improved, but also that movement is continuing in a dangerous direction, in the direction of a worsening. It's difficult to imagine how the United States plans the meetings. I can't imagine how that can be, to tell the truth; it ought to take place either a couple of weeks after the United States withdraws from SALT, which its government has promised, or on the eve of that event. Well what can one say about in these conditions? An offensive is underway on all of those albeit modest limitations on the arms race that were created by already existing treaties, in order to torpedo the very possibility of talks.

[Gerasimov] If the United States once again gets military activity underway, in Libya for example, what will the reaction of the USSR be and will the moratorium be halted? - This question is asked by the First Channel of FRG television.

[Arbatov] Well you see at the time when the first piratical act was carried out against Libya we did not break off the moratorium. We cancelled the meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze. I'm not going to start guessing about what will happen now. I hope all the same that it will not be repeated.

[Falin] We're talking about the latest military demonstration, and a typical demonstration of force, a typical buildup of U.S. sabre rattling efforts, which, of course, destablize the situation, not only in that region, but also in the wider sense.

[Unidentified CSSR reporter] A question for Academician Arbatov from Czechoslovak televison. What in your view will be the reaction of the Soviet Union in the event that the United States stops observing SALT II?

[Arbatov] Well, you see, this will be a blow to the entire system of treaties. Strictly speaking, in the United States too many people understand that in direct terms, this will inflict a greater loss even to the interests of the United States than to the Soviet Union. In this treaty the main restrictions on the United States were included in a 2-year protocol, which has long expired, and for us they are in the treaty itself, and are observed. So the direct result will be that we will have the opportunity of very rapidly, and at the cost of only a small expense, increasing our strategic forces, and I am not sure that the United States will be given anything, and this forms the basis for the partial opposition in the United States to this step. But the political consequences will be very bad.

I don't see how one can talk about the United States wanting a reduction in nuclear weapons, starting from liquidating even those modest restrictions that have already been brought on for this. Of course, this will create difficulties for the whole dialogue and for all meetings that are contemplated.

[Falin] There are two sides to the question you are asking, what comes after the restrictions of SALT II have ended, and the wider question, the political, legal and so on. The well-known Kenneth Adelman, explaining the reason why the United States refused to ratify this treaty, the SALT II, said that ratification of the SALT II would have signified the transfer into the 1980's of those principles on which the process of strategic offensive weapons limitation was based. These principles, Adelman said, would have become a kind of law for the United States, which would not suit the present administration at all. So here in essence the question of the principles on which talks have to be conducted in the future too is at the present stage the main one. Either the United States recognizes the principle of equality and equal security, or they do not recognize it. Either the United States considers internatonal security to be something common to states, or they will, as they say, act proceeding from the requirements of only their own security, more precisely, proceeding from their understanding of the requirements of their own security, and ignoring the interests and requirements of other states. That is the fundamental question on which a response has to be given, and a precise answer.

[TASS reporter Vashedchenko] It was pointed out in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement that the Soviet Union will find a way of devaluing the Americans' so-called strategic initiative, and essentially the star wars program. How would you comment on this statement?

[Goldanskiy] I think here one can say the following words: There is some kind of level of stability through mutual deterrence, and at the present time the question of what that level should be and what is the level of sufficient offensive armament in order that this level might be maintained, is the subject of talks. Now there arises the so-called shield, an umbrella that is supposed to be fully reliable, but in actual fact is a leaky umbrella. But we're not going to talk about that now.

It is much cheaper and much more effective, even from the point of view of international security, to counter this self same anti-missile defense, this star wars program, with methods that will effectively dash, so to speak, hopes for this self same anti-missile defense, hopes that one side will be completely protected, and under this protection it will be able to make the first strike and do everything it likes.

[Gerasimov] I recall that the U.S. General Omar Bradley once said that if for a missile you invent an anti-missile, and for an anti-anti-missile you can invent anti-anti-anti-missile. In other words, you will have an endless, vicious circle of an arms race, so it is better to call a halt.

[Arbatov] Generally speaking, in my opinion, apart from Reagan, hardly anybody in the United States believes in this shield. Everyone has in his own mind -- various groups have completely different SDI's in mind. One of the most popular is the SDI as a means of economic undermining of the Soviet Union. In this respect, this a very vital element, the fact that we will not submit to this. They want this very much. A group of our scientists have just arrived from Erice and they say that the Americans from Livermore have simply been urging them: Look, let's build the SDI together. There are some people present here who have been to Erice. Let's build together.

Come to our laboratories -- I, of course, am not sure whether they would let us in if we did agree. But, why is this? Because they are calculating on undermining us economically, and therefore, we would like to say in advance that this will not happen. The Americans, by the way, are already undermining themselves, by this excessive military expenditure.

[Unidentified reporter from the Soviet television, "Vremya" program] Judging from news coming in, the idea has emerged lately in the United States that somehow all the questions connected with the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit have already been decided.

For example, Speakes, the White House spokesman, speaking in this vein, said recently that if the meeting takes place, fine, but if it doesn't take place, then that's really not too bad, either. How would you comment on such a mood, and on such a statement?

[Arbatov] Well, as you see, such attention is already being paid to Speakes even in our country and not only in the United States. [Arbatov laughs]

You know, generally speaking, an attempt is being made -- I think Valentin Mikhaylovich already said as much -- to substitute for the main issue of the Geneva accord, that both sides committed themselves to take measures toward a normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations, an improvement in the international situation, and a speeding up of the process of talks on arms limitation; to substitute for this the issue about the meeting and to substitute the issue of the means for the issue of the end. This, generally speaking, is a deliberate falsification, as is the falsification about the way things are today. As far as I understand it, absolutely nothing has changed, and two decisive points still remain on this meeting, which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke about. The first is the political atmosphere and the second is that the meeting must yeild results. The rest is all a needless complication.

[Gerasimov] [Words indistinct] I would like now to read a question that I have next to me from FRG television. As General Secretary Gorbachev stated, a summit meeting must lead to a specific agreement on disarmament at least in one sphere. What sphere do you see as the most likely for such an agreement?

[Falin] The first comment I would like to make is about what Speakes said: It does not matter to us whether there is a meeting or not. And if there is a meeting, fine; we will get by if there is not one. This demonstrates the arrogance and conceit that is shown in their statements about their positions by such representatives -- certain representatives, anyway -- of the U.S. side. They might as well say: We do not care if there is a war or not. There can be tension, or the world can be a better place; we do not care. The U.S. people will survive, so be it. We believe -- and this has been stated more than once lately at the very highest level in our country -- that in practical terms the most urgent question is that of ending nuclear tests. This is the question of ending the improvement of weapons, the question of ending work on imparting to these weapons the nature of conventional weapons that could be used in conventional military operations, including against non-nuclear countries -- as we know arises from the charter of the U.S. Armed Forces -- so that is this regard, nothing irreparable occurs. What is ncessary are deeds; enough words have been said already.

[Unidentified correspondent from Czechoslovak Telegraphic Agency] One of the U.S. main arguments against an end to nuclear explosions is that these explosions are necessary for the reliability of nuclear weapons.

Comrade Arbatov has touched upon this problem. I have this question: The Soviet Union has not conducted any nuclear tests for over a year. Does this problem not worry you, do you not have any fears for the Soviet Union's nuclear security?

[Goldanskiy] In answering this question, I have to take up a little of your time explaining some scientific-technical aspects of the problem. A more than sufficient level of armaments has already been stockpiled for the deterrence of war and in this regard, tests are unnecessary. Therefore all the tests being carried out are indeed tests aimed at waging war. At this point, I would like to tell you a little about, so to speak, the essence of the matter. Perhaps I...

[Arbatov, interrupting] the reliability...

[Goldanskiy] Perhaps I will be speaking about what is common knowledge and in that event do excuse me. Well, what then are nuclear weapons? They are sometimes, so to speak, surrounded by a halo of mystery. What then are the components of these weapons? The nuclear components, the fission components, are plutonium or uranium-235, which is the initial core, and uranium-238, which is a hybrid and makes, so to speak, a hybrid bomb, which contains both this core, and then thermonuclear components and then uranium-238, which is split by fast neutrons. With regard to the lifespan of these nuclear components, the shortest-lived of them, plutonium-24, has a period of thousands of years as its half-life. Uranium-235 has 800 million years and uranium-238, 4.500 billion years. The thermonuclear components are either lithium deuteride 6d, which is altogether stable in the nuclear sense, or a tritium deuteride mixture. Tritium is a most unstable component in the nuclear sense. It has a half-life of 12.5 years. All these component parts that go into a bomb and go into a projectile can be checked without any nuclear test. Each of these components can be tested separately. There now exist many remarkable methods that have been devised for nondestructive monitoring such as flaw-detection and introscopy, that is peering inside the substance, as it were.

[Arbatov] More cheaply, no doubt.

[Goldanskiy] Much more cheaply, which makes it possible to be certain here. Now the following simple example alone indicates that there need be no doubt, so to speak, about this possibility. You know that a threshold treaty has been in operation since 1974, under which explosions with a power of more than 150 kilotons are not carried out. It would appear, therefore, that all warheads that are in service and that have a power of more than 150 kilotons are apparently unreliable [Goldanskiy chuckles] because test explosions of this kind have not been carried out since 1974. Nothing of the kind! I can name five types of U.S. warheads for you as examples; the B-28, which is almost 1.5 megatons; there is the B-43, which is 1 megaton; there is the B-53 which is 9 megatons; the V-53, or rather the W-53, which is 9 megatons; there is the W-56 which is 1.2 megatons. These are among the armaments...

[Arbatov interrupting] And no one doubts their reliability.

[Goldanskiy] And no one doubts their reliability, so to speak, no one says that this depends on continuing the relevant underground tests.

[Gerasimov] Although the subject of our conference is the Soviet peace initiatives and Soviet-U.S. relations, clearly none of this is all that interesting for the U.S. correspondents. There are no replies to questions from them; no doubt, like Speakes, it makes no difference to them. So I am all the more appreciative of the fact that THE WASHINGTON POST correspondent has raised his hand. Please go ahead:

[Unidentified U.S. correspondent speaking in English with superimposed Russian translation] I would like to return to the question of the summit meeting. A reappraisal has taken place during the past 2 days among U.S. officials. They say that a positive atmosphere has appeared, taking into consideration the contacts in Moscow, Geneva, and Washington. I would like to ask whether the Soviet-U.S. consultations have brought the possibility of a summit meeting any closer? Is it possible to hope that some results will be achieved at this meeting?

[Arbatov] We are in favor of these consultations, but their main purpose is not to create the illusion that we are obtaining well-being, but to elucidate what both sides are really prepared to do. No doubt it is still too early now to give a final answers to this question, because we are right in the middle of the consultations themselves. All of them must be continued. So far we have not seen any results from them, but perhaps they were not to have been expected. But, all of this must make it clear: These are only consultations and here they are commiting a falsification in the United States: These are not preparations for a summit meeting, these are preparations for a meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze.

[Gerasimov] Well, we have got into replies to questions from U.S. correspondents. There is a question from Mr. Daniloff representing U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. Virtually every day the United States says that it will not agree. So why insist so stubbornly on banning tests? Diplomacy is the art of the possible. Question: Do you believe that at the last minute the United States will soften its stance?

[Arbatov] You know, it very often happens in politics that things happen, things start, only when it is no longer possible to do nothing.

I think that the United States will change its position when it becomes clear to the leaders that it cannot be otherwise, that they cannot but change their position, that this will be the entire situation both in the country and in the alliance and in the world, in public opinion everywhere. I still believe that this force exists. You know, all the same, something is happening, these movements toward a new political way of thinking are taking place. I recall that recently I was discussing Chernobyl with one of my U.S. friends, and he said to me; you know, completely new approaches are suggesting themselves. The most terrible thing that the Soviet Union could do to the United States is to detonate all of its nuclear warheads on its own territory. Then rapid and almost painless death would befall you, and we, the Americans, would have to die a prolonged death, in torment and nightmares. Yes, indeed, one aspect of this entirely new situation is that we are being drawn all the time to some kind of traditional, old, medieval or prenuclear, approaches to problems. I hope that this does not remain so for long. It is an unnatural situation. This is the detachment from reality that we can observe in U.S. policy today. Do you believe that the majority of people in the world are in favor of a complete ban on tests and will put pressure on the United States to change its position? It is not a question of believing it, you see, we quite simply know that 80 percent of people living in the United States itself, according to an opinion poll, oppose tests. Will this exert influence? The answer to that question depends on how effective U.S. democracy is, on the extent to which the government responds to the will of the people, so to speak.

[Gerasimov] And of world public opinion too.

[Arbatov] Yes. World public opinion, too, is, of course, opposed to tests. We do not just believe this, we are sure of it. It applies to leaders, too, not just public opinion, but to the leaders of the majority of countries.

It is not influencing the United States yet, but it is a political factor. Is not the reason you are insisting upon a complete ban this, that in the event of the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting appearing to be less successful you will place the blame on the United States? Well in the first place, I do not think there will be a meeting if there is not going to be any chance of success, any chance of success at all on major questions. That is what follows -- as far as I understand it -- from what Comrade Gorbachev has said. I have already spoken about the political side, both the political atmosphere and the content of the meeting itself. And second, we should not be suspected of having such jesuit schemes. We really do want to end tests and lower the nuclear threat, and I think this is something everyone should want.

[Unidentified CSSR radio correspondent] It is known that President Reagan's administration has not signed a single treaty with the Soviet Union on limiting the nuclear arms race.

Are there any grounds to speak today of motives that would lead to a change in Washington's stance?

[Arbatov] I don't see any as yet. It seems to me that what can be discerned is something rather different. I won't venture to speak personally and personify that policy, but in U.S. policy as a whole, what is discernable is something else: A desire to hurry up and destroy as much as possible by 1988, so that afterwards even the successors of the present administration will have a hard job restoring it.

[Unidentified reporter] Wouldn't you sometmes say that you, the Soviet side, have been too optimistic in assessing the possibility of reaching agreement with the present U.S. Administration and that following the Geneva meeting your calculations have included too many optimistic factors, so to speak.

[Arbatov] Well in the first place, you see, I would like to say that no doubt we did have different opinions after Geneva and we debated among ourselves a good deal on this subject. I do not see anywhere here where we might have deviated in that way toward optimism. What did we do? We went to Geneva with this desire, and we had it after Geneva, to use every opportunity to break the deadlock and halt this dangerous slippage toward disaster. In this respect, I think despite the hardening the U.S. policy, I think that Geneva was a great event, if only because it helped us to think through, to work out and to put forward a whole series of new initiatives that seem to me to have helped move forward the level of the whole political thinking in the world: and in the final analysis we have to understand that there's more to the world than the United States, and that the United States didn't begin with the present administration and I hope that it won't end with it. This is a long-term policy, it is a policy carried out for the sake of very important objectives and I think what has been done is of great and lasting importance.

[Falin] I would like to recall in connection with your question what was said at the 27th Congress, that the Soviet Union does not equate international relations, the international community, to the Soviet Union and the United States, to Soviet-U.S. relations. We consider the world to be so close-packed and so interlinked that the contribution of each state and each region to ensuring security and reducing the threat of war is inestimable, extremely important, and naturally we would welcome such a contribution. Even the problem of nuclear weapons tests also affects Western Europe, if only because Great Britain, too, carries out test explosions at U.S. testing sites. That's no secret, either.

[Gerasimov] Well, we're already glancing at the clock, and here's a question from the newspaper MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, for Academician Arbatov -- and it's about clocks: In your book, "Entering the Eighties" [Vstupaya v vosmidesyatiy], you mentioned the symbolic clock on the cover of the journal ATOMIC SCIENCE BULLETIN ["BYULLETEN UCHENYKH ATOMSHCHIKOV"]. In 1980, the clock's hands were moved from 1151 to 1153; a year later, the clock showed the time as 1156. What time would you set the symbolic clock at today, after the extension of Soviet moratorium?

[Arbatov] Well, I'd put it like this: I'd say that at present there are two hands grasping that knob by which the hands of the clock are moved: One is trying to turn them back, turn the hand back, as far back as possible, and perhaps later even sweep this nuclear clock off the table altogether; while the other is stubbornly nudging it forward toward the fateful brink. We are hovering on that decisive borderline; and whose hand is the stronger is not just something that the future will show. I think it depends on us all: On the Europeans, the Asians, the Americans, and the Soviets -- all of us. It's our decision.

[Goldanskiy] As chess is so much in the news just now, I would add that we must all try to ensure that the flag doesn't fall. That's the main thing!

[Gerasimov] Valentin Mikhaylovich, what's your opinion?

[Falin] My opinion is that for a long time, the clock has been a symbol; now, it's become a reality. In a situation in which U.S. first-strike weapons have been deployed, and missiles take 6 to 8 minutes to reach their target, 54 minutes already corresponds to a real disposition of forces. We are living 6 minutes away from war. Indeed, if we assume and presuppose that the Americans were to begin to implement the SDI programs, then mankind would be living 30 seconds away from war, when any short-circuit in the system that is called the Strategic Defense Initiative would entail irreversible consequences. Therefore the issue of moving the clockhand backwards or of removing the clock from the table, as Academician Arbatov said, is a task for all of mankind, and it is an extremely pressing task, for the clock is going and it is counting out the time that you and I have.

[Gerasimov] The time for our press conference has elapsed. Till we meet again!

ARTICLE OUTLINES SPACE-BASED WEAPONS PROGRAMS

PM291440 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

["Military Observer's Notes" by Candidate of Technical Sciences Reserve Colonel V. Chernyshev: "Seven Stories of SDI"]

[Text] Huge gloomy structures, in some respects resembling medieval castles, drift through the emptiness of space. Each one has its own purpose: "Combat space platforms," "Orbiting killer satellites," "Interceptor-space gliders"... All these are constituent elements of the U.S. "space fortress." An "impregnable" fortress designed to ensure that "great America" is able at any price to look imperiously and haughtily down at the whole world and, if necessary, also...

Fantasy? Delirium? Not at all. According to official Washington terminology, these are elements of the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative." [paragraph continues]

Thousands of people in the United States are already planning, designing, developing [razrabatyvat], testing, and creating [sozdavat] these extraterrestrial monsters. Only not for defense. They are creating [sozdavat] them to draw in space "new borders, new frontiers of the American empire" and to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

Foreign military experts say that the purpose of SDI is to create conditions for making a preemptive nuclear strike against the Soviet Union without fearing a counterstrike, which is to be repulsed by an ABM defense with space-based elements. A preemptive nuclear strike is the chief object of the entire "defense initiative." It is no coincidence that the United States is now intensively building up its strategic offensive nuclear potential -- MX, Trident, and Midgetman ballistic missiles, B-1B and ATB (Stealth) strategic bombers, air-, sea-, and ground-based strategic cruise missiles, and medium-range ballistic missiles. The Washington strategists need the "space shield" in order to make confident use of this entire arsenal.

The intensive development [razrabotka] of space-strike arms is taking place on the other side of the ocean, and the question of how to deploy them "most efficiently," which orbits to choose, how many combat space platforms are needed, and precisely which types of weapons it is expedient to use in space is being worked out.

The United States has already drawn up a general, "integrated" plan for a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. A special group of 10 corporations -- Pentagon contractors -- under the leadership of the SDI organization has examined alternative versions of the system, including at first 4, then 5, 6, and now even 7 echelons (in the United States they are called "stories" and "tiers") of deployment of space-strike arms.

What is meant by these "stories"?

The first two, which correspond to the active part of the missiles' flight, will be occupied by combat space stations with directed radiation weapons (laser, beam weapons) and also with kinetic weapons (small homing missiles and electromagnetic cannons). Two other stories, which again include the aforementioned weapons, are designed to hit missiles in the ballistic section of their flight.

A further, fifth story of the system could also be created [sozdat] for the ballistic section of the missiles' flight. According to a report in THE NEW YORK TIMES, here it is proposed to create "clouds" of particles or aerosols, which are to facilitate the "selection" of targets in space. The last two stories will be "controlled" by two types of ground-launched interceptor missiles designed to destroy missile warheads directly before they enter the atmosphere and in dense layers of the atmosphere.

The Pentagon has already carried out the corresponding calculations for the initial deployment of the "star wars" system. As a result of the first stage, 3,200 combat space platforms capable of carrying small homing missiles, as well as stations equipped with radar and special sensors, are to appear in space. To this end, according to U.S. Defense Department estimates, it will be necessary to carry out approximately 600 space launches over a 3-year period. According to the American TIME magazine, various SDI devices with a total weight of approximately 1.2 million kg will have to be put into space during the first year alone. In all, the "star wars" program will require up to 5,000 flights by space shuttles.

According to the Pentagon's scheme, the space-strike arms now being created [sozdavat] are to possess a wide series of properties peculiar to them alone. [paragraph continues]

It is a question of almost instantaneously hitting targets at vast distances of up to 1,000 km.

Certain American specialists consider chemical lasers the most promising for installation on combat space platforms. Such a laser resembles a working jet engine: The working chemical mixture is pumped through a resonator at supersonic speed. Some of the energy given off during the chemical reaction can be obtained in the form of directed streams of electromagnetic radiation in the optical band. A system of mirrors and resonance chambers gathers this energy into a narrow directed beam.

The United States has recently begun devoting more attention to free electron lasers. In devices of this type a beam of high-energy electrons is obtained in a special accelerator.

A special place in the American "star wars" program is occupied by the nuclear-pumped x-ray laser, which, according to a statement by E. Teller, "father of the hydrogen bomb," is the "most innovative and potentially most fruitful" of all weapons systems. According to the latest estimates, $200 million will be spent on work on the x-ray laser in fiscal 1986. The x-ray laser, so the foreign press reports, is one of the reasons why the White House refuses to subscribe to the moratorium announced by the Soviet Union, since this work requires underground nuclear explosions to be conducted.

Intensive work is also being carried out to create [sozdaniye] another type of strike weapon -- a beam weapon, whose operation is based on the use of beams of high-energy particles (electrons, protons).

There is also another avenue of research. It is a question of "electromagnetic mass accelerators," or "electromagnetic cannons." An experimental model of such a cannon by the name of (Dzhidi) has been created [sozdat] in laboratories at the University of Texas Electromechanics Center. During tests a spherical "shell" weighing approximately 150 grams was fired at an initial velocity of 5 km per second. It is believed possible to increase the shells' initial velocity to 45 km per second -- which, foreign commentators point out, will be able to make this weapon more effective than missiles when used in space. Work is currently being carried out on another version of an electromagnetic cannon 39 meters long, which has been named (Dzhidi)-2. Such major military-industrial corporations as Boeing, Ford Aerospace and Communications, and General Dynamics are employed on developing [razrabotka] space electromagnetic cannons in the United States.

While working intensively on "new kinetic" weapons, the Pentagon is not abandoning "classic" schemes. As long as laser and beam weapons have not been created [sozdat] and there is still no possibility of putting electromagnetic cannons into series production, the Pentagon argues, it is important not to slacken the pace and to "lard" the earth and space with conventional missiles. These include small missiles with radar or infrared homing heads.

All this shows on what a wide front the United States is conducting work on creating [sozdaniye] weapons for "star wars." Some people in Washington clearly reckon that, by beginning the phased militarization of space in the next few years and relying on the mythical "technological superiority," the United States will be able to upset the military strategic equilibrium in its favor and will secure the possibility of committing nuclear aggression with impunity.

This is why the Pentagon is struggling so persistently to "legalize" the conducting of practical tests and "experiments" within the framework of the "star wars" program. This is why it is so opposed to the Soviet proposal to strengthen the regime of the ABM treaty -- a proposal that includes the sides' pledges to strictly observe the limitations envisaged by it.

In conclusion, let us recall the frankly cynical admission by Pentagon chief C. Weinberger: "If we are able to acquire a system that is efficient and that makes the Soviet Union's arms inefficient, we will return to the situation when we were the only country to possess nuclear weapons." The Soviet Union's position regarding the apologists for "star wars" was clearly formulated in the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev on Soviet television. Here, too, let them not reckon on intimidating us or pushing us into needless expenditure. If necessary, we will quickly find an answer, and it will not be what the United States expects. But it will be an answer that will make the "star wars" program worthless. The world's peoples are awaiting for the American Administration to finally display a sense of realism and respond positively to the Soviet call for the crazy arms race to be curbed on earth and in space.

U.S. APPLYS 'PRE-ATOMIC' THINKING TO POLICIES

LD012105 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The need for new political thinking in the nuclear age is not a far-fetched demand or a propaganda play. A new age has gone begun in the field of security, that is, in the question of war and peace. It was ushered in by the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. So it was in August 1945 that the pre-atomic age ended and the new, atomic age began. This succession of eras was not immediately recorded by human mentality: It took decades and the accumulation of nuclear systems on such a scale as to push man kind to the very brink of an abyss. The plunge is imminent unless the nuclear arms race is stopped. It is symptomatic that while broad sections of the world public are aware of the peril, many leaders in the West, primarily in the USA, regrettably, continue to apply the yardstick of pre-atomic politics to realities. At that time force could be brought into play at any moment to achieve political or other ends -- but it is madness to do so today. Yet this mentality is not only surviving but becoming even more militaristic in the top echelons of power in the USA. It is rooted in the prevalence or even dominance of the element of military strength in politics. The United States thinks a nuclear war, either "limited" or global, possible and is going ahead with the Pentagon's programs aimed at ensuring America's "survival" in a nuclear war, in other words, at its victory in a nuclear conflict. For instance, the Pentagon has been given 40 billion dollars for improvements in the command, control and communication systems in the eventually of nuclear war. At the same time Washington keeps declaring its commitment to peace and disarmament. Washington's deeds, however, clash with its words. The paramount task today is to stop the arms race, primarily the race with nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union halted its nuclear weapon tests more than a year ago. The U.S. Administration was offered several ways of formalizing an accord on a moratorium -- but all of them were declined.

The Soviet initatives are cynically rejected under absurd pretexts. They claim, for instance, that the nuclear arms stockpiles will not be lessened by a moratorium, that the Soviet Union may call off its moratorium whenever it thinks fit and the West will find itself "at a disadvantage," etc. in short, one absurdity is being piled up on another only to justify the U.S. nuclear arms buildup. This position of Washington undoubtedly is a consequence of the militarisation of political thinking, a bad underestimation of the USSR and a risky overestimation of the strength of the arrogant and conceited military-industrial complex. The rhetoric with which the American man in the street is being duped is mere words but they are dangerous because they cloak the unwillingness of the administration to tackle in all seriousness the problem of limiting the arms race. However, it is necessary to reckon with realities, which demand not militarization but the adjustment of political thinking to fit the new, atomic age.

PRAVDA REVIEW FOCUSES ON MORATORIUM EXTENSION

PM030844 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Boris Orekhov "International Review"]

[Text] Tomorrow is the first day of fall. Summer -- the time of holidays, the season of mass vacations -- is behind us now. But there is no recess or vacation in international affairs of interstate relations. The summer which leaves us today had non such recess. Quite the contrary, it was distinguished by much foreign policy activity and the high pitch of the struggle for peace and the people' security, against the nuclear threat, and for disarmament, a struggle in which our country set the tone.

Turning the Key

The final 10 days of August passed against the background of a major USSR foreign policy action which is still evoking a response and will long continue to occupy the minds of politicians, ordinary people, and all who are concerned for the fate of their children and of mankind. The action in question is the Soviet decision to extend until the new year the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and the proposal to the United States to sign an agreement on ending nuclear tests.

The wave of world reaction caused by M.S. Gorbachev's statement on Soviet television on 18 August has been unusually powerful. It goes without saying that the reactions to it have varied in both spirit and tone. Whereas all those who values peace greeted the Soviet initiatives with approval and hope, those to whom it was directly addressed quickly responded to it with a hasty "no."

U.S. newspapermen, who just adore curious facts, noted that the first "no" was uttered by a Washington administration spokesman a mere 40 minutes after the news of the latest Soviet initiative arrived. Of course, there could have been no serious examination of our proposal there. It seems that the conditioned reflex developed by official Washington in recent years played its part, a reflex based on the thesis that everything originating from the Russians is good for them but bad for the Americans.

In Koltushi Academician Ivan Pavlov tried in an experiment to make dogs salivate in response to a bell which usually preceded feeding time. But in time the dogs began to salivate merely in response to a bell not accompanied by marrow bone. Something similar is happening with the Washington administration, which, by its conduct, seems to be trying to illustrate the great physiologist's teaching on conditioned and nonconditioned reflexes.

If it is serious, Washington's sweeping "No!" in response to our proposal caused bewilderment even in the U.S. allies' camp, with the sole exception of Britain. Then Washington became alarmed and began creating a fuss. The fuss, however, amounted to a feverish search for reasons to justify the negative reaction to the Soviet iniative. It began to surpass itself in inventiveness in its attempt on any pretext to avoid accepting the Soviet proposal. It invented arguments designed to cast doubt on the sense and logic of our proposal. Large numbers of different arguments, great and small, have been appearing recently as though conjured from a magician's sleeve.

They tell us, for example, that the stocks of nuclear weapons will not disappear because of a moratorium on testing. [paragraph continues]

Is that so? After all, the ending of tests is also the way to eliminate the existing nuclear arsenals. Specialists, above all military specialists, are convinced that if the existing nuclear weapons are not tested and subsequently modernized they will slowly but surely lose their effectiveness and ultimately must simply cease to exist. But even if stocks of nuclear weapons do continue to exist for some time after the cessation of tests, elementary logic dictates that this is still better than a continuing arms race. After all, when tests are ended it will be possible to discuss in a calmer atmosphere new ways and steps toward eliminating the existing weapons stocks.

They also tell us something else -- that prior to the announcement of the moratorium the Soviet Union had fundamentally modernized its nuclear armed forces whereas the United States is only now carrying out just such a modernization in response to the Soviet actions. Another trick. The United States has carried out more nuclear explosions than all the other nuclear powers put together -- more than 800. If you compare the U.S. test explosions with ours, it turns out that the Americans have carried out a full one-third more. The picture of recent years -- and it is obvious that this is the period that the initiators of the Washington "argument" mean -- is also very typical. In 1984 our country and the United States carried out roughly the same number of nuclear weapons tests. In 1985 the United States carried out around 20 nuclear explosions whereas the USSR prior to the moratorium conducted only 9, 2 of which were for peaceful purposes. Just during the year that the Soviet moratorium has been in operation the United States detonated 18 nuclear devices. That's their "gap" for you...

"Patience is the foundation of all wisdom" said the philosopher Plato. What context brings to mind this maxim of the great Greek? The following context.

Back in 1955 our country proposed that all the states then possessing atomic and hydrogen weapons assume a commitment to stop testing such weapons. Thus, the idea of ending tests is quite old -- more than 30 years old.

It is common knowledge that we did not find mutual understanding at that time and it was not until 8 years later that the well known Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water was concluded, thanks to the efforts of our country, which played the decisive role then. At that time, too, the Soviet Union campaigned for the cessation of all tests without exception, including underground tests. Had our proposal been accepted, that silence which is music to man's ears would now reign at all the test ranges, including the one in Nevada. But the United States, Britain, and France were opposed. The fruits of that position are with us now: Mankind has drawn nearer the nuclear abyss.

In 1974 and 1976 respectively, treaties were signed between the USSR and the United States, one limiting the yield of underground test explosions, the other regulating peaceful nuclear explosions. The United States is to blame for the fact that both remain unratified to this day.

On 6 August last year the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions came into force. It has since been extended several times by the Soviet Union and remains in force until 1 January next year.

Even this brief list of dates and events enables you to understand the persistence and patience with which the Soviet Union has been working to end nuclear tests. Behind this there stands state wisdom and concern for the fate of mankind.

Why do we attach such significance to the ending of nuclear tests?

A man who has sat behind the wheel of a car just once knows that to switch the motor off he has to turn the ignition key counter clockwise, that is, to stop the supply of current to the ignition system. In the nuclear arms race, as with other types of weapons, the role of that key is played by tests -- both for the creation of new types of such weapons and for the improvement and modernization of existing systems.

If you turn the ignition key in the opposite direction, that is, if you end nuclear tests, the nuclear race immediately slows down rapidly, loses speed, and then inevitably stops. Without tests it simply becomes impossible after a certain time. Herein lies the main point of the Soviet moratorium, of our urgent appeals to the U.S. side to join it, and of the proposal to sign an agreement to end nuclear tests.

The world is indivisible and everything in it is interconnected. There is not and cannot be security for some at the expense of others. No matter how much it wants, the United States cannot expect security for itself if that security is to the deteriment of our country. The chief of the Soviet General Staff expressed this idea with soldierly concision at the 25 August press conference. He spoke as a military specialist, as a man who by virture of his post has a perfect knowledge of questions of military rivalry between the two great powers. How much easier it would be for everyone on earth if the Soviet marshal's words were to reach those who sit in leadership posts in the Pentagon and in the offices of the U.S. military monopolies.

In a work by Marx there is a famous idea about the greed of capital that suggests that, for 300 percent profit, it would commit any crime even at the risk of the gallows. The U.S. military-industrial complex today is undoubtedly the greediest of all capitalist groups. But can those people who now control the military billions in the United States not have understood the simple and, in human terms, so natural thought: Is is not time to call a halt, to consider what is going on, to look around, to ask themselves the age-old question: "Quo vadis?" Where are we going which way are we pushing mankind?

Alfred Nobel, the well known military industrialist of old, was convinced that his dynamite production plants could end war more quickly than peace congresses. At the same time, however, he regretted that "simply intensifying the lethality of armaments will not bring peace" and that the "difficulty is the limited effect of the explosive," and thought that "to overcome this deficiency was must become equally deadly both for front-line troops and for the civilian population in the area." Now the "deficiency" which then worried the manufacturer of death has been overcome -- nuclear weapons pose an equal threat to all manking and set it a dilemma: Live together or die together. However, the facts suggest that the U.S. military industrialists and those who defend their interests in Washington are obsessed by the psychology of suicide and are ready to aasume the role of latter-day kamikaze pilots.

An editorial in the London newspaper THE OBSERVER wrote recently that "the West will have to decide whether it is going to turn its back on the proposal which represents the likeliest way of slowing down the arms race. If we set ourselves the goal of completely stopping the present crazy race, then sooner or later nuclear tests must end. Why not now?"

Yes, patience is indeed the foundaton of all wisdom. But our patience and the patience of all who are concered with the situation in the world should not be tried indefinitely. [paragraph continues]

People cannot and will not live indefinitely under the Damoclean sword of the nuclear threat. They are tired of listening to Washington's fabrications, trickery, and pseudoarguments designed to convince them of the need to continue nuclear tests.

The authors of these schemes must finally realize that the point of their trickery has long been clear to the naked eye. They should understand just how repulsive are the grimacing and capering with which they hope to fool mankind and divert attention from the ominous meaning of the thundering explosions in Nevada. They must understand finally the unseemly picture, unworthy of civilized people, which they present in their dangerous and patently obvious playing with fire.

Oil and Politics

From tomorrow the OPEC countries are reducing their extraction of "black gold." OPEC took this decision at the beginning of this month at its 8-day conference in Geneva. Now the OPEC countries jointly will produce 16.7 million barrels a day and that level will be maintained for approximately 2 months.

I should like to say a few words about the history of the oil price question and the level of extraction. OPEC was set up in 1960 and rapidly developed into a thriving oil cartel. Virtually from the moment of its foundation the organization has been struggling against the imperialist oil monopolies, which are trying to unconditionally dictate their terms in the world energy market.

About 15 years ago the growth of oil extraction in the capitalist countries lagged behind the increase in the consumption rate and a fuel shortage appeared in the world market. In that situation the developing oil-producing states managed to establish their own form of control over oil exports. However, thanks to the inflation which gripped the capitalist countries in the late seventies, when the oil price dropped considerably, the oil monopolies managed to mount a "counterattack" against OPEC. Naturally, the OPEC countries raised the prices in an attempt to make good the damage. As a result from 1970 through 1982 oil prices rose approximately 20-fold, taking account of inflation.

The Western countries mobilized their potential to overcome the energy crisis. Most of them introduced an oil-saving policy. Consumption was reduced and resource-saving technology was introduced in industry. At the same time, the development of new oilfields in Alaska, the North Sea, and Australia began. While saving oil all the capitalist countries simultaneously sought to establish the largest possible stocks. The stocks thus created soon began to be used to pressure the OPEC countries and the oil market as a whole with the aim of slowing down the rise in prices and subsequently reducing them. The West achieved its aims to a considerable extent: Its dependence on the OPEC countries' oil diminished and the organization's position was significantly undermined. The U.S. British, Dutch, and French oil magnates rubbed their hands with glee: After all, their ultimate goal is to restore their lost neocolonialist control over the sources of this most important energy raw material.

The Western monopolies struck another blow against OPEC at the beginning of this year, when they sparked off a sharp fall in prices resulting in considerable losses of foreign currency for the countries belonging to the organization.

OPEC is trying to recover from the difficulties created by the imperialist enemy, which is practiced and skilled in these matters. To do this it needed unity is its own ranks. [paragraph continued]

So many times in the past, lack of unity has undermined the organization and played into its enemies' hands. To achieve their goals the imperialist monopolies would like division and disunity between OPEC and other developing countries. The unity of all developing countries in the anti-imperialist front is the guarantee of their success.

Nonaligned Conference Opening Reviewed

LD022141 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Sep 86

[from the" Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Eighth Conference of Heads of States and Government of Nonaligned Countries has opened in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare. Prominent representatives of the national liberation movement are taking part in the forum's work: Fidel Castro, general secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba; Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia; and many others. Participants in the forum welcome with applause Indian prime minister Gandhi and prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe. Opening the conference, Rajiv Gandhi underlined that principles of nonalignment with military blocs, the principles of peaceful coexistance and equal cooperation declared a quarter of a century ago have been tested by time. The movement has been growing and strengthening in the struggle against imperialism, in the struggle for peace, for international detente and for disarmament. We have been against and still are against the nuclear arms race and believe that halting of nuclear tests has to be the first step in this direction.

The new chairman of the movement, Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe, noted that the most important question at present is the liquidation of the threat of nuclear destruction of mankind. All the plans of economic and social development of young independent countries will simply turn to dust if we do not achieve nuclear disarmament, Mugabe underlined. This is why we appeal to nuclear powers, and above all, the United States, to join in the Soviet moratorium, to conclude an agreement on the freeze of nuclear arsenals and on their reduction to follow. The Nonaligned Movement will continue its effort to achieve this goal.

In reply to a question on the conference's response to the message from Comrade Gorbachev to the forum, foreign minister Dost of Afghanistan said: The message expresses the support for the goals and tasks of our movement. The Soviet Union has always had a principled stand toward the questions which we are discussing here. The message of Comrade Gorbachev underlines also the necessity of unity of all countries of the movement. We are grateful to the Soviet Union for the support which is given to nonaligned countries.

Mlugabe Press Conference Cited

PM021400 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by IZVESTIYA special correspondents A Bovin and L. Shinkarev under the "Topic of the Day" rubric: "R. Mugabe: The Fundamental Question of the Present"]

[Text] Harare -- Ensuring peace and security in the world is the vital issue of the present day, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has told a Harare press conference.

The introduction and extension of the Soviet Union's moratorium on all nuclear explosions was a positive step in the interests of the entire international community, R. Mugabe observed. Soviet initiatives are creating an atmosphere conducive to the reaching of accords between the USSR and the United States on such key questions as halting the nuclear arms race and ensuring world peace and security. We think that the Soviet example should be followed by the other nuclear powers.

The prime minister stressed that the material resources of different states in the world must be used for the purposes of development rather than the arms race. We oppose attempts to seek superiority in the arms sphere, including the nuclear arms sphere, or any other military sphere. The arms race poses a threat not just to world peace and security but also to the well-being of all mankind. We welcome all measures to cut nuclear arms production. R. Mugabe expressed his hope that Soviet-American dialogue will continue and eventually lead to the reaching of an accord.

Assessing the Nonaligned Movement's activity during its 25 years' existance, the Zimbabwean prime minister noted its great significance in the international affairs. It has grown from a small group of countries into an authoritative force which now unites 101 states and national liberation movements. The movement's members are characterized by a common commitment to peace, security, independence, and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs.

Asked by IZVESTIYA to speak about the situation in South Africa the prime minister said the following: "The situation is becoming increasingly complex. Every day we read reports of people dying there. But that has long been customary racist practice. It is our conviction that the situation will be characterized by increasing resistance on on the part of the oppressed African majority and a growth in the liberation struggle. And that will in turn provoke new waves of repression from the racist regime. What most alarms us is the absence of real concern at the situation on the part of countries which could put pressure on South Africa. That is why we urge the world community to give all-around support tothe liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia."

R. Mugabe also said that if the Pretoria regime adopts economic sanctions against independent African states, the latter are ready to resort to alternative solutions. Thus efforts will be directed toward reconstructing the "Beira coorridor." Work is planning to increase freight flow through the Mozambique port of Beira and restore the Beira-Mutare railroad and so forth. These questions affect neighboring African countries and will be discussed both at the Nonaligned Conference and on a bilateral basis between interested countries. We are also certain, he stressed, that it the apartheid regime attempts to respond to sanctions declared by the international community with sanctions of its own against neighboring countries, then plenty of states will immediately offer us their assistance.

VIENNA IAEA CONFERENCE CONCLUDED 29 AUG

LD291646 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Vienna August 29 TASS -- A conference of experts ended at the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) today. It discussed a wide range of problems connected with ensuring safe operation of nuclear power generating facilites, including nuclear power stations.

In a report prepared for the confernce, Soviet specialists provided detailed information on the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power staion and about the course of elimination of its consequences. All participants in the conference, more than 500 representatives of over 50 countries and 20 national and international organisations, pointed out that the information contained in the report is full and open and that explanations made by experts from the Soviet Union at meetings of four technical groups of the conference were useful.

Hans Blix, director general of the IAEA, said in his speech at the conference that one of the main functions of the Agency is to serve as a forum at which member-countries can study each other's experience and cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. He said that during his visit to Moscow on May 9, the Soviet side expressed the readiness to supply, as it is prepared, information on the Chernobyl accident which could be discussed at a meeting of experts on questions of nuclear safety so as to help IAEA member countries to take into consideration this experience to help enhance the safety of nuclear power engineering. This is why numerous experts arrived in Vienna not in order to gratify their curiosity. They arrived in Vienna to study the unfortunate experience of the accident at the Chernobyl power plant and to promote by their knowledge the discussion of concrete questions and also make proposals about further actions in the framework of the agency.

"It is hard to imagine a successful development or even existence of some large branch of industry without public conference in it," the IAEA director general said further. "And though I am convinced that nuclear power engineering which accounts for 15 percent of the world output of electricity is here to stay, it is also undoubted, however, that confidence of the public in it has been seriously eroded in a number of countries. Prolonged safe functioning of nuclear power statinns in the world and reducing to the minimum the hazards for health and the environment of those accidents that might happen in the future are needed to restore this confidence. Time has come to discuss the measures necessary for the solution of this task and to determine the ways which can help the Agency assist governments in achieving this aim," Hans Blix said. Hans Blix said that the international consultative group for nuclear safety consisting of 13 persons, and other experts will shortly draw up a report on the results of the conference to refer it to the IAEA board of Governors to determine further programmes of the Agency's work.

In the unanimous opinion of most observers, the conference established a genuine striving of a wide range of scientists and experts to analyze in a businesslike way the causes of the Chernobyl accident and other accidents, so as, by general international effort to do the utmost to prevent accidents in the future. The discussion at this conference of all the materials supplied shows the need for the further development of peaceful uses of energy of atoms, of enhancing the safety of nuclear power stations. Many experts noted that the removal of the threat of nuclear war, a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests must be an initial step toward the safe development of atomic power engineering.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES CONTRACTS WITH IAEA

LD022247 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- The state of and prospects for cooperation between Soviet foreign trading organisations and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) were discussed at the talks with IAEA Deputy Director General Normaly Bin Muslim here today.

Under contracts with the IAEA, the Soviet Union's foreign trade organizations give assistance to foreign countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, supplying them with accelerators, measuring equipment, equipment for radiation protection and various other equipment. The Soviet association "Tekhsnabexport", for instance, supplied to Hungary a cyclotron for isotope production. It supplied an accelerator to Poland. Soviet equipment was delivered to Ecuador, Bangladesh, Bulgaria. Projects envisaging the supplies of equipment to the DPRK, Portugal, other countries will be implemented in the years ahead in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

UNCTAD HEAD ON EAST, WEST ECONOMIC POLICIES

LD012025 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 1 TASS -- The idea of establishing a system of international economic security put forward by socialist countries was appreciated by Kenneth Dadzie, UNCTAD secretary general, in his opening speech at the 33rd session of the UNCTAD Council here today. He said that the main principles of the proposal deserved universal approval and support. Much of what UNCTAD has achieved and seeks to achieve in improving international economic relations, according to him, can be characterized as a contribution to the realization of international economic security or... to the creation of a more predictable and supportive environment for the revitalization of development, growth and international trade.

Kenneth Dadzie said that the process of modernization, structural transformation and reform being pursued in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe along with their enhanced participation in the international division of labour offer potential for expanding and diversifying the trade and economic relations of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and enable those countries to contribute more effectively to the better functioning of the world economy and in particular to the development processes of developing countries.

Characterizing the policies of the leading Western powers, the UNCTAD secretary general urged them, inter alia, to lower interest rates and open their markets wider to commodities from other countries. The Trade and Development Report, 1986, released recently by the UNCTAD Secretariat, points out that the policy of high interest rates and protectionism was the main cause of the weaker market demand and the aggravation of the monetary, financial and trade problems, which put an especially heavy burden on the developing economies.

Kenneth Dadzie also pointed out the need to fortify the international trade system and to counter protectionism and discriminatory practices. UNCTAD, he noted, should attach more attention to expanding trade between countries with different socio-economic systems.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON DANILOFF ARREST

LD021032 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- Speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign newspeople at the Press Center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., said that U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT correspondent Nicholas Daniloff, detained by officials from the Committee of State Security of the U.S.S.R., was under investigation in a prison in Moscow where he had been visited by his wife and son.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Daniloff had no complaints over the way he was being treated.

It was announced that after the investigation was over Daniloff's case would go to court.

The spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry assured foreign correspondents that all real journalists could continue working in Moscow calmly. He denied inventions, circulated in the West, to the effect that Daniloff's arrest had been set up and described all speculation on that score as devoid of any grounds.

Further Details

OW030015 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2255 GMT 2 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] As has already been reported, correspondent of the American Journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT Daniloff was detained red-handed in Moscow while carrying out an act of espionage.

In connection with this, Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information Administration [Upravleniye Informatsii] of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, declared at a press conference for journalists that at the present time an investigation into the affair of the U.S. correspondent is under way.

Responding to questions, Comrade Gerasimov stressed that in the Soviet Union no obstacles have ever been placed or are being placed in the way of foreign journalists whose activities correspond with universally recognized international norms.

ROUND TABLE HELD ON U.S. 'THREAT' TO LIBYA

LD022012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] APN held a round table session in Moscow today on the topic of the U.S. provocation against Libya and threat to the Arab peoples. It was attended by our correspondent Aleksandr Korshunov. Here is his report:

Eminent specialists on problems of the Near and Middle East and on matters of international law, historians and representatives of the Soviet public gathered in the APN press room. The discussion at the roundtable was about the critical situation which is now building up again in the Mediterranean, first and foremost around Libya. Participants in the meeting stressed that the United States is currently carrying out a whole range of political, military, economic and propaganda actions that create the threat of an unprovoked attack by the United States on that sovereign Arab state.

Doctor of Historical Sciences (Leonid Medvedkov) said specifically that the current action by the United States against Libya quite obviously testifies that Washington is throwing down a challenge to the whole world community, whose center of attention is now on problems of war and peace, concerning the fate of the whole of human civilization. This is what eminent Soviet poet and deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for solidarity with Asian and African countries Alim Keshokov said:

[Begin recording] The aim that the United States has set itself is unattainable. Of course, the victims sustain losses, both of people and material, and in the form of destruction, but nevertheless the Arabs are accumulating political and moral capital that is necessary for consolidation. The United States could make a new strike, as in April, perhaps a more powerful one, but they cannot subdue that country and make the Arab countries submissive. [end recording]

Doctor of juridicial Sciences Professor (Yuriy Reshetov), who then spoke, gave a legal assessment of the U.S. actions in the Mediterranean.

[Begin recording] There is at present a concentration of ships of the 6th Fleet along the Libyan coast, with the preparation of submarines and the deployment of U.S. aircraft to bases in Europe. Sometimes, indeed, there are troop maneuvers that are part of the perfectly lawful activity of states for the training of their military personnel. These are quite different activities in this case; this is a very real demonstration of strength, or what the UN Charter calls the threat of force, about which the UN Charter in Point Four of Article Two perfectly clearly says that the threat of force is in itself a grave infringement of international law. If the Americans were to make an attempt at some kind of armed strike against Libya it would have obviously to be described as aggression taking the form of international terrorism, the kind of act of international crime for which both the state and its political, military and other figures taking part in this action bear a corresponding responsibility. Nuremburg demonstrated that there is such a judge and there is a sword that strikes down international criminals. [end recording]

U.S. INTENSIFIES EFFORTS AGAINST LIBYA

LD030902 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 3 TASS -- "The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is intensifying covert efforts to unseat Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, "THE WALL STREET JOURNAL" reports today.

"A plan approved last month by President Reagan calls for the CIA to increase support to Al-Qadhdhafi's opponents, both inside Libya and among Libyan exiles", it writes. Under the plan the espionage and subversive agency will also promote reports containing fabrications on growing opposition to Al-Qadhdhafi. Besides, the Reagan administration sources said that there were plans to recruit new CIA agents for work against the Libyan leader.

The newspaper draws attention to the fact that the new covert operations are conducted against the backdrop of "almost continuous U.S. military activity off the Libyan coast". "The CIA's efforts to destablize Al-Qadhdhafi have been under way since 1981", it recalls.

According to the U.S. press, Washington's militarist policy towards Libya is not supported even by U.S. closest allies. The newspaper CHICAGO TRIBUNE notes the lack of enuthusiasm towards the new U.S. measures against Tripoli. It points out that Europeans do not show any sympathy with Washington's bid to overthrow the Al-Qadhdhafi government.

In its turn, the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that in the opinion of U.S. European allies the threat of terrorism does not emanate from Libya.

BELYAYEV: RAID ON LIBYA WOULD IMPERIL SUMMIT

PM021100 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Sep 86 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Observer's Opinion": "Escalation With Long-Range Aims"]

[Text] "To sock Al-Qadhdhafi on the jaw again" -- this is the expression a U.S. Government spokesman used, without beating about the bush and dotting all the "i's," so to speak, on the subject of the aims of the current anti-Libyan campaign.

It is perfectly obvious that this time too, President Reagan's intentions as regards Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi are very clear. He wants his head! The U.S. President wanted this back in April when he ordered the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi. The main target of the strike at that time was Al-Qadhdhafi's private residence at Bab al-'Aziziyah Barracks near the Libyan capital.

But why do they want to destroy Al-Qadhdhafi? Ostensibly because of Libya's complicity in "international terrorism." Moreover, while last spring it was claimed that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was allegedly training "terrorists" in special camps for assassinations in West Europe, today he is accused to preparing unspecified "terrorist actions" and coups all over the world, including the Philippines. Even in the FRG and Greece! Mention is also made of the Western Hemisphere, where, it appears, "Libyan agents" are also very active! Proof? None at all, just as in April!

Seriously, though, the new U.S. punitive action against Libya is being prepared with a view to crushing Libya's anti-imperialism and intimidating all Arabs opposing Israel's aggression and the entire so-called "Third World." Are there any grounds to claim this? More than sufficient.

The eighth conference of nonaligned countries began its work in Harare (Zimbabwe) on 1 September. Taking part in it are 101 independent states -- more than two-thirds of the international community. The conference will discuss burning problems of our time -- the situation in Southern Africa, the development problems of Asian, African, and Latin American countries and their gigantic indebtedness to major Western and primarily American banks, the establishment of a new world economic order, and attitudes toward the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, and the militarization of space. It is not hard to foresee that the question of the attitude of the Nonaligned Movement's members toward the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives, including the moratorium on nuclear tests, will inevitably arise there, in Harare. I will not be mistaken in supposing that they will speak out in favor of rejecting the solution of international problems by means of force and in favor of eternal silence on all nuclear testing grounds in the world, primarily the American and Soviet ones.

We are ready for such a formulation of the question. The support for M.S. Gorbachev's proposals to terminate all nuclear tests from the "Delhi Six," who spoke out in favor of discussing jointly with Soviet and American experts the problems of the verification [kontrol] of a ban on nuclear weapon tests, testifies to the fact that such a discussion in the future would be useful. But the United States has grounds to expect the Harare conference to be dominated by anti-Americanism and anti-imperialism. I do not believe, for example, that President Reagan will respond favorably to the invitation from leaders of African "Frontline" States to travel to them for a summit meeting to discuss together the current threatening situation in South Africa, where apartheid is trying not only to foist itself on free Africa, but also to force the United States and West Europe, which are dependent on deliveries of South African raw materials, to continue to side with Pretoria. But this, so people in Washington think, inevitably pushes African countries and the entire developing world in the direction of the Soviet Union, which is very alarming for American politicians.

Since this is so, then intimidate Africa! Intimidate Asia and Latin America! This is the political aim of the hostile campaign against Libya. Hence the blatant crudeness and challenging impudence of the United States toward any country whose leader is unwilling to obey Washington's shouting. If you don't obey, we'll sock you on the jaw!

There is another aspect to the current anti-Libyan action by the United States. Representatives of the Reagan administration have decided that a bomb strike will descend upon Libya regardless of the Soviet Union's irritation. Even at the cost of a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting! So there...

What can be said about the emergence of such maxims? Before risking an unprecedented exacerbation of the contemporary international situation in this way, it is worthwhile for the United States to reflect: Will another anti-Libyan action not lead too far?

SPANISH PRESS CITED ON WALTERS' VISIT

LD022042 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Madrid September 2 TASS -- The Spanish press describes the visit to Spain of Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador to the U.N. as another attempt of the U.S. Administration to draw its allies into the U.S. aggressive policy against Libya.

Vernon Walters met here with Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, minister of foreign affairs of Spain, and handed in to him a message of the U.S. President to Felipe Gonzalez, head of the Spanish Government.

Spain is the first stop-over in the trip of the U.S. emissary to a number of West European countries in the course of which Washington intends to force the NATO member countries in Western Europe to join the campaign of pressure and provocations launched by Washington against Libya.

This policy which is cynically described by Washington as the 'struggle against terrorism' is a vivid example of state terrorism. According to the newspaper EL PAIS, the trip of Vernon Walters was preceded by a dramatic growth of the activity of the U.S. naval force and the Air Force in the Mediterranean region. Three U.S. aircraft carriers -- the "Forrestal", the "America" and the "John F. Kennedy" -- are in the Mediterranean today. According to the newspaper YA, international experts describe such a high U.S. military activity as a possible deployment of forces before a new attack on Libya.

Spain, together with most West European countries, denounced the bandit attack on Libya staged by the U.S. last April. It is noteworthy that after the meeting with the U.S. envoy Fernandez-Ordonez said that although Spain denounced terrorism in all its manifestations, it favored cooperation in combatting terrorism within the framework of the international law.

RYZKHOV MEETS HAMMER, PRAISES 'PERSONAL EFFORTS'

LD021855 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov today received in the Kremlin the President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of The American "Occidental Petroleum" company Armand Hammer.

When questions of trade and ecomomic ties between the USSR and the United States were studied it was noted that their level was far below the objective possibilities of the two countries. This is due to the policy of artificial restrictions and bans in the field of trade pursued by the American side.

Armand Hammer was informed of the content of the measures presently taken by the Soviet Union to perfect external economic ties. An ever broader range of Soviet enterprises and amalgamations will join foreign trade in accordance with the overall strategy of accelerating social and economic development. In the interests of expanding mutually advantageous trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Western countries it is intended to use such forms of cooperation as co-production and the establishment of joint enterprises.

Armand Hammer confirmed his interest in expanding mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union, including in the field of developing new promising forms of economic ties. "Occidental Petroleum" is taking an active part in the search of such forms. He expressed the view that representatives of American business would be able to realize the possibilities connected with the utilization of new forms of trade and economic cooperation.

During the conversation Nikolay Ryzkhov stressed that Soviet-American relations, just as the world as a whole, were now at such a stage when decisions motivated by a high sense of responsibility were necessary in order to stop the decline towards further confrontation and bring about a resolute turn toward constructive interaction and cooperation.

In this connection mention was made of the special importance of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and other major Soviet foreign policy actions directed at a general improval of the international situation and at overcoming the dangerous impasse into which key questions of security have been driven. In these conditions a display of goodwill by the United States and a positive response to the constructive Soviet initiatives would make a fruitful development of Soviet-American relations possible and become a major contribution to the cause of peace in general.

Nikolay Ryzhkov thanked Armand Hammer for his personal efforts to promote mutual understanding and cooperation in matters related to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Vladislav Malkevich was present at the conversation.

AIMS OF MURPHY'S CURRENT MIDEAST TOUR HIT

LD021137 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Nicosia September 2 TASS -- Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, arrived in Israel, where he had a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Murphy's Mid-Eastern tour will also take him to Egypt and Jordan. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, a State Department official said that the purpose of Murphy's mission was "to stimulate dormant peace efforts in the region", specifically to pave the way for a series of meetings between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and a number of Middle East leaders in the near future.

This makes it clear that the case in point is Washington's new attempt at imposing on the Arabs the U.S.-Israeli model of "settlement" in the Middle East, re-activating the deadlocked Camp David process and President Reagan's "peace" plan, and prodding the Arab world to the road of separate backstage deals with Israel. Life itself has convincingly demonstrated that the American "peacemaking efforts" do not lead to a genuine and just peace in the Middle East. On the contrary, by encouraging the appetities of the Israeli aggressor, they only aggravate tensions in that explosive region. This is precisely why a majority of Arab states resolutely reject the capitulatory "settlement" options which the White House is stubbornly trying to thrust on them. This is precisely why a majority of Arab states support the idea of collective efforts with a view to settling the Middle East conflict within the framework of a representative international conference that would be attended by all the sides concerned.

KAL VICTIMS' RELATIVES DEMAND INVESTIGATION

LD031008 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Lazarev reports: Seven relatives of U.S. passengers who died as a result of the hideous provocation of U.S. secret services, demand that the Reagan administration tell the truth about the disaster which took place with the South Korean airliner in the Soviet Far East three years ago. In their open letter in the newspaper "NEW YORK TIMES", they challenge the version of the accident circulated by the U.S. authorities. This version leaves unanswered many questions, the letter points out, including the following: "How did the plane end up in Soviet airspace? Did it stray there unintentionally? If so, why was its pilot not guided back on course by United States radar operators or air controllers?"

The letter's authors are also perplexed by many circumstances of the official "investigation". They cannot understand, for instance, why the National Transportation Safety Board which normally investigates air disasters was ordered off the case. Why the Air Force destroyed relevant radar tapes. Why the pilot of another South Korean plane who flew parallel to KAL-007 for much of its flight relayed false position reports for the doomed plane. This pilot suddenly became "unavailable" and retired just before he was to be questioned under oath. Why, at last, an author and publisher of a book about the disaster were threatened by the director of central intelligence. The letter's authors point out that "we feel betrayed by our government, whose silence, rationalized by the questionable claim of national security concerns is beginning to resemble a deliberate cover-up". If the Reagan administration has nothing to hide, let it come forward to clarify the apparent contradictions between the available information and the official story. If it will not do so, the authors write, a full-scale investigation should be undertaken by Congress having the right to examine classified documents.

FURTHER ON BEIJING CITY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Received by Yeltsin

LD011840 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today, Comrade Yeltsin received a delegation of the Beijing Municipal People's Government, headed by Chen Xitong, mayor of the Chinese capital, which is in the USSR at the invitation of the Mossovyet [Moscow City Council].

In the course of a friendly conversation which took place, the guests from Beijing were briefed on activities of the Moscow City Party Organization on the fulfillment of decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the 1986 June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It was noted that the working people of Moscow, just as all Soviet people, have a warm feeling toward the Chinese people and are prepared to develop friendship and cooperation of the two socialist countries and their capitals.

In this connection, special attention was paid to the major constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union on developing relations with the PRC which were put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his speech in Vladivostok. The Chinese comrades expressed their gratitude for the opportunities they were given to get acquainted with the Soviet experience, satisfaction with the results of the delegation's sojourn in our country, the desire to strengthen the friendly contacts of Moscow and Beijing.

Visits Moscow City Council

LD020930 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- A delegation of the people's Government of Beijing led by Chen Xitong, the mayor of the Chinese capital, paid a visit to the Moscow City Soviet (Council) Monday.

The guests were greeted by V.T. Saykin, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet. L.I. Matveyev, first vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet, Yu. A. Prokofyev, secretary to the Moscow City Soviet, and also Li Zewang, ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic to the U.S.S.R., took part in a friendly conversation that followed.

The delegation met with Moscow-based newsman.

Before departure for home the Beijing envoys visited a collective farm near Moscow, and went to the V.I. Lenin's house, now a museum, at Gorkiy Leninskiye.

The Chinese delegation also visited the national exhibition of economic achievements of the U.S.S.R.

Meets With Reporters, Departs

LD021346 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- The delegation of the People's government of Beijing, led by its Mayor Chen Xitong has left for home on Monday.

The delegation had a meeting with journalists the day before. Sharing the impressions of the visit, the head of the delegation said that it was a success. The main aim was to develop cooperation between the capitals of our states, and it was reached, he said. It is planned to conclude an agreement to concentize this cooperation. Mutual exchange of specialists in different areas of town development will be one of its forms. Moscow's experience will help us successfully resolve many problems that we have. We have also accumulated positive experience. The mutual exchange of all which is good and valuable that the capitals of our countries have will only be to mutual benefit.

We learnt much interesting and useful from contacts with the working people and leaders of local soviets of Leningrad, Kiev and Volgograd. We admire the hospitality of the Soviet people, their striving for cooperation, respect for the Chinese people. We, the Chinese, feel the same sentiments for the Soviet people.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PRC

LD290945 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing August 29 TASS -- The delegation of the Planning and Budgetary Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, ended its visit to the People's Republic of China.

The head of the Soviet delegation told TASS that members of the delegation were satisfied with the results of the meetings with the leadership of the Financial and Economic Commission of China's National People's Congress during which the sides informed each other about the activity of corresponding commissions of the highest organs of state power of the USSR and China and noted the need to continue sharing experience along this line.

During the stay in the cities of Guangzhou, Foshan and Shanghai the Soviet delegation was afforded the opportunity to familiarize itself with the work of provincial, municipal and district people's congresses, especially in the financial and economic, and planning and budgetary fields. The Soviet delegation visited a number of industrial plants where a warm reception was accorded to it.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet the Soviet delegation conveyed an invitation to a delegation of the National People's Congress' commissions to pay a visit to the USSR.

SAVENKOV ON PRC PLANT BANKRUPTCY, REFORM

PM291340 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov "PRC Reportage": "The Bankruptcy Affair"]

[Text] Beijing -- The blast-resistant equipment plant in Shenyang, administrative center of Liaoning Province, was recently officially declared bankrupt. The enterprise's property will be sold off and any money will be distributed among the creditors in proportion to the size of loans (it is a collectively owned enterprise).

All workers and employees, including directors, have lost their jobs. Those who have reached pensionable age will receive pensions. The employment office will first and foremost find jobs for several invalids. The other people are being offered retraining courses. [paragraph continues]

In the first 6 months those "awaiting work" will receive a subsidy equal to 75 percent of their wages and, for up to 2 years afterwards, they will receive a subsistence wage of 30 yuans until they find work. This is the first "bankruptcy case" in the PRC's history, XINHUA noted in reporting the case.

The reform of the economic machinery which is under way in the country presupposes broader rights for enterprises, but also greater responsibility for profits and losses. Previously, all profits went to the state, which also made good any losses. The draft bankruptcy law was elaborated as one of the measures to overcome the "public pot" system and leveling, which provides for distribution regardless of actual contribution to the national conomy.

People in China believe that the reform must be implemented step by step -- "feel for the stones while crossing the river." This is why it was decided to test the draft law initially in three of the largest industrial centers -- Chongquing, Wuhan, and Shenyang. A warning was issued to three enterprises in Shenyang a year ago: "You have been operating at a loss for several years now. Now you have two options: Become profitable or depart from the stage. There is no third option. A year to think it over." Two of the enterprises coped with the situation, the third -- the blast-resistant equipment plant -- was declared bankrupt. The main reasons were the leadership's incompetence, obsolete equipment, ignorance of the market, and high output prime costs.

Discussing the draft bankruptcy law as a means of raising the standards of economic management at the June session of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, many deputies supported the idea, but spoke in favor of extending the experiment. The law, they said, must be adopted at the some time as the acts on industrial enterprises, the employment system, and social security. Society must offer social guarantees to those who are insufficiently able to compete. A centralized social security system is necessary.

The "bankruptcy case" gives good for thought as regards, for example, the employment problem. The Ministry of Labor and Personnel announced that over the next 5 years the state must create 45 million jobs for people reaching working age and for those joining the category of people "awaiting work." In the course of the reform's implementation, this figure will have to be increased by the number of young men and women among the 70 million living in the countryside wio will "seek to establish themselves" along the agriculural path, which is at present governed by the principle "many people, not enough land."

The "bankruptcy case" aroused a stormy response in the press. Li Zeming, secretary of the Shenyang Party City Committee, described it in an interview with ZINHUA as "a good start." The government used administrative methods on similar occasions in the past, amalgamating unprofitable enterprises with profitable ones against the latter's will. RENMIN RIBAO noted with alarm the growing number of loss-making enterprises in the country. This trend is particularly noticeable in the chemical, machine building, electronics, coal, and light industries. How is it possible to talk about revenues when warehouses are full of output which is not in demand? Pay more attention to the market, the modernization of equipment, and the improvement of quality, the newspaper urges. In turn, JINGJI RIBAO writes: "Unless the trend toward growing numbers of loss-making enterprises is halted, it will be difficult to balance income and expenditure and this will primarily hurt the onward advance of the economic reform."

The local authorities in Wuhan (administrative center of Hubei Province) have, according to XINHUA, warned two loss-making enterprises in the state sector: "Unless you become profitable, you will be declared bankrupt in a year's time."

PETRUSHOV REPORTS ON BORDER TRADE TALKS

PM021030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent a. Petrushov report: "Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- Trade talks between the "Vostokintorg" All-Union Foreign Trade Association and a trading company in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of the PRC ended the other day. As a result contracts on reciprocal trade shipments within the framework of border trade were signed.

Four years ago an agreement was reached between the USSR and the PRC on the resumption of border trade as a form of trade that makes it possible to seek additional resources for boosting overall trade turnover. In 1983 this trade started between Soviet Far Eastern regions on the one hand, and Heilongjiang Province and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the PRC on the other.

The same year Soviet and China freight shipments via Xinjiang and the Korgas and Turugart border transshipment centers were resumed.

A new boost to the development of Soviet-Chinese border trade has been provided by the current talks in Alma-Ata -- the capital of Kazakhstan.

"We believe that a favorable start has been made," Abdulla Reyim, chief of the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Administration of the PRC's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region said. "Our talks have been conducted with simultaneous displays of both sides' goods. We immediately made sure that there was no duplication in ranges -- on the contrary, the ranges complement each other. And that means that trade will be mutually advantageous."

An exhibition of Soviet-Chinese border trade has been held in one of the largest pavilions at the Kazakh SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. The Chinese section of the exhibition displays around 2,000 exhibits -- from pocket-sized electric flashlights to consumer radio stereo systems.

Soviet consumers are already familiar with certain goods from the PRC. Thus, men's shirts, vacuum bottles, washclothes, and so forth are in demand. However, there is yet to be a demand for most of the goods on the Soviet market.

On our side goods were demonstrated by trading organizations from the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, as well as from certain krays and oblasts in the RSFSR. In all almost 3,000 exhibits were demonstrated. Many of them aroused genuine interest among the members of the Chinese delegation. They spent a long time looking at our refrigerators, crockery, sacks of mineral fertilizer and cement, and examples of ferrous and nonferrous metals.

Over the years of Soviet power a mighty agroindustrial complex has taken shape in the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan. Major bases have been created for cotton growing, grain farming, and stockraising. The presence of rich raw material and fuel resources has led to the development of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the petrochemical industry, and machine building.

Take Kazakhstan, for instance. Today around 200 of the republic's enterprises produce output which is exported to 90 countries.

The range of shipments exported from Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Turkmenia, and Tajikistan is extensive. The range of goods produced at enterprises in Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays and Kemerovo Oblast is multifacted.

Yu. Telesnitskiy, chief expert at the RSFSR Ministry of Trade, noted with some justification that although these border regions of Russia are engaging in border trade with China for the first time their potential is very great. It was no accident that a contract was immediately signed for shipments of Kemerovo cement, Krasnoyarsk "Biryusa" refrigerators, and a number of other industrial articles to the PRC.

These are the first contracts. Both the Soviet and Chinese "businessmen" are pleased with them. True, they are still small in scale. But the main thing is that they mark a beginning -- and a very promising one. Border trade is an interesting and mutually advantageous business. It will make it possible to more fully satisfy the population's requirements for necessary goods. And to do so without additional expenditure.

"We have a large demand for good footwear, vacuum bottles, and knitwear," S. Kanapyanov, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade' representative at the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, said. "In order to saturate the market with these goods, we must expand production of them. This is being done. But part of the shortfall can be made up with the help of trade. Our neighbors have such goods for export. And, on the other hand, they need crockery, refrigerators, and other items which we have in sufficient quantities."

The Chinese delegation members put forward an interesting idea. In their opinion, the foreign market provides the most objective assessment of the quality of goods. And that is indeed so. Poor-quality goods are useless abroad. Is not that the reason for the "timidity" shown by some of our plants when it comes to foreign shipments? Extensive border trade will promote improvements in output quality and boost production efficiency.

The incipient border trade has another very important feature. I asked Abdulla Reyim whether he had been to Alma-Ata before. Apparently not. And all the other delegation members were visiting the Kazakh capital for the first time. They made no secret of their impressions. They liked the city. It is green and clean, full of gardens, parks, fine squares, and beautiful buildings. It is a garden city. During its stay the Chinese delegation was received at the republic's Gosplan and met with specialists, leaders, and citizens of Alma-Ata while out and about and in cultural centers. And everywhere business contacts quickly grew into comradely relations.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES S. KOREAN GOVERNMENT CHANGES

PM020944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Despite the Shuffle]

[Text] Another government reshuffle, the second in the past 7 months, has taken place in Seoul. On this occasion Chon Tu-hwan dismissed almost one-half of his cabinet, including the foreign and home affairs ministers. At the same time a draft new constitution has been submitted for parliament's scrutiny.

This ministerial reshuffle is designed to enable the ruling regime to control the domestic political situation more effectively. But it also reflects deeper processes and is a manifestation of the increasing instability of the entire situation in South Korea, that bridgehead (and a nuclear bridgehead, as well) of U.S. imperialism.

Judging by the reports coming from Seoul, the regime is now experiencing a very grave and complex period. Broad strata of the population are dissatisfied with its domestic and foreign policy. Mass protest demonstrations are being held everywhere against the regime's pro-U.S. stance, the deterioration of the economic situation, and the increasing dominance of foreign, including Japanese, monopolies. South Korea's universities, besieged by the police, have been turned into strongholds of strikers demanding the repeal of the draconian constitution, the dismissal of the dictator, and the democratization of life.

The economic situation is being aggravated by the every-burgeoning military spending, which imposes a heavy burden on working people. The pressure of taxation on the population is increasing and living standards are falling. South Korea now has more than 7 million unemployed and 60 percent of workers receive wages below the subsistence level.

The regime is trying to avert the approaching domestic political crisis via the stepping up of repression on the one hand, and a cabinet reshuffle and the semblance of democratization on the other. In fact, all these measures ultimately serve to preserve and strengthen the dominance of the ruling party in South Korea and of Chon Tu-hwan himself and the further militarization of the country. It is no coincidence that a former brigadier general has been appointed the new general secretary of the ruling "Democratic Justice Party." Quite a few military men have been appointed to other posts. As for the new draft constitution, as the South Korean opposition points out, its basic provisions in fact will extend the military dictatorship "ad infinitum."

Attempting to look after its own interests as well as those of its overseas protectors, the Chon Tu-hwan regime wants to use the age-old method of the carrot and the stick. But this "desperation tactic" is losing its efficacy and even Washington is beginning to doubt the expedience of maintaining the Seoul regime.

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION LINKS CIA TO BOEING INCIDENT

LD012137 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 1 TASS -- Tass correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The Japanese association of the relatives of those who died in the incident with the South Korean "Boeing-747" airliner is convinced that the Reagan administration had committed a deliberate crime by trying to use a passenger airliner for a large-sclae espionage operation. This statement was made today by the association's leader, Professor Shiozo Tatemoto at a meeting here devoted to the third anniversary of the provacation involving the "Boeing-747." Japanese MP's from various parties, prominent experts in civil aviation and law, representatives of the public took part in the meeting.

All the facts established by now indicate that the flight of the South Korean "Boeing-747" over the Soviet territory had been thoroughly planned by the United States Central Intelligence Agency jointly with the Seoul authorities with the sanctions of high U.S. leadership, Professor Tatemoto said. Operating in conjunction with the "RC-135" spy plane, the pilots of the passenger airliner bribed by Washington deliberately veered off course and invaded skies over the Soviet territory as deep as possible in order to test the functioning of radar systems and anti-aircraft services of the USSR. While feverishly collecting intelligence information, Americans were waiting in cold blood for the provocative flight to be cut short, so as then to stir up an unprecedented anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, Tatemoto said.

It is above all the "hawks" in the U.S. Administration, striving to undermine the entire system of arrangements with the Soviet Union, who were interested in the tragic outcome of the incident, the professor said. The United States is now doing everything to conceal the truth about the flight of the South Korean airliner, he said. The latest example of that were the CIA's attempts to prevent the publishing in the USA of a book by prominent British researcher, R. Johnson, which exposes the role of the U.S. secret services in that provocation, S. Tatemoto said.

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the incident with the "Boeing-747" airliner, the participants in the meeting in Tokyo adopted a statement, demanding the immediate publication of all the information about the flight of the South Korean airliner. They noted, specifically, that Tokyo still conceals the recordings of the radio conversations and video-recordings which were taken by the Japanese Armed Forces during the spy mission of the South Korean plane.

JAPAN SAID READY TO PARTICIPATE IN SDI

LD020448 Moscow TASS in English 0442 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Japan To Be Officially Committed to SDI Soon" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo September 2 TASS -- An official announcement about Japan's involvement in the U.S. "star wars" program will be made at a cabinet meeting on September 9, the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN reported today, quoting informed sources. The Nakasone Government, it said, had already decided to clear the way to participation by Japanese private businesses and state insitutions in the development of U.S. space arms. The leading opposition parties and mass organizations in this country are opposed to this kind of policy. They argue that the government's plans run counter to a resolution of the Diet binding it to use outer space exclusively for peaceful pursuits.

FURTHER JAPANESE PROTEST AGAINST U.S. NAVAL VISIT

TBS TV Poll Taken

LD012110 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 1 TASS -- A poll sponsored by the TBS television network in connection with the visit of a large American naval task force which includes warships armed with nuclear-tipped tomahawk missiles, revealed that 62 percent of Japanese believe that the government should have given permission to the American battleship New Jersey to enter a Japanese port. The visit of the task (?force), numbering an unprecedented 11 warships, triggered a wave of protests (?and) demonstrations that have swept the country. Mayor of the port of Sasebo, Kumashi Kakeshi, who hailed the visit of New Jersey only a week ago, now said it was imperative that the Japanese government negotiate with the United States the observance of the non-nuclear status of the country.

Socialist Party, TU's Meet

LD020828 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 2 TASS -- Activists of the Socialist Party and the General Council of the Trade Unions of Japan held a meeting in a wharf of the Sasebo Port today in protest against the entry of American nuclear-capable ships into Japanese waters. Speaking at the meeting, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party Masashi Ishibashi strongly denounced official Tokyo which follows the course of the country's growing involvement in the Pentagon's strategy. He demanded strict compliance with the official ban on bringing nuclear weapons into Japan. A U.S. strike Naval squadron led by the battleship New Jersey with cruise missiles aboard left the Port of Sasebo today. The squadron stayed there for nine days.

UPCOMING U.S.-JAPANESE EXERCISE REPORTED

LD011832 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 1 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vasily Golovnin

U.S. nuclear-capable planes based in South Korea will hold a joint exercise with the Japanese air force for the first time late next October, the newspaper SANEKI SHIMBUN reported today. It said the war games will be staged on the northern island of Hokkaido as part of the forthcoming all-arms Japanese-U.S. military maneuvers there. The paper said the exercise will involve U.S. A-10 strike aircraft flown from South Korea. The planes are meant for raids on ground targets with the use of weapons of mass destruction.

The Pentagon has long pressed for the involvement of U.S. forces stationed in the south of the Korean peninsula in maneuvers in Japanese territory as part of its strategy to forge an aggressive three-pronged alliance, consisting of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, in the Far East.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH VIEWS PAKISTAN'S ROLE

PM021536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Najibullah Speech]

[Text] Kabul, 28 Aug -- Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has visited Jalalabad -- the administrative center of Nangarhar Province, where he spoke at a rally attended by many thousands of the city's inhabitants.

The Afghan leader welcomed the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. The USSR, Najibullah pointed out, has made an important contribution to Afghanistan's national development. The decision for part of the limited Soviet troop contingent to return home, Najibullah stressed, attests yet again to our northern neighbor's love of peace.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee called for a speedy end to bloodshed and for peace and security to be ensured in the country. The DRA Government, he said, opposes war. "We do not need war, we must achieve agreement and respect for mutual interest. We are prepared to carry out everything we say," he said.

Afghanistan, Najibullah went on to say, has links of long-standing and traditional friendship with the Fushtuns and the Baluchis. The DRA is in solidarity with the liberation and anti-imperialist struggle which they are conducting. Our policy on this question has been and remains unchanging. At the same time we honestly state that the policy aimed at supporting our Pushtun and Baluchi brothers is in no way anti-Pakistani. "Afghanistan has never interfered in other states' internal affairs," the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee stated, "including Pakistan's internal affairs. We have always opposed such interference."

However, Najibullah continued. It should be noted that Pakistan has turned into a springboard for waging the undeclared war against the DRA that has been unleashed by the forces of imperialism and reaction headed by the United States and has become a center from which interference is carried out in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Any sober-minded person cannot fail to realize that this subversive activity harms not only the Afghan but also the pakistani peoples.

"I think that there are no obstacles in the way of improving Afghan-Pakistani relations or in the way of our cooperation," the Afghan leader went on to stress. "The Pakistani Government must finally heed the will of its own people and not be the blind proponent of perfidious U.S. plans."

SEIZED DRA REBEL WEAPONS DISPLAYED IN KABUL

LD020322 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul September 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent German Baykov reports:

An exhibition of samples of arms captured during battles from forces of Afghan counter-revolutionaries opened here today.

A few days ago the Afghan security forces carried out an operation in Hashejabar region (Bagrami District, Kabul Province). As a result of that operation "Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan" counter-revolutionary group lost a 250-strong band which was led by certain Jalaluddin and Qarim. The bandits were terrorising the population of the region and district and were planning to spread their activity. This is clearly indicated by the number of weapons and ammunition seized during the battle. Captured from counter-revolutionaries were 20 thousand shells to mortars and recoilless guns, 200 "surface-to-surface" missiles, mines, explosive devices, mortars, large-calibre machine-guns, anti-aircraft guns for highland warfare, firearms, British-made "Blowpipe" anti-aircraft rockets.

Samples of chemical weapons are also displayed at the exhibition in Kabul: U.S.-made "CS" chemical grenades, FRG-made chemical grenades, new British chemical grenades filled with mercury pellets in thin capsules which get into human body when exploding, new 81mm chemical mines of the British make and mortars for firing them. The Afghan and world public is already aware of the facts of the use of toxic agents by counter-revolution in the DRA. Suffice it to recall the 1982 tragedy in a women's lyceum in Kabul where 14 girls died as a result of the contamination of water. Potent chemical agents were used against a unit of the Afghan Army in Nangarhar Province, Nove Koza village in 1984. Sets for taking samples of soil and water, gas masks of U.S. and French makes, as well as testimonies of prisoners indicate the bandits' intention to stage a horrible provocation -- to use chemical arms and then accuse Afghan and Soviet troops of that. Packages containing contaminated soil and water were to prove this, according to provocateurs design.

PAKISTANI AWAMI PARTY HEAD ON AFGHAN SETTLEMENT

LD292141 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- Pakistan's progressive public demands that Islamabad put an end to interference in Afghanistan's home affairs, open direct talks with Kabul, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, chairman of Pakistan's Awami National Party, told a press conference here. Abdul Wali Khan is currently on a visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian solidarity committee. We favour a political settlement of the Afghan problem, Abdul Wali Khan stressed. The way to such a settlement has been pointed by the Soviet Union, when Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, announced in Vladivostok the forthcoming return home of six of its regiments from Afghanistan. This is a useful and constructive step towards an Afghan settlement. Mikhail Gorbachev reaffirmed the sincerity of the Soviet Union's wish to contribute to a political settlement in South West Asia. Abdul Wali Khan spoke highly of the Soviet Union's fresh peace initiatives contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of August 18. The decision to expand the unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts till January 1, 1987 in convincing proof of the USSR's peaceful intentions, the political maturity of its leaders. Today, Wali Khan pointed out, every honest person should make a contribution to preventing a nuclear catastrophe, ensuring peace and security of peoples in the world.

Speaking on the political situation in Pakistan, Abdul Wali Khan pointed out that the movement for the restoration of democracy uniting eleven opposition parties is working for the holding of genuine parliamentary elections. The people of Pakistan, who gained independence 40 years ago, demand restoration of democracy and respect for basic human rights.

DEMICHEV SPEAKS ON LIBYAN TIES DURING VISIT

LD021442 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 2 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Petr Demichev appeared on the Libyan television. He is staying here at the head of the Soviet Government delegation participating in the celebration of the 17th anniversary of the September Revolution.

Speaking highly of the progressive transformations in Libya made after the September Revolution, of Libya's principled anti-imperialist course, he said that all this evoked hatred of the forces of world imperialism headed by the USA. They made attempts to "teach a lesson" a sovereign Arab state, a United Nations member, to subjugate it to transoceanic diktat. But all these attempts have failed. Washington's direct aggression against the Jamahiriyah last spring has become its major moral and political setback.

The Soviet Union gave and is giving not only verbal support to friendly Libya, but also support by deeds. It took a complex of political and other measures for the purpose. Now that Washington is again demonstratively stepping up military preparations in the Mediterranean, it is important to give a firm and thought-out rebuff to the intrigues of hostile forces that would cut the ground from under those who inspire the anti-Libyan campaign. As to the Soviet Union, its principled line at solidarity with the forces of national and social liberation remains unchanged.

Petr Demichev said that the USSR and Libya are in the front ranks of fighters for peace and international security and pointed to the complex of the Soviet peace initiatives, specifically the extension by the Soviet Union of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions which was announced in the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on August 18. "Our adherence to the cause of peace and security is not of a transient nature," the head of the Soviet delegation said. "This is a firm and principled course of the Soviet Union stemming from the constructive nature of the tasks faced by Soviet society."

Noting the onward development of Soviet-Libyan relations which are characterised by sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation, Petr Demichev said that the long-term programme of the development of economic, scientific, technical and commercial cooperation for the period through the year 2000, signed during the official visit to the USSR in October 1985 by leader of the Libyan Revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his talks with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, opens favourable prospects for the widening of mutually advantageous ties, places them on a durable foundation of the treaty. [as received]

Departure Statement Cited

LD030601 Moscow TASS in English 0559 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 3 TASS -- The Soviet state delegation led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who were on a visit here to attend the celebrations on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the September Revolution, have left for Moscow today.

Before departure by air Petr Demichev made the following statement:

"Our stay in the Libyan Jamahiriyah is drawing to an end. It was rather short, but quite eventful and fruitful.

"At the invitation of the leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah we took part in the celebrations on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the September Revolution, and extended to the Libyan people, their leaders Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and 'Abd al-Jallud warm congratulations and good wishes on behalf of Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko and Nikolay Ryzhkov, of all the Soviet people.

"Our visit has enabled us to see for ourselves that the Libyan Jamahiriyah will further firmly uphold its sovereignty and will not bow to U.S. diktat. We had fruitful meetings and talks with the Libyan leaders -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, 'Abd al-Jallud and others, which proceeded in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding characteristic of the relations between the USSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. These meetings reaffirmed our mutual intention to strengthen in every way possible bilateral cooperation, revealed the closeness or concurrence of the stands of the sides on the key issues of the present. We have again expressed the Soviet Union's solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah, our support for her struggle for freedom and independence, for foiling the aggressive intrigues of international imperialism.

"The Soviet delegation's stay in Tripoli enabled us to familiarize ourselves closer with the life and work of the Libyan people, their achievements on the path of building a new society free from inequality and exploitation. I would like to thank the Libyan friends for the cordiality and hospitality shown towards our delegation, and express the hope that this visit will serve towards a further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah."

In the international airport of Tripoli, the Soviet delegation was seen off by Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and other officials, representatives of the diplomatic corps in the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

IRAN REPORTEDLY SEIZES SOVIET SHIP OFF UAE

OW031027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO -- Japanese shipping sources reported Wednesday that the Iranian Navy Tuesday seized the Soviet ship "Petr Emtsov" in the Persian Gulf some 70 kilometers off the coast of Dubai, capital of the United Arab Emirates.

According to information relayed to the Tokyo-based shipowners labor relations agency by Japanese ships in the Gulf, the Soviet vessel sent out the followings sos message. "Petr Emtsov/uogs is seized by Iranian Navy vessel in open sea at 2nd September 1400 GMT (5:00 p.m.) in position 25-39 north, 54-29 east."

The agency also reported that Iranian naval officers boarded the ship for an inspection at a point some 5 nautical miles northeast of the Iranian Navy's Fateh base. Agency officials explained that they were unable to initially identify the ship under the "Petr Emtsov" title. The "uogs" title, according to the Lloyds list, provided the clue that the ship was Soviet and subsequently it was identified as the "Petr Emtsov."

IRANIAN GAS EXPORTS, CASPIAN OIL DRILLING VIEWED

NC291103 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] As previously reported, the 10th session of the Soviet-Iranian standing committee on economic relations is to be held in the last 3 months of 1986. During the preparation for this session, relations between the two countries have become markedly more active. Reciprocal visits by delegations from the Soviet Union and Iran have increased. The visit by Iranian petroleum minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh to the Soviet Union was of special importance. The talks (?concluded successfully). The two parties expressed interest in the future expansion of economic relations and in raising these relations to higher levels. The Iranians brought up the topic of resuming gas exports to the Soviet Union. Even from the point of view of an impartial observer, this was a correct decision. The Iranians had stopped exporting gas, which is obtained simultanieously with oil exploration, in early 1980. Since gas was not used, it was burned. Experts have calculated that during this period the quantity of gas burned and wasted could have brought in enough money to build two other steel mills similar to the one built in Esfahan with Soviet assistance. If the Soviet Union and Iran agree on the resumption of gas exports to the Soviet Union, Iran will be able to build new industrial units, as well as other types, with the assistance of Soviet organizations. For the Iranian people this means that new job opportunities will be created and that several thousand Iranian workers will be able to make a living for their families. In addition, Iran can pay for the expenditures with the gas that is being burned today.

Another big problem discussed along with others during the Iranian petroleum minister's talks in the Soviet Union was oil drilling in the southern part of the Caspian Sea. Soviet-Iranian cooperation in this field dates back a long time. About 20 years ago a special Soviet vessel carried out seismological research at Iran's request on the drilling of oil wells in the southern part of the Caspian Sea. The Soviet geologists research uncovered the oil potential of this region. At the request of the Soviet Government, Soviet organizations agreed to help Iran to drill oil wells there.

Of course, it is yet too soon to speak about final results. However, one can confidently say that new impetus has been given to Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation. The Iranian petroleum minister's visit once again clearly showed that if Iran shows goodwill toward expanding mutually beneficial economic cooperation, the Soviet Union, as a good neighbor would, will happily accede to Iran's wishes and establish its relations with Iran on the basis of mutual respect, nonintervention in each other's affairs, and, of course, mutual interest.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON DETAILS OF LINER ACCIDENT

Commission Report Issued

LD022014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] From the government commission investigating the reasons for the accident involving the steamship Admiral Nakhimov.

The required manpower and resources of the Ministry of Maritime Fleet, the Black Sea Naval Fleet, Civil Aviation, and other departments have been brought in for rescue work. As a result of the measures which have been taken 836 people have been saved. All those who have suffered have been given the aid they require. Twenty-nine people were hospitalized. The bodies of 79 dead have been recovered from the water. At the moment 319 people have not been accounted for. Search-and-rescue operations continue. The government commission is carrying out an on-the-spot investigation of the reasons for the accident and is taking other steps.

A briefing for the Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center today. The journalists were briefed on the progress of work to rescue the passengers and crew of the steamship Admiral Nakhimov which was shipwrecked in the Black Sea. Nedyak, deputy minister of the maritime fleet, disclosed certain details of the tragedy.

More than 50 ships, planes and helicopters are taking part in the rescue operation and looking for passengers and members of the crew of the steamship Admiral Nakhimov. The government commission investigating the reasons for the accident in the Black Sea continues its work but it is too early to draw final conclusions.

Time and place of the accident: The passenger ship, with Soviet tourists on board, was on a black Sea cruise. At 2230 on 31 August, it left Novorossiysk and set sail for Sochi. The liner had not picked up full speed when, 7 miles from the port, there was a collision with the dry-cargo ship Petr Vasev, which was carrying grain to the port. The dry-cargo ship struck the passenger ship at its most vulnerable point, the bulkhead between the engine room and the boiler room. There was no explosion because the design of the Admiral Nakhimov's boilers prevented one. However, a huge hole in the hull caused the passenger ship to sink in a matter of minutes, literally. It sank to a depth of roughly 47 m.

The characteristics of the ships: The passenger liner was not a new ship. However, specialists consider it in good condition, meeting the shipping register requirements. Its water displacement was about 19,000 metric tonnes. The water displacement of the dry-cargo ship was more than double this. This ship remained afloat and its crew took part in the rescue of those who suffered. Markov is the captain of the steamship. He is an experienced sailor. He has had the rank of long-voyage captain since 1959. The dry-cargo ship was commanded by Tkachenko, who has been a captain since 1980.

Rescue work: People on shore became aware of the accident instantaneously, and came to the rescue immediately. Naval seamen, border guards, dockers, and divers took part in the rescue operation. The weather was working weather, as sailors call it. The temperature of the sea water is 20-21 degrees. There is a swell of up to three points. These conditions assist the continuation of the search operation. During the 14-15 minutes which it took the steamship to sink there was no time to launch the lifeboats.

People escaped on rafts, wearing lifejackets and lifebelts, so far, 836 people have been rescued. This includes about 270 members of the crew. Those rescued include five children.

The government commission includes specialists from various departments, including the USSR procuratorate.

Official Gives News Conference

LD022058 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; news conference with Leonid P. Nedyak, deputy minister of the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 2 September -- recorded]

[Text] The steamship Nakhimov came out of the Novorossiysk Port and passed through the port entrance at 2230. It collided at 2315, that is, 45 minutes after leaving the port. It was, as you see, almost midnight, but there were no extreme weather, by which I mean fog or a storm. The weather was, as seamen say, working weather.

The direction of the Admiral Nakhimov: It was leaving the port of Novorossiysk and was going to the port of Sochi. Its direction was, therefore, along the Caucasus coast, on a course taking it out of the port.

Its speed was not great because in 45 minutes it had only covered approximately 7 miles, which is in the order of 10 nautical miles.

[Unidentified reporter] Who were the passengers on this vessel?

[Nedyak] The passengers were Soviet tourists. According to our data, on the steamship Nakhimov there were 884 passengers, including those involved in the administration of the cruise and several members of the crew's families whom we regard as passengers. The crew consisted of 346 people. In total there were 1,234 passengers and crew members on board this vessel. As for the crew of the bulk carrier, they were not affected and the crew and vessel are afloat. It was carrying a cargo of barley.

The Admiral Nakhimov is not a new ship, but is a good ship, in working order, and possessing the relevant registration documents. It sank quickly following the exceptionally unfortunate blow by the bulk carrier against this vessel. I will try to explain: The blow came right into the bulkhead between the engine and boiler rooms, and virtually everything was thrown wide open. I hope, and we all hope, that among the 319 people not found there could still be some alive. The weather in this region is normal, by which I mean a normal waves in the region of 3 points and a water temperature of plus 20-21 degrees. This gives us grounds for hope.

[Unidentified reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Nedyak] The captains of both vessels are alive. The steamship Nakhimov was under the command of sea captain Vadim Georgiyevich Markov. He has been sailing as a captain since 1959. The captain of the bulk carrier Petr Vasev is sea captain Viktor Ivanovich Tkachenko. He has been a captian since 1980.

[Unidentified reporter] Did they manage to lower all the lifeboats they had on board in time?

[Nedyak] No, they didn't, because it was impossible to lower the lifeboats between the moment of the collision and its sinking 14-15 minutes later. People saved themselves on rafts. A seaman understands that rafts float to the surface and people rescue themselves on them.

[Unidentified reporter] Who is taking part in the rescue work and how soon did the rescue work begin?

[Nedyak] It is both easy and complex to answer that question. A great deal of effor and means have been drafted for rescue work. It began at the very minute of the collision as this is to all intents and purposes not far from the port, and more than 50 vessels are taking part in the rescue work. They are continuing their work, and helicopters are also taking part. Everything that can be used under the circumstances has been brought in.

NEW HEAD FOR NUCLEAR INDUSTRY SAFETY NAMED

LD030944 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0922 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep (TASS) -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Vadim Malyshev chairman of the USSR State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry.

Vadim Malyshev was born in 1932 and has received higher education as an electrical engineer.

After finishing at the Moscow Power Engineering Institute in 1957 he worked for 16 years at the Beloyarsk AES in engineering and managerial posts. Since 1973 he has been director of this power station.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTEES IN CONSTRUCTION NAMED

LD021340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has appointed Vladimir Ivanovich Reshetilov minister of construction in the northern and western areas of the USSR; Arkadiy Nikolayevich Shchepetilnikov minister of construction in southern areas of the USSR; and Sergey Vasilyevich Bashilov minister of construction in areas of the Urals and Western Siberia in the USSR.

FURTHER ON MOLDAVIAN EARTHQUAKE AFTERMATH

LD011626 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Kishinev September 1 TASS -- Children went to school, student colleges and tens of thousands of workers to factories and offices in the capital of Moldavia on the first day of September although the day before, on August 31, the city was shaken by a strong tremour. The earthquake in Kishinev measured 7 points on the 12-point scole and in southern areas of the republic 8 points.

Answering questions from TASS, the head of the governmental commission for the removal of the consequences of the earthquake, Yevgeniy Kalenk, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Moldavia, said: "The disaster did much damage to industry, farms, social and cultural facilities and housing. Altogether 558 people asked for medical help and 42 of them were hospitalized. One person died and two are in a grave condition."

"The power systems and gas pipelines were switched off automatically as soon as the earthquake had started -- and it lasted about one minute -- so there were no fires," Kalenik continued. "Mostly old buildings were damaged in Kishinev and in the south of the republic. Residents of the damaged flats and private houses are being evacuated. The Kishinev City Soviet made available flats in newly built apartment houses and provided for the moving of some of the victims of the disaster into them. More than 600 families whose homes were ruined will be given new housing in the immediate future. Similar relief is being provided for the population of other cities and villages of the republic. All the ministries and departments have begun to repair the damage, to build housing for the rural population and to restore the damaged engineering communications. Work is going on round-the-clock and the railroads and motor transport are operating without a hitch. Building materials and equipment from many parts of the country are being received by the republic.

SOVIET DRUG ABUSE TERMED AS 'NOT SEVERE'

LD312135 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Aug 86

["Moscow Mailbag" presented by unidentified announcer answering questions of Winona High School Students]

[Excerpt] [Question] We have a big controversy about drug and alcohol abuse in the United States; is this a problem in the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Yes, problem drinking is a major issue in this country. Alcohol abuse is blamed for absenteeism on the job, reduced labor efficiency, road accidents and broken marriages. According to the World Health Organization up to 40 percent of the health care spending in many countries is taken up by treatment of alcohol-related diseases. It's estimated that at least 17 million people in this country are problem drinkers, hundreds of thousands die prematurely because of alcohol. We realize of course, this a problem in most industrialized countries, including the United States. Last year the Soviet Government took extraordinary measures to combat the problem. The production of alcoholic drink has been drastically reduced, there are stiff fines for public drunkenness and drunken driving, and these measure are paying off with a vengeance. For the first time, fatal accidents have decreased by 20 percent. There are also fewer divorces related to drunkenness. Although reduced alcohol production has slashed the national revenues by 5 billion rubles a year, in the long run it will be offset by the salubrious effect these measures are bound to have.

[Question] And what about drug abuse? Is it just as widespread as it is in the United States?

[Answer] No it isn't; however, the Soviet press has lately started printing articles on this issue and they express concern about drug abuse. To begin with, the most dangerous drugs such as cocaine, heroin, and morphine are practically unheard of except for foreign films. According to a recent article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, the two major items of drug abuse are wild hemp and poppy, and they account for 8 percent of such cases, with 20 percent going to medications. Eighty percent of all youngsters who take the drugs do so out of curiosity fed by movies and press articles. The recent spate of press publications on this score seems to suggest that while the problem is not severe, it has to be dealt with resolutely. [passage omitted]

Teenage Drug Addicts

PM291102 [Editorial Report] MOSCOW SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 August 1986 First Edition carries on page 3 A 1,200-word article by I Vedeneyeva entitled "Fatal Curiosity" and published under the rubric "Following up a Letter." The article describes the case of a group of drug addicts aged between 15 and 17 years who stole medicines from medical establishments and added "certain substances" to them to make narcotic drugs.

Appended to the article is a 200-word "commentary" by drug addiction specialist A.P. Masteropolu describing the disastrous effects of drug taking and stressing the vulnerability of minors. "We doctors," the specialist says, are very worried by the fact that the number of adolescent drug addicts has markedly increased of late" "It is particularly frightening to see children getting involved in drugs," the "commentary" says, calling for "the strengthening of forces to combat drug addiction. It should be in intelligent, flexible, and well thought-out struggle. Only then will the consequences not be as terrible as they could be..."

CENTRAL COMMITTE CRITICAL METALLURGY, INDUSTRY MINISTRIES

LD291501 MOSCOW Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has approved the work experience of party organizations and labor kollektives of the West Siberian metallurgical combine, the Severskiy pipe works, and the Novopolotsk Polimer production association, for ensuring deliveries of output in accordance with contractual commitments. A decision which has been adopted in this connection notes that a characteristic special feature of the activity of these kollektivs is the high level of regularity in production, achieved by strengthening technological and labor discipline, and the efficient fulfilment of day and shift schedules for manufacture of output at all process stages. In recent times a significant restructuring has been carried out here in the work of teams and sections; integrated and multishift teams have been created; and predominant numbers in the main shops have been transferred to the method of team financial autonomy. Bonuses for workers and specialists have been made directly dependant on the fulfilment of schedules for the production and dispatch of output of the necessary quality and established range. A high feeling of involvement and personal responsibility for ensuring high end results and for fulfilling obligations to related enterprises is being fostered among all workers and engineering and technical workers.

Together with this, the CPSU Central Committee believes that the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and Ministry of Chemical Industry are not attaching the necessary significance to the positive experience of the aforementioned enterprises and are spreading it in a feeble manner. The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that leaders of all ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises look in detail into the reasons for the low level of fulfilment of orders for output that is produced. It has been proposed to the Central Committees of Communist Parties of Union Republics, and to Kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, that they constantly direct political and organizational work at fostering in all working people feeling of responsibility for the honor of the enterprise and for strengthening state discipline; and at mobilizing their activity for the unconditional fulfilment of agreements for the deliveries of high-quality output and goods.

COSMOS-1773 RESEARCH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 27 AUG

LD280721 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0701 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 August [TASS] -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1773 was launched in the Soviet Union on 27 August. The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing space research. The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution, 89.7 minutes;
Maximum distance from the surface of the earth (apogee), 366 kilometers;
Minimum distance from the surface of the earth (perigee), 181 kilometers;
Orbital inclination, 64.9 degrees.

Besides scientific apparatus, the satellite carries a radio system for the precise measurement of orbital elements and a radiotelemetry system for transmitting to earth data about the work of the instruments and scientific apparatus. The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally. The coordinating and computer center is processing the incoming information.

Cosmos-1774 Launched

LD291551 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- A new artificial satellite of the earth, Cosmos-1774, was launched in the Soviet Union on August 28, 1986. The Sputnik carries scientific equipment for continuing studies of outer space. The parameters of its orbit are as follows:

Initial period of revolution, 11 hours 49 minutes;
Maximum distance from the surface of the earth (apogee) - 39,342 kilometers;
Minimum distance from the surface of the earth (perigee) - 614 kilometers;
Inclination of orbit - 62.8 degrees.

In addition to the scientific equipment the Sputnik has a radio system for precise measurements of orbit elements and a radio telemetry system for transmitting to earth data on the operation of instruments and the scientific payload. The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally. The coordinating and computing centre is processing the incoming data.

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 171 4 September 1986

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PACIFIC MISSILE TESTS TO CONCLUDE 5 SEP

LD041123 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep (TASS) -- In connection with the ending of planned launches of booster rockets, TASS is authorized to state that the following areas of the Pacific Ocean, as announced 1 September 1986, will be open to shipping and aircraft as of 5 September 1986:

An area with a radius of 70 nautical miles based on a center with the coordinates of 26 degrees 32 minutes north, and 173 degrees 18 minutes east, and an area with a radius of 30 nautical miles based on a center with the coordinates of 19 degrees 20 minutes north, and 174 degrees 25 minutes east.

PAPER REPORTS 2 SEP FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS CONFERENCE

PM031241 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondents N. Zheleznov, V. Shishlin report: "The Scientists' Weighty Arguments"]

[Text] Is there a technical problem of verficiation in the path of the banning of nuclear tests, or is this nothing more than an out-of-date pretext to cover up for the lack of political will on the part of the American Administration? The answer to this question, as well as weighty arguments from scientists that testify to the possibility of verifying nuclear explosions of even a small yield, was presented to Soviet and foreign journalists at a press conference held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 2 September. Taking part were well-known Soviet scientists, including participants in the Soviet-American research that has been in progress for more than a month now in the Semipalatinsk region, in the environs of the Soviet test range.

Before giving a detailed answer to the question about scientific and technical means of verification, Academician Ye. p. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said in his introductory address, I would like to stress that today, at last, there is a real, historic opportunity to put an end to nuclear weapons tests immediately and forever. The idea of a test ban is now directed toward an entirely specific objective -- that of ending the creation of new tapes of nuclear arms. The experience of past decades shows that successive rounds of improvements of weapons are the main source of tension and destablization in the world.

The intentions of the American side, the scientist observed, are clear from a statistical analysis of the various kinds of tests now taking place at U.S. test ranges. These tests are mainly directed toward the development [razrabotka] of new types of nuclear weapons. We are faced with the desire to create [sozdaniye] types of third generation weapons . It is important to note that these weapons are also intended for use in a space-based echelon of ABM defense, although this is contrary to the U.S. President's statements that such a defense would supposedly be nonuclear. This is a typical example of the profoundly contradictory stance of today's American Administration in defending the need to continue nuclear tests. The possibility is not excluded that the continuing tests in the United States are directed toward the creation [sozdaniye] of weapons of the neutron bomb type. And that, is is well-known, will provide support for the technical idea of local nuclear conflicts, which is rejected by the world public as an extremely destablilizing and dangerous avenue of arms development.

Hence it is clear, Ye. P. Velikhov went on, that ending nuclear tests is the key question of international life today. And a realistic solution to it -- that is, a concrete plan for the transition from a nuclear world to a nonnuclear world -- is contained in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement.

People across the ocean are, however, continuing to cast doubt on the seriousness of the Soviet Union's intentions of making our world safe for human survival. The vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences recalled the debate that has lasted not for years, but for decades about the problem of verifying that test explosions are not being carried out. Today, he stated, this argument is refuted by the common opinion of the entire world geophysical community of scientists. From the scientific and technical viewpoint the road to the conclusion of a complete nuclear test ban treaty is open. Accurate geophysical methods, which were recently discussed in Moscow at a prestigious international forum of scientists, make it possible to register explosions of even a very low yield. Convincing evidence of this is provided by the joint work being carried out by the Soviet-American group of seismologists in the environs of our testing range near Semipalatinsk.

But even after the authoritative words of the 36 countries' scientists at the Moscow forum, new arguments have been invented. Many have already emerged, but they have one thing in common -- they plumb inexhaustible depths of unfounded fantasy and are contradictory. It is suggested, for instance, that tests could be carried out in deep space, even outside the solar system. We are prepared to offer our conclusions about the absurdity of this farfetched project. It is also claimed that complex technical devices could be created that would entirely block the path for the spread of seismic waves. This too is without foundation. Such vast installations -- underground cavities -- can easily be detected with the use of space systems.

However sophisticated the opponents of a nuclear test ban may become in their quest for new obstacles, the scientist said in conclusion, one single conclusion suggests itself: The question of ending nuclear tests is today not a technical question, but a political question. That, in any event, is how it is assessed by the world public, which clearly understands who is continuing to test these lethal weapons and to what end.

The scientists then answered journalists' questions.

Question: The Soviet Union considers it possible to conclude a nuclear test ban treaty with the United States this year, and to sign it at a new summit meeting. What specifically are the questions of verification that must be resolved in order to ensure reliable compliance with such a treaty?

Answer: My personal opinion, Ye. P. Velikhov said, is expressed in the declaration unanimously adopted at the recent international forum of scientists in Moscow. As for the problem of verification of a complete nuclear test ban, we are convinced that the latest achievements in the sphere of seismology, combined with international procedures, including on-site inspection, will ensure a high degree of certainty that nuclear tests are no longer taking place. This certainty will be further strengthened if international scientific cooperation continues to develop. Today we have every means of verifying the reliablility of the fulfillment of this treaty.

The full range of seismological methods, and also space observation means, Prof I.L. Nersesov, leader of the comprehensive experiment by Soviet and American scientists, said, developing this theme, is quite sufficient to fully guarantee the fulfillment of an agreement on ending all nuclear explosions. [paragraph continues]

Both we and our American colleagues have sufficient seismological stations to determine with certainty the locality of an explosion. Our joint experiment in Semipalatinsk is aimed at studying the finer details of the process and accurately picking out against the background of natural "noises" signals of artificial origin. We are already confident that not even the smallest explosions will go unnoticed.

Answering a question from the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY on whether the Semipalatinsk experiment is of significance for the development of fundamental scientific research, M.B. Gokhberg, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Earth Physics, said: This will undoubtedly promote the more accurate prediction of approaching earthquakes.

Journalists asked Ye. P. Velikhov to comment on the American Administration's current objections to joining in the moratorium immediately.

The quanity of contradictions present in these objections, the scientist stated, indicates the weakeness of the U.S. Administration's position. First, all these arguements are being put forward in order to justify their position in the face of public opinion in their own country, which, especially since the Soviet moratorium, has been actively calling for an end to nuclear tests. In particular, it is suggested that nuclear tests are necessary because it is the only way the United States can guarantee the reliability and life cycle of the nuclear weapons already in the armory. This argument is patently farfetched, and not only scientists, but military experts say so. The thesis that ending nuclear tests will supposedly lead to the horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons is even more dubious. This is rejected outright by the countries that have signed the nonproliferation treaty.

I will add, A.A. Kokoshin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States of America and Canada, said, that a complex combination of interests lies behind the policy of continuing nuclear explosions, the policy of creating more and more new weapon systems. It would be incorrect to reduce the matter entirely to the interests of the weapons producers and their desire to make money from this business, although that does play a substantial role and affects the present administration's course. Political factors, however, are equally important: Many U.S. politicians associate their prosperity and their country's success with the policy of confrontation, a policy based on American military superiority.

Question: Do not the Russians gain more from the joint experiment than the Americans?

Answer: For scientists, this question does not arise. The entire experience of our work with our American colleagues shows that in this case everyone gains, and the biggest gain is in the trust between our countries. We remember how troubled the American seismologists were on the day our instruments in Semipalatinsk recorded an underground explosion in Nevada. Let us hope, they acknowledged, that the scientists will soon hear only silence from the Nevada range as well as the Semipalatinsk range...

Journalists inquired as to what is the minimum yield meaningful from the viewpoint of testing new weapons.

In order to create [sozdaniye] third-generation weapons, the scientists stated, tests on the scale of hundreds or tens of kilotons are needed. In order to create tactical nuclear weapons, tests of the order of a kiloton are needed. [paragraph continues]

Of course, kilograms and grams can be exploded, but it is hardly necessary to record them solely in order to see that both in the USSR and in the United States the geologists, road builders, and construction workers are carrying out their ordinary work with explosives. Explosions of military significance evidently do not occur below the threshold of one kiloton.

Asked whether American specialists will be able to continue their work in Kazakhstan in the event that the Soviet Union resumes tests, the scientists stressed that the main task of the joint research is to create the scientific and technical foundations for demonstrating the possibility of full verification of all nuclear tests. Our aim is not to study nuclear explosions, but to give the politicians the key to agreement, the key to a planet without nuclear weapons.

SHISHLIN VIEWS REPERCUSSIONS OF U.S. NUCLEAR STANCE

LD032212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] By this fall, the Soviet and U.S. positions on the question of the halting nuclear tests will be revealed. The Soviet position is well-known. Our country has extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 and this Soviet decision has met with wide international support, with a wave of sympathy and understanding.

But what is the U.S. position? The United States is continuing tests, along with sufficient propagandist cosmetics in Washington circles in line with this provocative action. First of all they state that halting all nuclear tests is America's long-term goal. However, before achieving this goal, they claim that it is necessary to make a deep reduction in strategic armaments, to find a solution for intermediate range strategic armaments, to solve both regional conflicts and almost all international political problems on the agenda. This is their first position. But it has to be regarded as a propagandist exercise -- on the whole a fairly clumsy one.

The second position is the tiresome theme of monitoring. It is typical that the United States speaks, without feeling ashamed, about the need for monitoring the halt to nuclear tests, or more precisely, monitoring nuclear tests -- although it knows perfectly well that the Soviet Union favors the strictest and fullest measures on monitoring in any decision on the problem of arms curtailment and limitation.

When the well-known Delhi Six proposed that experts of the Soviet Union and the United States and the experts of this group of states meet, the Soviet Union consented, but the United States has remained silent on this matter. Of course, the U.S. baldest argument on the Soviet decision is calling the Soviet actions propaganda. After all, this is propaganda by example. This is propaganda that is heard. The silence on Soviet nuclear proving grounds is being heard.

The diversity in positions is such today that it leads to the conclusion that we cannot speak of any conscientious U.S. attitude toward the Soviet-American dialogue. All this seriously clouds the prospects for the Soviet-American dialogue. All this seriously clouds the prospects for the Soviet-American summit meeting. After all, it is a matter of a serious meeting, of a meeting not for the sake of smiles, not for the sake of handshakes, but for solving at least a few substantial problems that concern the destinies of international security.

For this reason the question on halting nuclear tests has today become the object of a very serious, difficult struggle. Deadlocks grow from U.S. actions, but there is a way out of these impasses. I think the wave of support for Soviet initiatives will create a political climate in which the United States will find it impossible to hold on to its conservative, reactionary, militaristic position.

REPORT ON MONITORING STATION IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD032110 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Report by V. Lyashko from Kazakhstan, from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Several nuclear tests carried out by the United States recently have been registered by U.S. instruments set up here in central Kazakhstan. The joint Soviet-U.S. experiment on monitoring nuclear tests is expanding.

A new seismic station, in addition to the one operating at Karkaralinsk, has been set up. A third will start work soon. [Video shows scientists with their equipment out of doors, against the background of a sparsely wooded hillside]

The first results of the experiment prove quite clearly that technical resources can be used to reliably monitor nuclear tests, no matter where they are held. All the participants in the experiment said this.

Asked how Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's recent statement was received, David Chavez said that he was very pleased to hear about the latest extension of the Soviet moratorium. This yet again shows that the Soviet people sincerely wish to put an end to nuclear tests. This is a good example for the United States. Recently, David Chavez continues, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution calling on the administration to ban nuclear tests once reliable monitoring of such tests was instituted. In this connection, I am confident that the work of our mixed group can make a major contribution to the attainment of a ban on tests.

His colleague from the University of California, (Dave Carroll), added that he completely supports Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement and expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration would, in the end, heed the USSR's proposals and take a similar step, for the sake of banning nuclear tests.

ARTICLE REFLECTS ON MORATORIUM, NUCLEAR SILENCE

PM030924 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 Moring Edition p 1

[Melor Sturua article under the rubric: "Publicist's Comments" "Silence"]

[Text] Silence reigns at the Soviet nuclear test sites, a silence more eloquent than any words, since this silence is emblematic of a cause -- a noble cause.

Silence reigns at the Soviet nuclear test sites, but what an ardent struggle rages around it! The seismographs of human conscience seek hope in it. The seismographs of misanthropy try to discredit it.

Nothing would appear simpler than to set about breaking the silence. Breaking it by venomous words and atomic explosions. [paragraph continues]

But the silence reigning at the Soviet nuclear test sites is a special silence. In breaking it Washington gives itself away, since those who oppose the moratorium favor the arms race. Such is the implacable logic of the silence. It forces everyone to reveal their true colors.

Silence reigns at the Soviet nuclear test sites. What will its future be? Will it become the silence that unexpectedly and with lightning speed settles on the battlefields when war is over or will it become the calm before the storm, the calm before a new spiral in the nuclear race? This is essentially Hamlet's question -- to be or not to be? Except that what the nuclear-age Hamlet holds in his hands is not the skull of the poor jester Yorick but our entire fragile and beautiful planet. Our planet that is unique in life and irretrievable in nuclear death.

Silence reigns at the Soviet nuclear test sites. It has made modest, quite unremarkable Semipalatinsk more renowned than Nevada with all its luxury, its casinos and brothels, and Las Vegas, where Walpurgis Nights rage, although the electricity and neon there burn around the clock. Semipalatinsk has kindling hope, Nevada is extinguishing it. Semipalatinsk is kindling life, Nevada is frittering life away on a conventional and nuclear roulette wheel.

"Magnanimity in politics is quite often the greatest wisdom. Great empires and weak minds are incompatible," said the philosopher Edmund Burke, whom the whole Anglo-Saxon intellectual elite venerates to this very day. In extending its unilateral nuclear moratorium four times the Soviet Union has displayed the magnanimity and wisdom worthy of a truly great power and has displayed ad applied new political thinking in regard to the most vital current problem. The position-of-strength policy to which Washington is so deeply attached is the complete opposite of this new thinking. And it indicates not strength but weakness or, at the least, feeble-mindedness on the part of statesmen who measure a nation's greatness by a nuclear yardstick.

Silence reigns at the Sovit test sites. The very silence that is essential for creativity and invention. A silence that makes the voice of reason clearer and that issues a challenge to that other silence -- the silence of the grave.

Silence, you are the best sound that I have heard, a poet said on another occasion. It will continue to be such if the Semipalatinsk silence spreads through our planet and develops into world peace.

IZVESTIYA RAPS UK PAPER'S LOGIC ON MORATORIUM

PM291058 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Melor Sturua "Rejoinder": "The Strange Logic of THE TIMES"]

[Text] London's THE TIMES has published an article devoted to disarmament problems. Not a very lengthy article, but highly interesting in content. After all, it is not without reason that it is said that THE TIMES is for those who read between the lines rather than at odd times. However, in this specific instance everything is so clear that one cannot believe one's eyes. Is it possible that London has been so blind and reckless in hitching itself to Washington's military chariot and, furthermore, to the U.S. President's coattails?

Rodney Cowton, author of the article in THE TIMES, did not find to his liking the fact that the Soviet Union extended the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions through 1 January 1987 and called on the United States to reach agreement on the complete ban of nuclear tests. [paragraph continues]

He described these peace-loving steps by Moscow as a "propaganda ploy." Why? Maybe we are trying to deceive or confuse someone? No, Cowton does not go so far as to say this. He does, however, say things that are no less absurd. If you read his argument not at odd times but between the lines, it boils down to the following: "Do not dare insult Reagan. Do not dare take away his star toys!"

I am not exaggerating in any way. Read it, and see for yourselves: "The Russians must realize that there is no possiblity of reaching agreement on a comprehensive test ban treaty while President Reagan is in office because he believes that it is important for the United States to have a program for testing its weapons systems. Thus the Soviet Union's current emphasis on a comprehensive test ban treaty can only be a propaganda ploy, and it testifies that we will learn about the Soviet Union's readiness to be serious in approaching arms control at the moment when the Russians abandon this ploy."

How about that? It appear that we must abandon the "ploy" rather than Washington abandoning whipping up the nuclear arms race on earth and its transfer to outer space. It appears that only argeement to countenance this path leading toward a catastrophe for human civilization will serve as confirmation of our love for peace. All the rest is propaganda, because it is not to Reagan's liking!

According to the latest statistics, the population of the globe has passed the 5 billion mark, and the population of the United States is in excess of 240 million. Mr Reagan, even though he may be the President of the United States, is still just one man. And the majority of our planet's inhabitants, including Americans, demand that an end be put to nuclear insanity. Even in Britain itself, as the results of a recent opinion poll show, 84 percent are in favor of the moratorium. Nevertheless, according to London's THE TIMES, the entire world is out of step and only the occupant of the White House is in step.

Leafing through the yellowed pages of THE TIMES from the period when it was still styled THE THUNDERER and did not belong to newspaper barons from across the ocean, I came across an editorial proudly saying: "For almost 2 centuries Englishmen everywhere have drawn from our pages the sad truth and the merry truth, the terrible truth and the great truth." Oh, how long ago that was! Now, as the servile manner of the former THUNDERER shows, one can draw from its pages only one "truth" -- London's dangerous and shortsighted obedience to Washington.

PACT MINISTERS HOLD 'BUSINESSLIKE' TALKS

LD022115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] There was a conference today in Warsaw of Warsaw Pact deputy foreign ministers. They discussed preparations for the Vienna meeting of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with the aim of promoting its success. The conference took place in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere. Taking part in it were Deputy Foreign Ministers Gotsev of Bulgaria, Benyi of Hungary, Krolikowski of the GDR, Kinast of Poland, Pop of Romania, Loginov of the Soviet Union and Cernik of Czechoslovakia. The deputy foreign ministers were received by Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

GRIBKOV ATTENDS WARSAW PACT FORCES RALLY

PM021444 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Brotherhood-in-Arms Rally"]

[Text] Berlin, 29 Aug -- Joint combat training by servicemen of the Soviet Army, the GDR National People's Army, and the Polish Armed Forces ended in a brotherhood-in-arms rally at a training center on GDR territory. The rally was attended by Army General H. Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense; Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General V.A. Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Divisional General W. Baranski, chief of the Polish Army Combat Training Main Board; and W. Herger, chief of the SED Central Committee Security Affairs Department.

During the joint traning, it was noted at the meeting, the servicemen from the fraternal armies showed high achievements in combat training and increased combat capability. They again showed that brothers-in-arms can rely on each other in carrying out their mission to defend socialist gains and peace.

COMMENTARIES CRITICIZE NATO MILITARY MANEUVERS

Pravda Commentary

PM031532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent M. Kostikov: "Invasion..."]

[Text] Helsinki, 31 Aug -- Last Friday Northern Europe, including the waters of the Baltic, Norwegian, and North Seas and the Atlantic which wash the shores of the region, was turned into an arena for major NATO militarist games which are to last for around one month. Around 35,000 officers and enlisted men from 10 North Atlantic bloc countries, including Denmark and Norway, are participating in this extensive U.S.-NATO "invasion," called "Northern Wedding-86."

Over 150 surface ships and submarines and several hundred NATO countries' combat aircraft will be used during the maneuvers. The rehearsal of offensive operations will daily gather momentum and will culminate in a landing by marines headed by U.S. troop subunits on the coast of Denmark and Norway. One of these operations will be carried out in northern Norway, in the province of Troms, and will involve U.S. naval strike formations headed by two nuclear missile giants -- the battleship Iowa and the aircraft carrier Nimitz. The Pentagon, the Norwegian paper ARBEIDERBLADET notes in this connection, never announces which of its warships are equipped with nuclear weapons, but it is common knowledge that the Iowa and the Nimitz are.

Commenting on the start of the militarist "Wedding-86" in Northern Europe, the Scandinavian press points out the blatantly provocative nature of the maneuvers. The Swedish paper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN Points out, in particular, that the United States is doing its utmost to demonstrate its militarist might and military presence both in northern Norway and in the Baltic, in direct proximity to the Soviet Union's "doors."

As for the blatantly provocative nature of the current NATO games in the north, they should be seen as a provocation not only against the USSR, but primarily against the northern countries themselves, an integral part of the deliberate effort to undermine Danish and Norwegian policy which stipulates nondeployment of nuclear weapons and foreign troops and military bases on their territory in peacetime. The modernization of military facilities, the creation of dumps of heavy armaments on the territory of these countries in conformity with the conditions of a nuclear missile war, the virtually continuous series of military maneuvers, and the increase in the number of participating troops and of the modern types of armaments capable of carrying nuclear weapons are elements of the U.S. global nuclear strategy in which the Pentagon is trying to involve the countries of Northern Europe, intending that they should act as obedient pawns.

"If the war in Europe is not won on the northern flank it will be lost overall" -- this NATO thesis clearly formulates the true aims and tasks of creating a strike outpost in Northern Europe against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The current invasion of Northern Europe by the warriors of the Pentagon and NATO looks like a provocative challenge and crude snub to public opinion in the northern countries and the desire and concrete actions of parliaments and governments, political parties and peace movements to declare Northern Europe a nuclear-free zone and turn the Baltic into a sea of peace.

Military Expert Comments

LD032258 Moscow International Service in Swedish 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Commentary by military expert Captain Vladimir Kuzar]

[Text] This year NATO is carrying out the "Autumn Forge-86" exercise (?against) Europe, which makes this area [words indistinct] their largest military activity on the continent. NATO is concentrating large forces, soldiers, and [word indistinct] technology and weapons here, writes our military expert, Captain Vladimir Kuzar. Kuzar writes that about 70,000 troops from other NATO countries are coming just to Norway. That means twice as many as the Norwegian Armed Forces have in peace time. Ten of the 20 maneuvers planned within the framework of "Autumn Forge" are set for northern Europe. Some of them have already started, others will begin in a few days' time, and others will not be concluded until November. The scale of some of this year's exercises will be enormous.

On 29 August "Northern Wedding" began. Participating in this are 35,000 troops, as well as 250 warships, including an American naval unit led by the aircraft carrier "Nimitz" and the battleship "Iowa." A landing has already been carried out on the Norwegian coast where the [word indistinct] of the U.S. Marines played the main role. Representatives of NATO Headquarters issued a provocative statement that in such a way the fight against Soviet aggression would be perfected. Equally anti-Soviet were also [word indistinct] other exercises. [words indistinct] maneuver Canadian troops are to be transferred to Europe to an extent the like of which has not been seen in the entire postwar period. The Canadian paper [name indistinct] wrote recently that Canada intends to show its capability of quickly transferring troops and technology to northern Norway in the event that a threat of a military clash arises with Warsaw Pact states. Canadian and U.S. forces together with Norwegian troops are also to train in military operations above the Arctic circle, far from their home country but in the vicinity of the borders of the Soviet Union. Who, then, needs the scope of these military [words indistinct] in the vicinity of the Soviet Union? The NATO leadership is seeking to maintain that it is a question of an exercise in rebuffing Soviet aggression. These provocative statements are being made at a time when the military-political leadership of the Atlantic alliance has [word indistinct] an entire package of foreign policy initiatives, presented by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. These proposals aim at a reduction of the military confrontation, the elimination of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons as well as a reduction of the conventional armaments and forces on NATO and the Warsaw Pact from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The Soviet Union and its allies are also ready for an immediate dissolution of both the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The socialist countries also proposed to the West the conclusion of an agreement on the non-use of force between the two military-political blocs. However, the NATO leadership ignores concrete proposals which could be the beginning of a disarmament process and substantially contribute to a reduction of the dangerous military activity on the European Continent. Instead the NATO Headquarters continues to organize major maneuvers. The NATO strategists do not seem to understand that such large maneuvers are far from any harmless game. Practice shows that the current exercises can hardly be distinguished from real acts of war.

It is enough to have just some incident to create a crisis situation, a situation about which NATO representatives so like to speculate (?in the press), writes our military expert, Vladimir Kuzar. There is cause therefore, to maintain that the NATO maneuvers, among them the major maneuver "Autumn Forge", (?create) a serious threat to the security of the European states.

BIRYUKOV EXAMINES U.S. NAVAL EXERCISES

LD031026 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Following the Course Toward Confrontation -- analysis" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov: Following the large-scale provocative naval exercises "Team Spirit-86" off the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and "Cobra Gold-86" off the Kampuchean coast the United States is assemblying the largest peacetime naval armada in the Sea of Japan for a new provocative demonstration of strength in that region. Japan's MAINICHI newspaper, quoting the national defense agency of Japan, reported today that three strike forces, a group led by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Karl Vinson, a group led by the aircraft carrier Ranger, and a newly established group, Romero, led by the battleship New Jersey, will take part in the U.S. naval exercises in the Sea of Japan. A total of about 30 ships and nuclear-powered submarines will take part in that massive demonstration of strength thousands of miles from the U.S. coast. Most of the ships are armed with nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles. Before going to the area of the exercises, a part of the naval armada called at Japan's ports on the west and east coasts and to the inner sea.

The calls of the U.S. nuclear-armed naval ships made a mockery of the three non-nuclear principles that are sacred for the people of Japan. These principles underlie Japan's official policy and prohibit, among other things, the introduction of nuclear weapons into the country. Denying government reassurances that the United States is obliged to consult Tokyo in the event of a visit by a nuclear-armed ship, the KYODO wire service said that the recent calls had vividly demonstrated that the mechanism of the Japano-U.S. security treaty ruled out any chances of checking out if the U.S. was taking nuclear weapons to Japan or not. Even the conservative mayor of Sasebo Kumachi Kakehishi who initially welcomed the New Jersey's call was compelled to speak, upon observing the unprecedented concentration of U.S. ships, about the need for talks with the U.S. in order to ensure Japan's non-nuclear status.

The present military demonstration is a step to implement the new strategy of the U.S. in the region announced by U.S. secretary of the Navy John Lehman in Anchorage. The new strategy calls for the deployment and an enhanced concentration of U.S. naval forces in the north-west Pacific. Lehman said U.S. interests were concentrated in that region more and more often, while the Russians had an increasing number of weak spots there. This, in his opinion, is the reason why the U.S. Navy should be present there.

This is, one may say, Washington's response to the Soviet Union's call from Vladivostok for reaching agreement on lowering the level of military confrontation in the region, checking the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons, reducing the activity of naval forces, above all, of the ships fitted with nuclear weapons, and so on adopting other measures that would make it possible to build new, just relations in the region. Washington seems to be in a great difficulty in coming to realize the simple truth that the Pacific has never been, nor will it ever be, an American "lake", where the U.S. can do whatever it deems desirable. The reference to some special "interests", for the sake of which the U.S. is ready to jeopardize peace and stability in that region and the world over, for that matter, is called upon only to cover up its hegemonistic imperial ambitions. The Pacific Ocean is the common possession of all nations living in that region and gravitating toward it, and they do not want confrontation, they want it to remain peaceful -- forever.

OFFICIAL ON REASONS FOR ATTEMPT TO JOIN GATT

AU031619 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 3 Sep 86

[By Yuan Chemla]

[Excerpts] Geneva, Sept 3 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union believes that being left out of the next round of multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) would have serious repercussions on its external trade, a leading Soviet Trade official said here Wednesday. Mikhail Pankin, head of the Department of International Economic Organizations in the Soviet External Trade Ministry, told reporters that Moscow had realized after the previous GATT round in Tokyo that the decisions taken in such talks were liable to "create difficulties for its exports." [passage omitted]

Mr Pankin, in Geneva to attend working meetings of the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD), was keen to stress that Moscow's motivation for seeking to join GATT was strictly economic and commerical, not political. "Since 1982, we have been seeking a sort of rapprochement with GATT because of the implications for our trade of the decisions that are taken. The new round will give the agreement a further dimension not only because of the entry of China but also because of the breadth of issues to be examined," said the official. [passage omitted] Mr Pankin pointed out that all socialist countries apart from the Soviet Union and East Germany were already members of GATT. China's recent request to rejoin the agreement is expected to be accepted at Punta del Este. "Our system does not differ substantially from that of the other socialist countries, including China, even if each has its specific aspects. The argument advanced by the West is only a pretext to exclude us," he said. Furthermore, Moscow has recently moved to restructure the system of its foreign trade, the official added. "In the future, certain units of industrial production will be able to link directly with the Western world. We are developing a strategy of autonomy for these units," he said.

On the question of GATT scrutiny, Mr Pankin said Moscow was carefully studying the rules of membership in the agreement and would accept all these if it joined. "Of course it would be out of the question for us to say that such or such clause is unacceptable. We have requested to take part so that we may learn from the experience," he said. [passage omitted] Conceding that he could not be sure of the sentiment within GATT, Mr Pankin noted however that "the COMECON countries have always expressed a willingness to support us." "In spite of the hidden obstacles to our request, we remain optimistic," he said.

DANCERS' TEARGAS INCIDENT TERMED 'OUTRAGEOUS'

LD040612 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 4 Sep 86

["Outrageour Provocation by Extremists -- Dance Company" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York September 4 TASS -- Addressing a news conference here, Bruce Crowford, the general manager of New York's Metropolitan Opera, said that the first performance of the Moyseyev Dance Company had been disrupted by an outrageours act of extremists from the "Jewish Defense League" -- the explosion of a tear gas bomb.

The Moyseyev Dance Company is in New York, performing in the Met.

Mr. Crowford said that terrorist act should be deplored and strongly condemned.

He promised that the management would try to do everything to prevent anything of that kind from recurring and to enable American audiences to admire the art of dancing shown by the Soviet performers.

The city authorities also expressed their regrets over the incident and promised to inquire into the matter.

However, thus far, things did not move beyond promises.

According to the CSB television company, no arrests were made, although there waß a lot of witnesses of that crime.

Moreover, instead of stopping the criminal activities of the "Jewish Defense League", the authorities permitted it to hold a challenging news conference in front of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Further Report

LD031018 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maxim Knyazkov reports:

Fascist-type thugs from the so-called "Jewish Defence League" staged a fresh act of terrorism on Tuesday evening here.

This time the target of their attack has been the celebrated USSR state folk dance company under the artistic direction of People's Artist of the USSR Igor Moiseyev, who came for a guest tour of the USA. Five minutes afterr the start of the performance in New York's "Metropolitan" concert hall a tear gas bomb was explosed. "First we heard a loud pop, and then the hissing of gas escaping from the bomb. Because of the gas spreading over the hall nothing could be seen around. And gas was burning our lungs," Marylin Warnek, and inhabitant of New York, who was attending the first night performance, told newsmen.

As a result of that act of terrorism 26 persons among the audience were poisoned, four of the persons affected by the explosion were taken to hospital. The administration of the Metropolitan Opera House was forced to stop the concert.

It is noteworthy that the terrorists did not even consider it necessary to conceal their identity. Soon after that outrageous act of hooliganism, one of the thugs of the "Jewish Defence League" called the bureaus of the UPI and AP agencies and claimed that responsible for that act of terrorism was the "League". He added that "such actions will continue".

This is far from being the first sortie of the ill-famed "League" aimed at trying to frustrate cultural and sports exchanges between the USSR and the USA. In Boston, shortly before the opening of the ice hockey game between Moscow Dynamo and Boston Bruins in winter a powerful bomb was discovered in the local palace of sports. If the bomb went off, it could have carried a heavy toll of human lives. Before the opening of the game, the "Jewish Defence League" threatened to foil that meet. The belligerent thugs from the "league" repeatedly launched anti-Soviet acts of terrorism in the past too. But despite that the American authorities have failed to take effective measures directed at putting an end to Zionist terror. Not a single of the participants in the anti-Soviet sortie has been arrested now either, the news agencies said.

"We are not afraid of bombs, albeit we got used to the fact that such things are simply unthinkable in the Soviet Union", Igor Moiseyev said after the performance was foiled. "And despite everything we will again appear on stage tomorrow. Our friends want us to dance to music, yet our enemies prefer that we dance to bomb explosions. I hope that what has happened will not affect our guest performances".

WEINBERGER'S 'ANTI-SOVIET' SPEECH CRITICIZED

LD031129 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

With a week to go to the resumption of Congress after the summer holidays, the White House has launched a mass campaign of pressure on the law-makers in a bid to have them revise the congressional resolution on cutting the administration's request of 320 billion dollars for the Pentagon's needs in fiscal 1987. One sally in this attack was the address of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger at the national convention of the American Legion in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The chief of the U.S. military community lashed out in his flagrantly anti-Soviet and militarist speech at the law-makers, blaming them for forgetting "realism in security matters" and for "adopting Soviet positions on key security issues." He made no secret of the administration's displeasure with the cuts made in the military budget by the Senate and the House of Representatives, obviously playing up to the sentiments of the American voters.

Yet even whittled down, the appropriations intended for the Pentagon are astronomic: The figure in the draft produced by the Senate is 295.6 billion dollars and in that of the House 287 billion dollars.

Weinberger painted sinister pictures of "America's military lag" and larded his arguments with the trite claim of the "Soviet military buildup." To support his statements, the secretary either cited figures taken out of their context and totally divorced from the real alignment of military forces between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries today or relied on concoctions about the alleged Soviet arms buildup. He claimed in the teeth of common sense and available information that the Soviet Union spent for military purposes twice as much as the United States.

Even the timid congressional attempt to curb the Pentagon's appetite legislatively was characterized by him as an invitation of Soviet aggression.

Although the secretary admitted that a military buildup without precedent in U.S. history had taken place under the current administration and that "our military is stronger and better than we have ever been in peacetime," he made it clear that the administration was going to keep following its course of seeking military superiority over the USSR.

"President Reagan and I have no intention of letting America's Armed Forces deteriorate. We will fight to keep America's military second to none.... As long as I am secretary of defense I will not do what some congressmen and senators told me to do this year.... I will continue to push to ensure that America's Armed Forces are as well prepared and as well equipped as they can possibly be, even if that costs more than Congress is willing to give us." Weinberger also said that the administration had no intention of discussing Reagan's "star wars" at the arms control talks. "SDI is not a bargaining chip... We must continue to move our SDI program vigorously ahead on schedule as it is now, so that it can be deployed as soon as possible."

DOBRYNIN, HAMMER URGE 'POOLING' OF EFFORTS

LD031741 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin today received prominent representative of the U.S. business circles Armand Hammer at the latter's request.

Questions of the present state of Soviet-U.S. relations and possible ways of their straightening out were discussed during the conversation The consensus was expressed that the widening of commercial, economic, scientific, cultural and other relations between the two countries could play a greater role in the faithful development of these relations on the principles of equality and mutually advantageous cooperation.

At the same time, the sides emphasised the need for pooling the efforts of the USSR and the USA in adopting effective and urgent measures to avert war danger looming over the world, to normalise Soviet-American relations and ensure improvement of the international climate as a whole. In this connection it was emphasised particularly that the Soviet Union's proposals advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev in the statement of August 18 serve as a good base in this direction.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. PREPARATIONS AGAINST LIBYA

OW040211 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Aleksandr Yevdokimov commentary; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The United States is openly preparing for a new armed provocation against Libya. Our commentary:

[Yevdokimov] Hello comrades. The situation around this independent Arab country is, once again, becoming strained. It seems that the U.S. Administration is clearly irritated by the fact that its attempts, over the past few months, is isolate Libya on the international arena and to strangle it through economic measures, did not achieve tangible results.

Nor does Washington consider the U.S. Air Force raid on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi in April this year sufficiently effective. So active preparations are being undertaken for a new act of aggression.

U.S. Navy strike carrier groups have been gathering in the south Mediterranean. Endless maneuvers are taking place near Libyan shores. Additional F-111 fighter-bombers have been transferred to the British Isles. Simultaneously, the United States aspires to sway its NATO allies to apply toughter economic sanctions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and to obtain support from them for its aggressive intentions.

With this goal in mind, Walters, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, embarked on a tour of a number of countries in Western Europe and Canada. Incidentally, a similar voyage was undertaken on the eve of the act of piracy in April. In other words, Washington's course vis-a-vis Libya, shows that the U.S. Administration is stubbornly continuing to rely on a policy of force and an escalation of tension as means of imposing its hegemonic plans. Camouflaged behind certain alleged Libyan terrorist attacks that must currently be dealt with, the United States is trying to subordinate Arab countries to its rule and to establish control over the Mediterranean.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, speaking on 1 September at an event marking the 17th anniversary of the Libyan Revolution, said: Libya is a peaceful state that rejects the practices of colonialism and terrorism. It has not, nor is it planning to attack anyone. However, should the aggressors invade our territory, we will wage a struggle until the end.

Campaign Increases

LD031154 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 3 TASS -- Addressing a press conference, Charles Redman, an official spokesman for the U.S. State Department, lashed out at the Libyan leadership, he said in particular that Tripoli's actions, as he put it, ever more isolate the Libyan people from the international community. According to the AP agency, Redman's pronouncements have actually been an indirect call for the overthrow of the leader of the Libyan revolution.

As the U.S. press points out, Washington's militaristic policy vis-a-vis Libya has no support even among its closest allies. According to political and diplomatic circles of the states -- allies of Washington, the West European governments are showing scepticism and exasperation towards the new U.S. policy of toughening economic and diplomatic sanctions against Libya, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST said. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE pointed out that the Europeans display no support for Washington's ambition to overthrow the Al-Qadhdhafi government. In the opinion of the European allies of the USA there is no threat of terrorism from Libya, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said.

Nicosia September 3 TASS -- The newspaper KHARAVYI said today that the British Akrotiri military base lives in an atmosphere of war. The U.S. strike units permanently deployed in the base have been ordered to be ready for dispatch for carrying out operations. Political observers believe, KHARAVYI notes, that all of that intensive military activity in the base is linked with a fresh U.S. aggression being prepared against Libya. An additional number of fighter bombers arrived at Akrotiri late last week. War helicopters and planes deployed on the base are permanently making flights to the areas of operations of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

REPORT SCORES U.S. ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON ZIMBABWE

LD031110 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Orekhov reporting.

The U.S. Department of State announced Tuesday that the United States had gone back on its earlier promise to supply 13.5 million dollars in economic aid to Zimbabwe.

Moreover, as a spokesman for the State Department said, the Government of the United States decided that it would not conclude any new agreements on assistance to Zimbabwe.

In doing so the Reagan administration is trying to "punish" the Government of Zimbabwe for the criticism it levelled on the U.S. foreign policy in southern Africa.

Washington was especially angered by the speech made by David Karimanzira, minister of youth, sport and culture, at the U.S. Embassy last July 4. He had said, among other things, that the Reagan administration failed to notice the policy of state terrorism pursued by the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa.

At the same time, the minister had said, the U.S. Administration permitted itself of accuse Libya of steering such a policy and to bomb its cities. The U.S. was only trying to justify apartheid, he had added.

In the past two months the U.S. Administration tried to blackmail Zimbabwe with the threat of cutting U.S. aid, and demanded a public "apology" for Karimanzira's statement.

Washington also was angered by Zimbabwe's support for the patriots of South Africa who are fighting the racists, and an active role of the leadership of Zimbabwe in the nonaligned movement whose summit conference is in progress in Harare now.

Seeing that the threats leave the Government of Zimbabwe unimpressed, the Reagan administration decided to use economic levers of putting pressure on that young African nation.

ARTICLE MARKS STORY OF ALLEGED U.S. SPY KUZNETSOV

PM030737 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Aug 86 p 13

[Article by I. Andreyev: "Master of Cemetery Affairs"]

[Text] What's What?

I read " A Case of Espionage... "-- and it took my breath away. My head swarmed with questions. A political thriller? No, a court case. So why such a fierce reaction? I could not imagine that anything of the kind was at all possible. Your compatriot and mine had himself offered his services to the U.S. spy department. You will agree -- it's like an earthquake, an avalanche in the mountains.

I am in my sixties. I have encountered "spy stories" before. As a rule, they developed according to a simple pattern. The foreign special services usually hunted their victims. Often for a long time, sometimes in a big way, stubbornly setting up the most unlikely situations so as to checkmate them. The aim was to persuade them to cooperate. The honest, selfless ones who were reluctant to betray their country were lost. The cowards, those who were fainthearted or who hoped to get something out of it, fell into the nets spread for them and found themselves in the clutches of intelligence services, working for them. For pay. They fell, and aroused contempt. Even in those whom they were working for...

What prompted our antihero to take his inconceivable step? He says there were reasons. I am convinced there were not. There were no reasons, because you cannot justify treason! Yet he betrayed his motherland. People might say to me: Who cares about the ins and outs, the actions of a compatriot who went astray? I will reply: After studying "A Case of Espionage..." I sleep more peacefully at night than before. The spy was caught, disaster was averted. The Americans got nothing. But nonetheless, the actions of our traitor compatriot -- actions that were by no means insane, but well thought out -- were a serious threat to me, to our way of life, to the Soviet Union. So how can indifference be right? When I read "A Case of Espionage..." it was like a pointing finger reminding me of the vital necessity of getting to the bottom of what happened.

Who's Who?

His name is Boris Antonovich Kuznetsov. He was born on 21 October 1936, in Moscow. He went to an ordinary school, like all his contemporaries. On graduating after the Great Patriotic War -- I mention that so as to emphasize that our antihero did not know about war only from books -- he went to the VUZ. In 1959 he graduated from one of Moscow's technical institutes. A curious detail -- Kuznetsov speaks Hindi and English. Well, English I can imagine. Today every graduate from every VUZ should know at least one West European language. But where does Hindi come into it? It appears that back in 1953 he entered the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies, in the Near East faculty. He studied there for only a year. I graduated from that institute myself, and completed my postgraduate work in 1953 in that same faculty. Might we even have met?

After beginning work of the scientific research insititue of one of the union ministries in 1961, Kuznetsov rapidly climbed the service ladder, soon becoming deputy chief of a laboratory. In 1971-73 he was chief of a section of the Science and Technology Administration at one of the union ministries. In 1973-75 he was a laboratory chief. Technocrats will be well aware how important that post is for a solid career. In 1975 Kuznetsov became first deputy director of the same ministry's scientific research institute. He seemed to have "made it," and pretty well, too! He became organizer of science in his sector. Then, in 1980, he was demoted and appointed acting leader of a laboratory in the same institute.

I should point out that not every downward move is an irremediable disaster. After all, there are people who find administrative work a burden, and therefore consider it a blessing to "retire into science." But Kuznetsov, belonging to a different class of people, saw a high-ranking post as the key to a carefree, always happy life. So why was he deprived of it?

Everything Must Be Paid Fore...

Don't interpret that striking saying too literally. After all, we live in a society where money is still the criterion by which to assess the right of a particular working member of society to particular material assets. [paragraph continues]

In short, his right to his daily bread, housing and community services, and much more. According to the labor each person contributes. Not only in order to satisfy his own needs, but for the sake of our state's prosperity. Apart from wages, there are honorariums for services or for various types of creative work or other additional work. However, there is also another criterion for assessing our attitude toward the consumption of material assets, and these are varied -- from a freshly baked roll to a Zhiguli car just off the conveyor belt. I mean expenditure! And debts! And these, as a rule, either preclude or presuppose one another. Here any member of our socialist society should be helped not only by restraint, but also by his awareness -- a harsh awareness -- of what you can and cannot do. I could not help remembering Guy de Maupassant: A real man should keep two things in good order -- his woman and his debts!

Summer 1961. Kuznetsov is only 25. He married that year. At once he acquired a cooperative apartment. Two rooms. For the first installment, he had to borrow quite a bit of money. Did the chief engineer of a project at a large scientific research institute have the right to such a debt? Of course he did. The future looked bright for him, as far as business prospects are concerned. Promotion awaited and that meant a very real possibility of paying off his debt. Provided he set about the repayments systematically. But the chief engineer did not hurry to pay off the debt, and indeed, nobody hurried him. On the contrary, the creditors, with the aim of exploiting his debt, "for their own ends," of course, agreed to wait...

Two years passed. Kuznetsov, having begun to live in some style, became increasingly bogged down in debts. At that time, he thought everything was permitted to him -- endless drinking sessions with his fun-loving friends, causal women, and much more. The sad result was that he had to flee from his wife, defending himself against possible rightful attacks from her with a "generous" gesture. Deciding that his friends would help him again, he left her the apartment. And entered a second marriage.

These worldly men's games -- marriage, divorce, marriage again -- are difficult, dangerous, and materially costly, if unsubtle. But the terrible thing is that they are inevitably accompanied by more and more expense. For Kuznetsov, the expenses were another cooperative apartment (and they're not cheap!), which he gave to his second wife, whom he parted from for the same reasons. And again, borrowing, borrowing, and more borrowing. In January 1975 he acquired the third cooperative apartment. Soon came the third wedding! A new wife, new friends. And new debts. And new creditors, who also sought their own personal advantage in the institute first deputy director who was so cunningly ensnared. Drinking sessions and trips to restaurants became more and more frequent. "Important people" from trade and the service sphere suddenly appeared. They drank without asking where their host got his money from. The end of 1980 was fateful. The debt totaled R10,000! Kuznetsov went from one pitfall to the next and worked badly, which was one reason for his demotion. He was having to spend more and more time thinking about how to pay off his borrowings. And hardly had he been demoted when his creditors, with one voice, demanded that he pay off his debts. He had to promise to return what he had borrowed.

Finding himself in a deep pit of debt, into which he had driven himself, our antihero now wanted to find a way out. If he had had even a little dignity left, he would have realized that he should have stopped. Stop living fast and start living by his conscience. And work nonstop, in order to be able to tell his creditors the whole truth and pay them off all the same. Yes, he would have been punished for bankruptcy. And saved from falling into the abyss.

Kuznetsov did nothing of the kind. Having grown accustomed over many years to living like an utter parasite, when in trouble he thought and acted like a parasite.

What Springs to Mind...

An idea now kept coming back to our antihero. The first time it happened, as emerged from "A Case of Espionage...," was at the New Year. He and his wife were at a party to greet the New Year.

"What if I tried," he thought on that memorable night, "to sell information about the scientific research institute to the Americans? I still have access to some things." After recovering from the initial shock of such terrible thoughts, he started to reason in a slightly different way: "What is so terrible about it? I could do everything properly, carefully, nothing would go wrong. The information would not necessarily be top secret. However... for 'something important,' I could ask exactly the sum I need to settle the debts — R10,000, and not a penny more..." "Happy New Year!" people around him were shouting cheerfully.

"Boris, wake up, it's 1981! May it be a happy year for us," his wife nudged him.

"Happy New Year!" Kuznetsov replied. "New happiness!"

He glanced at his wife. And continued in his thoughts.

"After all, why should the driver of a state cab make use of a car that does not belong to him as if it was his own? Often, too often, he only carries the passengers who are advantageous to him. To him! He doesn't care about the others. And he gets away with it. Why should the director of a store spend most of his time worrying about his own specially advantageous clients, and not the ordinary customer? Those who are advantageous to him! And why should a shameless bureaucrat think not about the state's prosperity, but only about his own selfish interest? Why am I any worse than the cab driver, the store director, or some bureaucrat? Why should they be able to exploit the state's assets for themselves, and not me? How am I worse than any other 'energetic' or 'practical' man, any latter-day self-styled 'nepman' [profiteer from times of "NEP," new economic policy] who operates at the state's expense. True, I do not have access to material assets, like them, but to something different. But if you get down to brass tacks there is no difference! Driver, store chief, or any other 'nepman' operating at the state's expense, they all use what belongs to the state in their own personal interests! Why am I any worse? Only I need a different 'client.' Who could it be? The Americans, of course. They are rich."

Kuznetsov suddenly realized that he did not now have any direct contacts with Americans. How could he reach them? His brain once again started working rapidly, rejecting one possibility after another. Finally, he felt he had hit on something. What if he was to print his home telephone number on the business cards he had received 3 or 4 years ago from representatives of American firms, and present one of them to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow? Kuznetsov found not one, but three business cards from representatives of American firms whom he had met with at the institute. He would use one of them. How could he convey the card to the Americans? Go straight to the embassy? No failure was inevitable! So he had to find a go-between from some Western embassy, the American one, if he was lucky. He could explain everything to them. In English. He knew enough words to ensure that they understood everything and put the card into the right hands...

For the Rest of Your Life

Before leaving home, Kuznetsov once again checked the visiting cards of representatives of the firms Scientific Design, Akzo Chemie, and Teximport. [paragraph continues]

On the back of each of them was his home telephone number, in black. He glanced at the calendar. The day growing bright outside the window was 25 January 1981.

On one of Moscow's central streets, after a fairly prolonged "inspection" of the passers-by, he saw a foreigner. Tall, without a hint of plumpness. He wore a parka and a knitted hat. With a pom-pom. His face was elongated, his gaze almost aquiline. "Certainly an American," Kuznetsov thought. He approached him and started talking to him, for some reason in Russian. The man shrugged. Then he switched to English.

"Excuse me, can I ask you to take this business card with my telephone number to the American Embassy for the intelligence service (he blurted it straight out!)? They can call me at that number. I have some interesting information!"

The foreigner took the card and examined it carefully. Kuznetsov started talking again. Rapidly, choosing his words with difficulty:

"Look on the other side of the card. My telephone number is there..."

"Okay!" the foreigner said at last, breaking a long silence.

And they parted. The foreigner nodded and went on his way. Kuznetsov crossed the street to the subway station. He suddenly felt as if someone was following him. His heart was ready to burst out of his chest. He looked around -- there didn't seem to be anyone there. He quickened his pace, almost to a run. He stopped again, looked from side to side. How terrifying it was...

Invitation To Make Contact

On 7 February 1981, a Saturday, Kuznetsov was at home. In the evening, "someone" telephoned him. Not giving a name, he spoke in Russian, but with an obvious foreign accent.

"I am calling at your request," the "someone" began.

In answer Kuznetsov, realizing that someone from the U.S. Embassy was calling, mumbled something incomprehensible.

"What information do you have?" the American inquired, coming straight to the point.

"It's not for a telephone conversation, we have to meet," Kuznetsov replied.

The caller refused to meet him -- his tone did not encourage you to object, and they did not agree on anything that day.

Exactly a week later, again on a Saturday, the second call came. The American announced that Kuznetsov would be receiving a letter of instructions.

The address? He gave the number of a post office, the general delivery department. To be addressed to Boris Antonovich Kuznetsov.

"The letter will be signed 'Vanya,'" the American said. "Instead of a return address, it will be marked 'passing through'..."

Kuznetsov's interlocutor was a second secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. He was a diplomat only nominally. The business card had found its way to him. D.R. -- I will use those initials to denote the staffer at the embassy political section -- was no doubt a businesslike man. He had perceived from a conversation about the owner of the business card that this was an opportunity to get hold of something.

The day after receiving Kuznetsov's business card, D.R., together with assistant military attache M.B., ascertained that the representative of the firm Scientific Design had been in Moscow 2 and 1/2 years ago. And it was not very difficult to find out which institutions the American guest had visited while here.

It is not hard to imagine how events subsequently developed. Glancing at the list that was brought to him, D.R. rejoiced. First on the list was the name of the scientific research institute where Kuznetsov worked. The institute had long since attracted the CIA's attention. But reaching it was an impossible dream. Of course, the American "diplomat" remembered that the visit there by a representative of Scientific Design had not yielded much. There was nobody who could be hooked at the scientific research institute. And now...

"As long as our volunteer friend who sent the card is not a KGB man, it's worth the risk!" D.R. observed.

M.B., who was standing next to him, nodded:

"Agreed! It's worth risking it..."

At receptions at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and during official visits to Soviet institutions, the two of them looked good, like proper diplomats! They appeared in public in gray business suits. Always neat, in excellent physical shape, the two of them constantly smiled at whoever they were talking to. At first glance you might think that D.R. and M.B. cared for nothing but improving American-Soviet relations.

Why "at first glance"? Because the smiles and all the rest that is taken first and foremost for respectability and even goodwill, were staged. Like in the theater. But there is something different about it. Perhaps you could call it being highly schooled. Both D.R. and M.B. came to Moscow to carry out duties that were by no means diplomatic. Their task was to spy by any possible means, and, of course, by any possible methods -- even downright dirty methods -- to obtain top secret information. Especially about the activity of institutions working for defense. Back in the early eighties the United States had already decided to speed up the arms race, so the CIA and the Pentagon were very keen to learn about the Soviet Union's achievements in that important sphere. Also, they were very interested in the content of letters to Moscow newspapers in which anyone complained about anything...

D.R. and M.B. always looked at people they talked with in Moscow from the same professional point of view -- could he (or she) be a catch for them? Any Soviet citizen was always, for either of them, a potential agent working for America. And nothing more. On 3 March 1981 Kuznetsov received an envelope at the post office. On it were (in Russian, of course!) his name, patronymic, and surname (he had to show his passport!), and instead of a return address it said "passing through." Everything was as agreed... At home -- there was nobody in the apartment -- our antihero, trembling, opened the envelope and skimmed through the text -- nothing reprehensible, ordinary "friendly" chat about a good vacation, exciting ski excursions, and other rubbish. But once the letter had been immersed in water, it said:

"Dear friend, first, thank you for the contact. We eagerly await your information. This letter will tell you how to find a package safely concealed here in Moscow, and in which you will find a completely safe means of communication, thanks to which you will be able to deliver your information to us. Although our means of communication may seem complicated and slow to you, we want to assure you that your personal safety comes first with us..."

Let me interrupt my quoting of the American letter to Kuzentsov. I was immediately struck by the lines saying that "your personal safety comes first with us..." D.R. and M.B., two established American professional intelligence agents and "diplomats" in Moscow, wanted only one thing: to obtain any information whatever about the activities of the scientific research institute of one of the union ministries. What happens to "their spy" is the spy's problem...

The Americans continued their letter:

"We know you will not like collecting a package from us, but believe us, the means of communication you will find in the package will give you a safe means of conveying information to us.

"This is the only way we can safely (I have deliberately retained the Americans' terminology -- I.A.) transmit to you our means of communication. I repeat, your personal safety (!!!) was and is what comes first for us.

"Your package can safely be found at the place we call VOST. Please go to VOST."

The letter went on to indicate the route to...the Vostryakovskoye Cemetery. The American "diplomat"-spies' "workplace"!

Why a cemetery? Why indeed? It is not without reason that I ask this question so insistently. I am reliably informed that American "diplomatic"-spies commit this sacrilege only in Moscow. Neither at home in Ameirca nor in Western Europe do they permit anything of the kind. Over there, the desecration of cemeteries through espionage could cause a major political scandal, and that is undesirable. But among the "savage" Russians, you can do anything. So that is the vile means by which they ensure that their subversive activity goes "unnoticed."

No doubt, while in Moscow, D.R. and M.B. claimed to believe in God. Like all their colleagues in the "spy business" throughout the world. President Reagan and his entourage never tire of talking about it. If you listen to U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, all the Pentagon does is to wage war against the "godless communists" on all continents.

No, gentlemen, you do not believe in God! There is a provocatively blasphemous look to your far from godly "dirty tricks" when American gentlemen with diplomat passports make use of Moscow cemeteries to convey spying equipment to their agents. You cannot call such things anything but sacrilege!

Gentlemen, do not try to justify yourselves. Is there any other way to evaluate what the letter to Kuznetsov said, in particular.

"Your package, in the form of a rough lump of concrete approximately 25 cm by 18 by 6.5, will be lying in the snow by the wall (of the Vostryakovskoye Cemetery! -- I.A.) between the second and third rounded sections."

Why there, at the Vostryakovskoye Cemetery wall? Because that spot, along the entire length of the cemetery wall, cannot be seen from left or right. I went there and found that out for myself. And in front, you can see anyone who might be following you. And extract the "parcel" unobserved.

The fact that it was these considerations that guided the American masters of cemetery affairs is confirmed by their letter:

"When you are sure that there are no passers-by in the locality, take your package and leave the district immediately, returning to your car. When you are back home and when you think it is safe to open the package, do so by hitting it with a heavy object or hammer. When you have extracted the contents, break up the concrete into small pieces and abandon it in a safe place." The agent's every step appears to have been checked, but...

The instructions received by our antihero ignored a very important element -- the vigilance of ordinary Soviet citizens. That was what the gentlemen from American antidiplomacy failed to envisage. They could not!

Hardly had the American spy container -- which was indeed, as the letter said, like a block of rough concrete -- appeared in the specified sector of the wall, when the cemetery custodian noticed it. And th KGB comrades who arrived on the scene knew what to do next.

First they decided to wait. For one thing, since the white walls of the Vostryakovskoye Cemetery are not lit up at night, the "addressee" would have to come for it either in the morning or in the afternoon.

The Catch Begins

They had to wait a long time. The problem was that Kuznetsov was unable to "develop" the diagram of the container's location he had received in the letter from the Americans. Without it, he did not have the courage to go to the Vostryakovskoye Cemetery. He could not act blind. M.B. and D.R. did not realize the reason for the delay. For a long time they could not make up their minds to call Kuznetsov again.

Meanwhile, spring arrived. The container still lay in its place, conspicuous to the eye. The "addressee" did not come. Perhaps he would not come at all, and the operation to catch an agent would not take place.

Only on 23 April 1981, this time not a Saturday, did D.R. once again, after much hestitation, call our antihero. The latter haltingly explained the reason for the delay -- he had not been able to "develop" the diagram of the container's location; on this the American, heaving a sigh of relief, said he would receive another letter in a few days. It would contain new instructions.

On 12 May 1981 our antihero received the letter. The next morning he appeared at the Vostryakovskoye Cemetery. First he got his bearings, then, carefully, looking around him constantly, he made his way toward the place where the container lay.

Passing the angle of the cemetery wall, Kuznetsov turned to the right and approached the very aperture indicated on the diagram. Again he looked around -- was there anyone there? Apparently not. Then he turned toward the wall and took a few steps forward. There was the container! [paragraph continues]

He went right up to it, bent down, picked up something that did indeed look like a lump of concrete, and put it in the shopping bag he had taken with him specially to distract the attention of the curious. After all, nobody would think he was carrying an "instrument of espionage." He set off, took a cab, and went to the bank of the Moscow River. The clock said 1054. There he broke open the container, transferred its contents into his bag, and threw the fragments into the river...

Meanwhile the KGB employees were preparing for the second part of the operation. This was to take place on 1st Stroiteley Street. Why there? The answer to this very relevant question is supplied by the same American letter.

"In order to show us that you have collected our package, please make a mark as soon as you have collected it. You mark is a 'V' in white chalk, and the instructions for where to mark it are given in the package," the instructions in invisible writing told the agent. The also gave a precise address -- 1st Stroiteley Street...

On 13 May 1981, at around seven in the evening, after work, our antihero set off for the place where he had to make his mark. Upon emerging from Universitetskaya subway station, he went along Vernadskiy Prospekt as far as 1st Stroiteley Street. Then he turned left, and continued along the street itself. After approximately one block he saw the brick column he was looking for, between apartment blocks 8 and 10, which had been chosen by the Americans for marking the signal. He did not want to risk marking the "V," visible from a long way off, himself, so he decided to play it safe. Noticing a gang of small boys opposite the column playing some noisy game, he called one of them to him and confided in him:

"Hey, kid! Would you like to earn some money? How much? Three rubles!"

"Sure! the boy replied.

"Well, do this. You see that column? Go up to it and mark a big fat letter 'V' on it with chalk. What do I want if for? I have a reason, kid. A personal reason! You see, I want to let the woman I love know that I'm postponing the rendezvous. You see? Here's the chalk!"

The kid crossed the street, drew the letter, returned to the strange old man, took his "fee," and ran off to continue playing.

The next day, M.B. passing along 1st Stroiteley Street, saw the sign. He smiled -- operation "penetration" had begun... But let us go back to the letter received by the newly fledged agent:

"In addition to the instructions for safe communication (I have retained the words, spelling, and punctuation of the Americans' letter unaltered -- I.A.), you will also find in the package some questions we ask you to answer. One of the questions relates to what we can do for you in exchange for the information you will give us. Please be sincere in your answers to our questions.

"Thank you in advance for the information and for the time and efforts you have put into making contact with us. We respect your courage and persistence. Good wishes, Vanya."

So all the "i's are dotted and ultrapoliteness is observed: A reward is promised. Kuznetsov, tasting in advance the impending generosity of his "clients," embarked on the most terrifying thing. [paragraph continues]

He feverishly collected information that might interest them. He was still trusted at the institute. At the same time, in accordance with the instructions he had received his new "employers," he mastered the art of encipherment and other subtleties of espionage. It sounds monstrous, but espionage now became his main, consuming profession. He studied -- true, not in Langley, but "at home" in Moscow -- the "Instructions on the Preparation and Encipherment of Reports in Invisible Writing," mastered the art of using an encoding pad, grasping the use of the "conversion table," became accustomed to the use of invisible-ink carbon paper, and studied the questions submitted to him by D.R. and M.B.

Kuznetsov found in the container, among other materials, some rather curious letters. They purported to have been written by American tourists. They contained not a word about espionage. On the contrary! Everything was very innocent, even pleasant, It was on these "letters" that he had to put the information for dispatch. For sending over there, across the ocean. Of course our antihero did not forget his "clients'" precise, unambiguous instruction: "Your answers (to the questions submitted) should contain secret information necessary to our government!" That is what the CIA is always ready to pay for. Secrets, only secrets...

The spy prepared the required information and sent it to the American special services at their false addresses. You remeber the "cover" letters? They were the means of sending secret information out of Moscow. He did all the "preparation" for sending off the letters in his own apartment. During interrogation, he testified:

"....In writing my reports to the American intelligence service, I made use of two 'cover' letters I received via the hiding place, written in the name of American tourists and addressed to the United States; I also used invisible carbon paper, the encoding pad, and the 'conversion table.'"

Later, also during interrogation, he added:

"In the report letters I informed American intelligence about the institute where I worked from January 1975... My information was of a secret nature."

In both reports our antihero did not fail to beg his "client to send him his reward -- R10,000 - and even suggested his own means of sending him this sum.

Of course, the traitor received no money. The thread of his fate, as soon as he had embarked on he contemptible, unsteady path of espionage, soon broke. All spies, sooner or later, get caught. Even the most successful!

On 18 June 1981 Kuznetsov was to see his wife off on a trip to the south. She was going off to a summer job in a pioneer camp. The decision was made to arrest the American spy. The prosecutor authorized the arrest.

After seeing off his wife, Kuznetsov, all unsuspecting, was about to set off for the city. At the entrance to the subway he suddenly felt two young men, who were walking next to him seize him energetically by the arms. They suggested that he sit with them in the car that had just driven up...

The End

The thorough investigation and court examination of "A Case of Espionage..." took a long time. The guilty verdict took into account the accused's repentance of what he had done. But he had done something irreparable!

What about the masters of cemetery affairs — the Americans, the "clients," the "diplomat" spies from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow? They left for home in a hurry, without saying good-bye. The fate of their volunteer agent did not trouble them...

Just a few thoughts in conclusion. Kuznetsov became a despicable villain voluntarily. The traitor explained frankly in the course of the investigation of his fall: "The motives that led to my readiness to commit a grave crime — that of establishing espionage relations with American intelligence — were based on my egotism and adventurist character traits. In me, political knowledge did not grow into political commitment... I put my personal interests higher than the state's. I did everything knowingly."

Note: Personal interests above the state's! Everything knowingly! That was what he said during interrogation, that is, after the crime -- no simple crime, a crime of striking cynicism and defiance toward society — was committed. And he explained nothing! The withesses, including his creditors, recalled a great deal. Kuznetsov's unrestrained drinking, his rudeness toward his subordinates, his arrogance and opinionatedness, his irrepressible "generosity," his desire to show off, and other failings. But the answer to the question why, all the same, he became a spy for the United States -- not of the witnesses supplied that answer. And could they? They should have! The voice of conscience was silent in the recreant's soul. His conscience had been devoured by consumerism. I want to point this out again. I believe we regard this highly dangerous evil too lightly, even with excessive indulgence. So a scourge has appeared in our life, destroying our souls and putting our society in jeopardy.

Now a word about the national laws that protect the Soviet Union from spies. There was, is, and will be no justification for treason. Not yesterday, nor today, nor tomorrow. Whatever those who like an easy life may think of. At the very moment that they have decided on a course of treason. And it is not a question of our country's laws mercilessly punishing scoundrels. It serves them right! I do not know of a single state in the world whose legal system is lenient or light toward espionage, which is the gravest crime. I have thought for a long time about the thrust of Soviet legal norms for punishing spies, willing and unwilling, remembering the assertions made by bourgeois propaganda about "the Russians gambling exclusively on a punitive policy" to safeguard state security. Lies! In our laws there is much that is humane, because ultimately the main thing is not punishment, but the correction of someone who has stumbled, so as to turn him in the direction necessary for a healthy society. Item "B" of Article 64 of the RSFSR Criminal Code even makes provisions for releasing from criminal responsibility a Soviet citizen recruited by foreign intelligence if he has carried out no actions in executing the criminal instructions received, and if he has voluntarily told the organs of power about his link with foreign intelligence. I mention this for a reason: American and other intelligence agents, whatever "cover" they work under, always try to instill in their agents the idea that our policy and actions to cut short espionage are cruel and uncompromising. In their opinion, taking such lies on trust should promote the "correct" conduct -- correct in these gentlemen's view — on the part of the agent in the event of failure. As you can see, this is one more act of subversion against our country: the desire to persuade the lost sheep that it is in his interest to continue to betray the motherland. By silence or by lies. I am convinced that humanism and truth are stonger.

BEIJING MAYOR MEETS PRESS, LEAVES MOSCOW

OW031321 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The Beijing People's Government delegation concluded its visit of the Soviet Union on 1 September. Prior to its departure for home, its leader, Chen Xitong, held a press conference in Moscow for Soviet reporters. The Chinese guests were introduced to the reporters by Saykin, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet. He briefed the reporters on the Beijing delegation's itinerary in the Soviet Union and the talks he had with Chen Xitong. After his briefing, Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing, spoke to the reporters:

[Begin recording] I am very happy for having this opportunity today to meet the comrade reporters of newspapers, radio stations, and television stations in Moscow. As comrade Saykin just told you, at his invitation and thanks to his energetic assistance, we had the opportunity to visit Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and Volgograd, the four most famous cities in the Soviet Union. I can say that our current visit has been a complete success. In what respect? First, we have sown and deepened friendship. I have brought with me from Beijing the friendship of 10 million Beijing people, which our delegation has conveyed to the people of Moscow and of the other cities. We have been warmly received and welcomed everywhere by the leading comrades of the city soviets as well as the various labor organizations and the people. We have been deeply impressed by the deep friendship shown to us by the Soviet people, by the people of Moscow and of the other cities. Since our two sides both strongly wish to develop our friendship, Comrade Saykin and myself have both expressed our determination to contribute during our tenure to the friendship and cooperation between our two capitals. This is one of the most important results we have achieved. Second, we have familiarized ourselves with the many experiences you have gained in city planning, construction, and administration and with the course you have followed in urban modernization. Many of your experiences are invaluable to us. Third, we have been briefed on the situation in your reform and the experience you have gained. We have seen, through information given us by our Soviet comrades, the practice of implementing the contract responsibility system in some localities. We are particularly interested in the experience accumulated and the results achieved in this respect. Our Soviet comrades and we both wish to exchange our experiences and learn from each other in the course of our reforms. [end recording]

Comrade Chen Xitong, leader of the Beijing People's Government delegation further told the Soviet reporters:

[Begin recording] I am very pleased to hear that comrade Saykin announced just a while ago that he has formerly accepted our invitation to visit Beijing. I believe that our friendship will develop further as a result of the mutual exchange and cooperation between our two cities. I would like to take this opportunity to wish the Soviet people happiness, wish the people of Moscow happiness, and wish the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee still greater achievements under the leadership of Comrade Saykin! Thank you. [end recording]

IZVESTIYA REPORTS PRC AIM TO ATTEND ASIAN GAMES

PM031435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Izvestiya correspondent in China Yuriy Savenkov report under rubric "Foreign Kaleidoscope" and subhead "Sport": "They Are Preparing for the Games"]

[Text] China will send a large delegation to Seoul for the 10th Asian Games which will take place from 20 September through 5 October (385 sportsmen will participate in 20 of the 25 various sports). This was reported at a press conference by a spokesmen for the Chinese Olympic Committee. China is counting on gold medals in gymnastics, shooting, "heavy" athletics, fencing, diving, and "light" athletics, and naturally believes that its volleyball team — world champions at the Olympic Games — will achieve success.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES DOWNING OF KAL AIRLINER

LD031206 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; "writer" Genrikh Borovik commentary]

[Text] Hello comrades. When an honest man suddenly witnesses a falsehood, he feels not so much indignation as shame at witnessing hypocrisy or gain at the expense of someone else's sorrow. This kind of sense of shame was felt by many people in the world 3 years ago when U.S. propaganda and its underlings in Western countries held a witches' dance, accusing our country of deliberate cruelty and cynicism -- I quote the words of a very high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration -- in shooting down in the Far East a passenger plane of the South Korean company which had, by mistake, found itself over the territory of the Soviet Union. It was a revolting dance with crocodile tears and gloating smirks. I say "smirks" because the more you looked, the clearer the picture became of the direct participation of the U.S. special services in organizing the Boeing's provocative flight.

I did not plan to say anything, either in the press or on television, on the occasion of the 3d anniversary of this tragedy, a tragedy which was used for propaganda, considering, as many others around the world do, that the gist of what happened 3 years ago is today quite clear. However, the other day Voice of America presented the world with a statement which, as it was said, reflects the point of view of the U.S. Government, and I was again surprised at the shamelessness of those who have this point of view and those who reflect it. I will quote several paragraphs: The Soviet authorities, says Voice of America, declared that they destroyed the plane because it did not obey the order to fly to a Soviet airfield, and tried to evade pursuit. When that version was not confirmed, the Soviet authorities thought up a new explanation, claiming that the passenger airliner of the Korean airline had allegedly been conducting an espionage operation under U.S. direction. Almost all of the Soviet statements, says Voice of America, were refuted or taken back by the Soviet authorities. This year the Soviet Union made a fresh explanation: It now admits that flight 007 had not been engaged in espionage but claims that the Soviet authorities did not know that at the time and therefore shot it down.

There is falsehood in every sentence. The Soviet statements were not taken back by the Soviet authorities and were not refuted by anyone. Moreover, every day gives them ever more authoritative confirmation from various sources. I will quote the very latest: The Reagan administration repeatedly claimed that not one American knew that the South Korean airliner had violated the Soviet Union's airspace. The committee to investigate the incident, which comprised Japanese parliamentarians from various parties, recently stated that operators of several Japanese military radars knew of the intrusion by the Boeing into the Soviet Union's airspace but were under strict orders to silently observe the movement of the plane. The pilots of the Boeing gave a false signal of their location in an attempt to confuse civilian navigation stations. In the last stage of its flight, the civilian Boeing was transmitting coded radio messages designated for the U.S. special services. Hence, the pilots not only knew where they were but were concealing their maneuvers and their location from the civilian services.

Two weeks ago, one of the United States' most authoritative lawyers, Melvin Belli, who represents the interests of the relatives of the crew and passengers who were killed as a result of the Boeing's spy mission, stated that the widows of the first and second pilots of the downed Boeing-747 had said that just before the flight their husbands had received big sums of money from persons unknown for changing the flight path in the direction of the Soviet borders, and kthe flight commander said to his wife at the time: I will never fly this route again; this is the last time; it is too dangerous.

It was recently discovered that the tapes of the U.S. Air Force, recording the Boeing's route with the aid of radar stations, had been destroyed. How could that have happened if the United States was interested in a detailed investigation and in ascertaining the truth? But that is just the point, Washington was not interested in an investigation, and, incidentally, it did not hold one.

That is the state of affairs regarding this provocation. Man naturally tends to forget the bad and remember the good: the great instinct of maintaining human optimism. Only this and, furthermore, the inner nobility of our people, restraint, can explain the fact that we, for the sake of the future, have not been stirring up quite recent crimes perpetrated against us and against mankind. But a crime needs to be remembered, as well as the cynical smirking dance of U.S. propaganda on people's sorrow, and the fact that U.S. ambassadors, at Washington's demand, were sending coded reports from various countries of the world on how this dance had been received and what its results were. These codes, incidentally, have also been discovered recently, and are evidence of the planned provocation. What I say reflects, I hope, the viewpoint of millions of Soviet people and many millions of people throughout the world. May Washington know this.

ANNIVERSARY OF JAPANESE SURRENDER MARKED

OW031237 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 2 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] On 2 September 1945, militarist Japan signed the unconditional surrender that ended World War II. The signing of the capitulation took place aboard the American battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay. On completing the ceremony, General MacArthur, commander of American Forces in the Pacific, said: We, the representatives of the main victorious powers, have gathered here to officially reach an agreement on how to restore peace. My greatest hope, and I trust the hope of all mankind, is that out of the bloody and cruel past, this ceremony will give birth to a better world, a world based on trust and understanding.

American leaders, both military and political, have always adored magnificent rhetoric. The words of General MarArthur, however, were not just rhetoric. They were hypocritical as well. In more intimate circles, the general expressed himself somewhat differently than on board the Missouri: Japan must become a pistol aimed at the heart of Asia. That is exactly what has happened.

Over 100 American military installations in Japan, in Washington's reasoning, create confidence in the world. Over 49,000 American soldiers stationed at these bases are called on to affirm understanding between peoples. In a Pentagon report to the U.S. Congress, we read that Japan is considered, along with Europe, to be of paramount importance in the U.S. nuclear strategy against the Soviet Union.

What of Japan itself, which lost 3 million people in the past war? Have the ruling circles of Japan learned their lessons from the events which ended in shame for the country aboard the Missouri? Judge for yourselves. I will cite the statement of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone made in the Diet: Joint actions of the Japanese Navy and U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board, in case of extraordinary circumstances for Japan, do not contradict the three nonnuclear principles. The government does not rule out the possibility of using nuclear weapons in a situation when other means prove to be ineffective.

Soon after Japan's capitulation, the Tokyo war crimes tribunal began. The indictment specifically said: The domestic and foreign policies of Japan were under the influence and leadership of a criminal militaristic clique. These policies were the cause of serious world upheavals, aggressive wars, and huge damage to the interests of both peace-loving people and the Japanese people.

There is a real danger that in the foreseeable future the policies of Japan will acquire the qualities of that course which was condemned at the Tokyo tribunal. Japanese democratic forces are pondering this danger. They firmly defend the constitution which prohibits Japan from having an army and waging war; the three nonnuclear principles which Japan pledged to adhere to; and the decision not to exceed 1 percent of GNP for military expenditure.

Naturally, Japanese democratic forces have welcomed the Soviet proposal to create an Asia-Pacific security system. Comrade Gorbachev spoke about it recently in Vladivostok. Component parts of such a system would be the nonproliferation and freeze on the quantity of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific; the lessening of naval activities in the Pacific Ocean; the decrease in Asia of armed forces and conventional arms; and the transfer onto a practical plane discussion of confidence measures and the nonuse of force in the region. In other words, they are all acts which were not implemented at the end of the thirties, resulting in Asia and the Pacific Ocean being turned into one of the theaters of World War II and Japan experiencing the shame of capitulation.

RADIOACTIVE WATER LEAKAGE AT JAPANESE POWER PLANT

LD021644 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 2 TASS -- The leakage of radioactive water from the supply system of one of the reactors has taken place at a nuclear power plant in the city of Tsuruga, Japan, 335 km west of Tokyo.

A spokesman of the Department of Natural Resources and Energy reported today that in the course of trials at the second power unit with a capacity of 1.16 million kilowatts the air tightness of a water pump was broken. The personnel of the power plant had to stop the power unit immediately. The atomic power plant was to reach design capacity by next March. This is the third incident at Japanese atomic power plants for the past month.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM031052 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "En Route to Harare"]

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and LPDR foreign minister, stopped over in Moscow 28-29 August en route to Harare to attend the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries. He was met and seen off at the airport by I.S. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister; other officials; and LPDR Ambassador to the USSR Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun.

GOVERNMENT MARKS VIETNAMESE NATIONAL DAY

Envoy Makes Address

LD031303 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by Dinh Nho Liem, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the Vietnam's national day; in Vietnamese with superimposed Russian translation; in the studio]

[Text] Comrades, in the past 41 years, the peopole of Vietnam, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, which founded and well rooted by Ho Chi Minh, has been able to reliably defend their revolutionary achievements and now they are advancing consistently on the path of socialist construction. We have achieved considerable successes in the construction and defense of the homeland, in the development of production, in the stabilization of people's life, and in the strengthening of national defense and security. These achievements have become a significant contribution to the strengthening of the combat solidarity and all-round cooperation between the (?three) Indochina countries and to the safeguarding of peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the whole world. The role and the stature of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] is growing all the time in the world arena. At present, while developing their revolutionary traditions, with a creative enthusiasm, our people are resolutely overcoming all difficulties in order to meet honorably and, with new successes, the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Dear comrades, the great consistent assistance of the Soviet Union which our people accept with constant gratitude, is an important factor in victories of the Vietnamese revolution. In the course of a conversation which took place on 12 August, Comrades Truong Chinh and Gorbachev agreed on new measures to increase the efficiency of trade, economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the SRV and the USSR. The people of Vietnam will make all efforts to strengthen further the fraternal and indestructible friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union. We support fully the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, above all, those contained in the address of Comrade Gorbachev in Vladivostok, proposals to ensure peace, security, and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific and the important decision of the USSR on the extention of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts to 1 January 1987. This shows the high level of responsibility for the fate of peoples of the earth.

Taking this opportunity, allow me to wish the Soviet poople great successes in the implementation of the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in the acceleration of socio-economic development, and in the struggle for peace and for revolutionary changes in the whole world. Long live the great friendship and all-round cooperation between Socialist Vietnam and the Soviet Union! Thank you for your attention.

Friendship Societies Meet

PM031558 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Holiday of the Vietnamese People"]

[Text] The friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Vietnam have proved their vital strength and reliably serve the interest of both countries and the cause of socialism and peace. This was emphasized 1 September at a festive meeting of representatives of Moscow working people devoted to the SRV's national holiday, the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

Soviet people, V. V. Sychev, CEMA secretary and deputy chairman of the Soviet-Vietman Friendship Society Central Board, noted in his report, are sincerely pleased with the successes of the fraternal SRV people, who are confidently marching along the path of building socialist society. It was emphasized advocates the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and good neighborliness, increases every year.

Hong Long, vice chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association, who heads the association's delegation, expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet people for the all-around assistance which they constantly give to his country's working people. The Vietnamese people, he declared, fully support the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. the USSR's decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear explosions is a vivid demonstration of its good will and ardent desire for peace.

The meeting was attend by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V. K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, a delegation from Hanoi headed by Nguyen Tien Duc, vice chairman ofthe City People's Committee; and SRV Ambassador to the USSR Dinh Nho Liem.

Greetings Sent

PM031542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Test] To Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and chairman of the SRV State Council.

Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers,

Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly.

Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people send you, the CPV Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers, and SRV National Assembly and the Communists and all working people of fraternal Vietnam cordial congratulations on the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of independence -- the SRV's national holiday.

The August Revolution's victory marked Vietnam's entry into a new era -- an era of independence, freedom, and socialism -- and helped develop the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole. The past years have been marked by grim trails in the heroic struggle agains colonialism and imperialism and in defense of independence and sovereignty. Vietnam's historical experience, victory, and achievements convincingly demonstrated the indomitable force of the ideas with which the country's working people were armed by the Communist Party, which was created and raised by the revolutionary and internationalist Ho Chi Minh, the great son of the Vietnamese people.

The SRV's working people, closely united around the Communist Party and vigilantly defending their revolutionary gains, are now confidently proceeding toward the planned goal and persistently striving to develop the material and technical base of socialism.

As a firm link in the socialist community, Vietnam makes a worthy contribution to strengthening the forces of peace and progress. Together with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, it consistently advocates the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness and also mutually beneficial cooperation in the Asia and Pacific region and actively promotes the process of creating an all-embracing system of international security.

It is deeply satisfying that Soviet-Vietnamese relations, based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the unity of ideas of the CPSU and CPV and sealed by the treaty on friendship and cooperation, is acquiring greater scale and depth each year and being filled with increasingly rich content. Moscow International Service in Vietnamese broadcasts at 1400 GMT on 1 September a report on the greetings message which has been comparied to the PRAVDA version and reveals the following a variation: "Proletarian internationalism" is used in place of "socialist internationalism". The Vietnamese for "proletarian internationalism" is "chur nghiax quoocs tees voo sanr".]

Soviet people are fully determined to continue comprehensively strengthening Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, which has stood the test of time, improving bilateral ties, and giving support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in their effort aimed at achieving the motherland's all-around development and safeguarding its security.

In making the glorious anniversary of the formation of the first workers and peasants state in Southeast Asia, we wish you, dear comrades, and all Vietnamese working people new successes in building a socialist society and a fitting greeting to the Sixth CPV Congress.

May the indestructible fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the CPV, the Soviet Union and the SRV, and the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples strengthen and develop!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers.

HANOI GOVERNMENT MARKS INDEPENDENCE JUBILEE

PM031328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Holiday of the Vietnamese People"

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Sep -- A festive meeting devoted to the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of Vietnam's independence was held here yesterday. It was attended by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and other party and state leaders of the Republic.

Delivering a speech at the meeting, Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, noted that the gaining of independence by Vietnam is inseparably linked with the Soviet Union's victory over fascist Germany and Japanese militarism. The successes scored by the country during the years since then resulted from the correct course elaborated by the CPV on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist teaching taking Vietnam's specific conditions into account. The experience of the building of socialism in the USSR and other fraternal countries is enormously significant for the SRV.

Solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union are the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the CPV and the Vietnamese state, the speaker emphasized. The talks held recently between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, were a qualitatively new step along the path of developing Soviet-Vietnamese relations. We are sincerely grateful to the CPSU, the government, and the Soviet people for the enormous support and valuable assistance to Vietnam in building socialism and defending the motherland.

The Vietnamese people fully support the USSR's peace initiatives contained in M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech and aimed at the inclusion of the Asian and Pacific region in the general process of creating an all-embracing system of international security. Enormous significance attaches to the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on conducting nuclear tests, which embodies the USSR's lofty responsibility for the fate of peace and the security of the peoples.

Vietnam consistently pursues a policy of peaceful coexistence and friendship and advocates the ensuring of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese people value the traditional friendship with the people of China. We want to restore normal relations and friendship with China and declare our readiness for talks at any level, anywhere, and at any time.

The speaker called on Vietnam's Communists and people to struggle to successfully resolve the strategic tasks of the building of socialism and the reliable defense of the motherland.

TRUONG CHINH INTRODUCES TV DOCUMENTARY

LD022341 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1310 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Remarks by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist party and president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam introducing a 1984 documentary: "Ho Chi Minh, Memory of the Spring" -- in Vietnamese with superimposed translation; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The victory of the revolution in Vietnam was the victory of the Marxist-Leninist teachings which were creatively applied in the conditions of a colonial and semi-feudal country. The man who brought these teachings to Vietnam was Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the great leader and beloved teacher of our revolution. For the Vietnamese people, he used to say, Marxism-Leninism served as a magic hat, a compass, a bright sun illuminating the path to final victory, to the construction of socialism and communism.

Comrade Ho Chi Minh found in the teachings of Lenin the path to national liberation, he found what his unhappy, tormented fellow countrymen needed. He came to the conclusion that only socialism and communism can free the oppressed peoples and working class of the whole world. True to the sacred testament of President Ho Chi Minh, the party and people of Vietnam will continue to strengthen Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and solidarity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, regarding this as the decisive factor in the victory of the Vietnamese revolution yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

REPORTER ANALYZES BANGKOK CONFERENCE OUTCOME

OW030410 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Station reporter Kudrin analysis, part one]

[Excerpt] Listeners, let us hear the first half of a report by our station reporter Kudrin analyzing the comments and proposals by experts of the United States, Japan, South Korea, and the ASEAN nations. Their topic of discussion was the so-called Soviet-Vietnamese alliance and the security of Southeast Asia. The meeting was held in Bangkok in July. The outcome of the meeting was published not long ago under the title Bangkok Declaration in newspapers in both the United States and Thailand.

Kudrin writes: In the years following the defeat of the United States in Indochina, the situation in Southeast Asia changed. According to these experts, a major change in this situation is the so-called Soviet-Vietnamese alliance. They claim that this alliance poses a threat not only to the Southeast Asian nations but also to those nations whose transport vessels sail through this region as well. This was the principal conclusion by the experts from the United States, Japan, South Korea, and the ASEAN nations at the Bangkok Conference.

This Bangkok Declaration is, fact, an analysis of the Southeast Asian situation after the U.S. withdrawal from Indochina. But it largely contains anti-Soviet slander and vicious attacks on Soviet policy toward Southeast Asia and Indochina's socialist nations. The four proposals for the United States, Japan, China, and the ASEAN nations respectively, are a veiled call for open confrontation. [passage omitted]

Part II

OW030438 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Station reporter Kudrin Analysis, part two]

[Excerpts] Now let us examine the proposal in the Bangkok Declaration. The experts called on the ASEAN nations, the United States, Japan, and the PRC to divide the work and cooperate with one another in coping with the Soviet and Vietnamese threat. Briefly, their first proposal calls for Pacific nations to join forces in opposing the Soviet Union and Vietnam. At a time when both the Soviet Union and China have acknowledged a marked improvement in their relations, there can be no greater open provocation than calling on China, the United States, and its allies and accomplices to divide the work and cooperate with one another to the oppose the Soviet Union. [Passage omitted]

The declaration calls on the American people to regard the Soviet Union's Southeast Asia policy as a condition for bilateral relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The experts obviously blundered in this regard, because the Soviet Union does not intend to establish hegemony in this region. While advocating the establishment of equal relations with other nations, the Soviet Union also takes into consideration the interests of all other nations. Therefore, in light of this principle, the condition proposed by the experts makes no sense.

The proposal for expanding U.S. ground forces in Southeast Asia obviously suggests who is the true author of the Bangkok Declaration, and who is behind all these provocative acts. Here we can clearly see the Pentagon's shadow because it is particularly interested in regaining its lost status in Southeast Asia.

Another proposal, of this nature, intended for Washinton is like advising a squanderer to spend more or a glutton to eat more. Since U.S. military aid to the Khmer reactionaries is already increasing in an all-round way, is there any need to call for more aid? [Passage omitted]

Overall, the Bangkok Declaration is aimed at reducing the positive effects of the Soviet Union's peace proposals and those of other socialist countries. This fiendish anti-Soviet declaration is dished out by the most aggressive U.S. imperialist clique. Like the recent joint U.S. - Thai military exercise "Cobra-86" not long ago, U.S. efforts to retain its military bases in the Philippines, and the forum of military representatives from the United States and other Pacific nations scheduled to open in Bangkok next November, the Bangkok Declaration is another link in the campaign to oppose efforts for peace by the Soviet Unionand other socialist and nonaligned nations.

It is not surprising that Bangkok has often been chosen as the site for carrying out these kinds of acts. Who else is more pro-U.S. imperialist in Southeast Asia than the reactionaries of the clique in power in Thailand? Regrettably, U.S. imperialist agents in some ASEAN nations are still very powerful. Totally disregarding the purpose of ASEAN's political declaration and the interests and wishes of the Southeast Asian people, these agents stubbornly drag ASEAN into Washington's scheme of global aggression.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS 'EXPERTS' MEET IN MANILA

PM020811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev "Apr Remarks": "Unsuitable Means"]

[Text] Manila -- The latest landing force of "consultant experts" on international problems hit the Philippine capital the other day. They were introduced as "statesmen and scientists" from the United States, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, here on a mission from the International Security Council organization. The members of this landing force held a press conference here, and sermonized. And near the end of the trip, the MANILA BULLETIN newspaper published (for big money) their creed -- the "Manila declaration."

The main points of the declaration are these: The Soviet Union is the main enemy of East Asia and represents a deadly threat to Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. Therefore U.S. bases throughout the region, and in particular in the Philippines, should be strengthened. The United States, Japan, and South Korea should to a still greater degree pool their efforts in "coordinating military plans and maneuvers and exchanging intelligence information." Japan should increase its military budget, while the Philippines should give up all idea of the U.S. military bases on the country's territory ever being eliminated.

The day after the publication of the declaration, the same newspaper, the MANILA BULLETIN, printed an article in which the prominent Philippine politician Raul (Manglapus) described the declaration as a "militarist sortie, an appeal for a military coup in the Philippines, and a document in defense of reactionary military regimes in Asia." The author of the article, an active opponent of former Philippine President F. Marcos who lived in exile in the United States for 13 years and is therefore very familiar with the American way with political provocations, also named those who sold the declaration of the "statesmen and scientists" who preached to the Filipinos. It was, he writes, an extremist right-wing organization called "(koza) international," based in South Korea, which comes out openly in defense of antipopular, military dictatorships.

Such organizations, as is well known, exist on the funds of the U.S. Special Services. That is why journalists here are saying this about the declaration: If it is designed as a CIA act aimed at "neutralizing Soviet peace initiatives," it is an attempt made by unsuitable means, and exposes those who are committed to whipping up tension in the Asian-Pacific region.

IZVESTIYA ON CAUSES OF MIKHAIL LERMONTOV SHIPWRECK

PM031044 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 31 August 1986 in its Morning Edition carries on page 3 a 2,000-word Leningrad-datelined article entitled "Four Fatal Minutes: Postscript to the Case of the Loss of the Shmyganovskiy. The editorial introduction to the article reads in full as follows:

"IZVESTIYA has talked several times about the circumstances of the wreck of the Baltic steamship company's flagship off the New Zealand coast. And each time the mail has brought, along with thanks for the promptness and openness, a new wave of readers' dissatisfaction.

"'I have the feeling that the newspaper has not told the whole truth,' War and Labor veteran N. Kalmykov writes from Riga. 'A foreign pilot has in fact been declared to be responsible for what happened. But IZVESTIYA itself in one article reported that this specialist's role on board was purely consultative. Where then were our navigators and where were they looking? Why has nothing been said about the loss sustained by our country and whether it will be compensated, even if only partially, by insurance. And, finally, what about whether an attempt will be made to raise the ship? The answer we are given is that the 'question is being studied'...

"I'm sorry but it seems to me that the correspondent wrote under the keen eye of the "officers of the watch" from the department concerned -- the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet.'"

Shmyganovskiy says that readers have nothing to reproach the ministry leadership for and that the author of the article received such information as was available at the time, although the court case has subsequently filled out the picture. A member of the Leningrad City Court dealing with the case is cited as saying that "the captain [Vorobyev] was not entirely sincere in his testimony when appearing as a witness. The court had to request not just charts but also course recordings. It turned out that the liner executed pirouettes, as it were -- approaching the picturesque coastline and then veering away. There was nothing blameworthy in that, the depth allowed such maneuvers, and the pilot had an excellent knowledge of the inlet. The course recordings also explained much that occurred during the fatal four minutes." It is noted that Senior Pilot Sergey Stepanshchev was introduced to the New Zealand pilot as the "person responsible for steering the ship in the captain's absence from the bridge." Stepanshchev is said to have followed the New Zealand pilot's instructions to the letter when the ship was heading toward the shore in the strait until it was too late: "1723 hours. Instead of the command to turn to starboard expected by Sergey there was the repeated command:

"'Wheel aport ten!'

"And although this did not make any sense, the young navigator...did not reduce speed or summon the captain but repeated it again to a sailor. And only afterwards did he ask Jameson about his intentions." When the ship was holed Captain Vorobyev again appeared on the bridge and "thereafter acted efficiently, competently, and coolly." Jameson is quoted as follows: "I cannot understand why I made the decision to go through the strait." Shmyganovskiy writes that there are, "of course, insufficient grounds for charging the experienced sailor with acting with premeditation, as some readers wish," but once he had set the ship on a "dangerous course he should have been immediately removed from his role as adviser irrespective of the reasons guiding him." Of Stepanshchev it is said: "And perhaps it is not Sergey's fault but his misfortune that he was appointed senior pilot on the steamship company's finest liner so quickly and without adequate experience of sailing on passenger ships." Stepanshchev will have to pay R20,000 to the steamship company out of deductions from wages and has been given a suspended sentence of 4 years, with compulsory labor, account being taken of his part in attempts to save the ship and passengers. "Vorobyev has been removed from his post and transferred to shore duties. The ship carried insurance against damaged connected with pollution of the sea but not property insurance. It is stated that most specialists consider raising the ship not to be "economically justified."

SHEVARDNADZE HOLDS TALKS WITH CSSR'S CHNOUPEK

LD031521 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting today with Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, who was vacationing in the Soviet Union.

During their meeting the ministers spoke highly of the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations and expressed satisfaction with the fruitful cooperation between the two countries in all fields, with their close interaction in the international arena. It was noted that the consistent efforts of the socialist countries to curb the arms race and improve the international situation have the broad support of all peace forces. The extension by the Soviet Union of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987 was a new major step, a practical action directed at stopping the nuclear arms race. The ministers believe that a bilateral Soviet-American moratorium on nuclear blasts would tangibly facilitate the attainment of a general and complete ban on nuclear tests and progress in efforts to create an all-embracing system of international security. The importance of implementing the programme of a large-scale reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, proposed by the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member countries, was emphasised during the exchange of views.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding.

ENVOY IN USSR CONVEYS REPLY TO GORBACHEV MESSAGE

LD011740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1532 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Moscow, today handed to the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Vadim Loginov, a reply from the SFRY Presidency to the message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 16 July.

Handing over the reply from the SFRY Presidency, Ambassador Drulovic stressed the importance of political dialogue as a form of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR, and said that the problems of disarmament -- of which the general secretary spoke in his message -- are one of the priorities of the nonaligned countries meeting in Harare.

GDR JUSTICE MINISTER ENDS VISIT 28 AUG

PM031210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] An official friendly visit to the USSR by a GDR delegation headed by H.J. Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR justice minister, ended 28 August. The delegation visited the Georgian SSR, where it familiarized itself with the actvity of the republic's legal and judicial organs and institutions.

In Moscow the delegation was received by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON WALTERS' VISIT

Received by FRG Leaders

LD031958 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Bonn September 3 TASS -- The United States envoy to the United Nations Organisation Vernon Walters, now on a tour of several West European countries with the aim of putting pressure on the allies and securing their support for Washington's provocative actions against sovereign Libya, was received today by the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

During their meetings today, judging by the brief reports distributed here, the sides limited themselves simply to general statements not reflecting the substance of the talks. This fact is viewed in local political circles as evidence of intent to gloss over differences over "sanctions" against Libya existing between the FRG and the United States.

It was already on the eve of Walters' arrival that newspapers noted the absence of support here for the U.S. demands to the FRG Government to apply "sanctions" to Libya. The parliamentary group of the Greens directed criticism against his West European mission. A statement distributed here says that the United States is engaged in open political and military preparations for a new aggression against Libya. Using "struggle against terrorism" as a pretext the Reagan administration wants in reality to establish its dominance in the Mediterranean area, the statement stresses.

Reaction Reported

LD040551 Moscos TASS in English 1538 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Paris September 3 TASS -- The West European press reaction to an overseas tour by Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, has shown that Washington's NATO allies have no desire to be drawn into its adventurist aggressive policy against Libya.

It has been announced in Washington that the U.S. envoy during his tour has been pressing the allies to impose "further and tougher sanctions" against that country.

Commentators have noted that his trip is taking place as the U.S. Navy has been increasing its provocative activity off Libyan shores.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE said that after coming to this country, Walters has been attempting to persuade Paris to join the U.S. anti-Libyan sanctions. The paper said the U.S. emissary's visit fits in well with the U.S. latest campaign against Libya, with U.S. warships being drawn up to its shores and unfounded charges of planning acts of terrorism being hurled against it.

The U.S. bandit-style attack on Libya earlier this year followed soon after Walters' previous tour of West European capitals last April.

Bonn September 3 -- His visit is being expected with concern by Bonn officialdom.

The local press said the West German Government sees no grounds for new sanctions against Libya, which the overseas visitor is expected to demand during his forthcoming meetings with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG said today that neither the Federal Chancellor's Office nor the Foreign Ministry have any data about Libya planning any acts of terrorism against the United States, which is the claim Washington has been making lately to impress its West European partners.

This is why, the paper said, the West German Government "has not only been made concerned but also irked by continued pressure from the United States."

FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET MOSCOW COUNTERPARTS

LD040602 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- Participants in a meeting, held at the USSR Parliamentary Group today, with a delegation of the parliamentary group on relations with the USSR of the FRG's Bundestag, led by its President Helmut Schaefer, spoke of the dire need for serious efforts to turn events from confrontation to detente and cooperataion for the good of peace. The guests returned to Moscow from their tour of the country.

During a frank exchange of opinions the sides examined issues of bilateral relations, as well as some pressing international problems. They voiced support for extending the dialogue between the East and the West, for continuing the search for ways of improving the political climate in Europe and all over the world, emphasizing the important role of parliamentarians in tackling these tasks. It was pointed out that the threat of a nuclear was looming over mankind, military conflicts and seats of international tension demand vigorous actions of parliamentarians and peoples of all countries, irrespective of their social and economic systems in defence of mankind's future.

The guests were told how the USSR was consistently translating into life its foreign policy aimed at establishing an all-embracing system of international security and liquidating nuclear weapons by the end of the current century. Their attention was called to new Soviet peace initiatives.

The talk was attended by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and other officials.

ZIMYANIN MEETS VISITING BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD31653 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- A delegation of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Representatives of the Belgian Parliament, headed by Chairman of the Commission and of the Chamber of Deputies Jean Defraigne had a conversation today at the Commissions for Foreign Affairs of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. There was an exchange of opinions on key international problems of mutual interest and on questions of bilateral Soviet-Belgian relations.

The Belgian parliamentarians were informed in detail about the Soviet Union's programme of complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons everywhere in the world by the year 2000 and the prevention of the placement of strike arms in space. They were also informed in detail of other initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union jointly with fraternal socialist countries so as to put an end to the arms race and radically improve the situation in the world. Much attention was paid to the question of extending the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987.

When the state of affairs in Europe was discussed, the Belgian side showed interest in the programme of the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in the continent advanced at the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Jean Defraigne emphasised Belgium's interest in the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles and in reaching an arrangement on this question and other questions discussed in Geneva at the talks on nucleaar and space arms. It was emphasised by the Soviet side in this connection that ridding Europe of medium-range weapons is a concern not only for powers that have such weapons but also for countries on whose territories they are deployed. Withdrawal of U.S. missiles from Belgium or any other West European country would be answered by the Soviet Union with adequate reductions of its nuclear weapon systems.

Mutual striving was expressed for the further development of the European process which would be largely promoted by a successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The Soviet and Belgian parliamentarians were unanimous in a positive assessment of Soviet-Belgian relations which continue showing an upward trend in all spheres. At the same time it was noted that there exist considerable reserves for the further progress, specifically in the sphere of economic and cultural relations. Both sides emphasised the importance of contacts along the parliamentary lines, and expressed the striving to continue widening them.

Taking part in the conversation were secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the commission for foreign affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Zimyanin, other officials.

PRAVDA DEPLORES HOLDING OF JORDANIAN 'PATRIOTS'

PM040854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 Second Edition p 4

["Own information" report: "When Will the Jordanian Patriots Be Freed?"]

[Text] Beirut, 29 Aug -- As has already been reported, a large group of prominent sociopolitical figures, including leaders and activitists from the Jordanian Communist Party, the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, the Jordanian Committee from Peace and Solidarity, the trade unions, and other social organizations, was arrested in Jordan this May. They have all been imprisoned for more than 3 months now without any charges being made against them. As is well know, public and political circles in the Arab countries and other countries are advocating the speediest release of the Jordanian patriots. However, so far all appeals to the Jordanian authorities have foundered. This is causing serious concern among those who see cooperation among the country's patriotic forces as the guarantee that Jordan will successfully withstand the pressure being put on it from outside and the attempts to wrench it from Arab ranks and nudge it down the path of separate deals with the Israeli aggressors. It is thought here that the continuing detention of progressive Jordanian figures well known for their consistent struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the Jordanian people's fundamental national interests run counter to the interests of that cooperation.

The democratic public in Jordan and beyond is continuing to seek the release of the patriots and the restoration of justice.

ISRAELI 'SPIES' INTERCEPTED AT BORDER IN SINAI

LD040519 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo September 3 TASS - Egyptian authorities have accused 28 servicemen from the so-called multinational force on the Sinai Peninsula, with a U.S. contingent from the "Rapid Deployment Force" serving as its backbone, of spying for Israel. The newspaper AL-AHALI reported that Egyptian counter-intelligence had intercepted four Israeli spies at a border crossing point in Sinai.

The Israelis put up armed resistance, opening fire at Egyptian troops, but were still arrested and found to be carrying seven encoded messages and 19 microfilm rolls with classified data on Egyptian forces, their deployment, combat training standards and provision with arms, as well as on Egyptian military facilities in Sinai.

The paper said the information had been gathered by the servicemen from the "multinational force" and handed to the Israeli spies. The Egyptian Government demanded that the force's command give up the 28 accused to Egyptian authorities which will start an investigation.

The "multinational force" has been deployed in Sinai under an Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty hammered out under U.S. patronage and signed by the late Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat.

EGYPT GIVES 'MILITARY PRIVILEGES' TO U.S. NAVY

LD032329 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo September 3 TASS — The U.S. aircraft carrier Forrestal has been granted since Thursday military privileges at one of Egypt's Mediterranean naval bases. This was reported by the Egyptian opposition newspaper AL-AHALI today with reference to well-informed sources. The newspaper points out that the joint U.S.-Egyptian "Sea Winds" exercises that were officially ended on August 28 were secretly continued by ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. The U.S. command demanded from Egypt the permission to use Egyptian naval bases for logistics supply of U.S. aircraft carriers at which aircraft meant for dealing strikes on Libya are based. The Egyptian authorities granted that demand, the newspaper writes. Moreover, they provided the same permission to the America aircraft carrier.

PARTICIPATION IN TEHRAN TRADE FAIR EXPANDS TIES

NC291015 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The 12th Tehran International Trade Fair continues, and 36 countries, including the Soviet Union, are participating. A news conference for Iranian and foreign correspondents was held at the Soviet pavillion devoted to the USSR's participation in the Tehran International Fair. A circular distributed among the participants in this news conference stressed that the Soviet Union's objective in participating in the fair is to help expand commercial ties between the Soviet Union and Iran and to show the Soviet Union's export potential in view of the Iranian market's needs.

Vladimir Krishchenko, head of the Soviet pavillion, pointed out in his remarks at the news conference that economic and commercial relations between the Soviet Union and Iran are based on equality of rights and mutual interests, and date back more than 60 years. Vasiliy Zhilin, the Soviet Union's commercial representative in the Islamic Republic of Iran, said in answer to correspondents' questions about the outlook for these commercial and economic relations that the Soviet-Iranian Chamber of Commerce is to meet in the next few days in Tehran. He reported that agreement has been reached to hold the 10th session of the Soviet-Iranian standing committee on economic cooperation. Answering correspondents' questions on the prospects for Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation in the field of oil and gas, it was pointed out that these topics were discussed during a recent visit to the Soviet Union by Iranian Petroleum Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh. At these talks, the two sides agreed on the possibility of resuming Iranian gas deliveries to the Soviet Union.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES DECLARATION

PY022246 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpt] In a declaration released last weekend in Santiago, the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] called on all Chileans to continue participating in all struggles, particularly in those scheduled for this month.

This appeal to the public coincides with the ones made by the Popular Democratic Movement, the Christian Democratic Party, and the National Civic Assembly [ANC]. The ANC has called on the people to participate in the rally for democracy on 4 September, the date on which traditionally presidential elections were held when Chile was a democratic republic.

The National Workers Command, the Student Federations Council, and other social organizations not only expressed their support for this rally, but also called on the people to suspend all activities and to paralyze the country on 4 and 5 September.

Everything points toward new and far reaching mass mobilizations, the main objective of which is to demand the end of the current regime and the return to democracy.

The PCCh declaration denounced Pinochet's evil plan. Through the threatrical ploy of discovering the arms caches, he is trying to convince the country and the international community that Chile is threatened by what he calls the Marxist danger.

The PCCh says that the violent wave of propaganda unleashed by the tyrant against all the opposition sectors is meant to prevent the unity of the opposition, to unite the military command around Pinochet, and to eliminate any resistance from the Navy, Air Force, and Carabineros to Pinochet's will of perpetuating himself in power past 1989.

The Communists, the PCCh declaration states, believe that the present dilemma is not dictatorship or Marxism, dictatorship or Communism, but rather dictatorship or democracy. The PCCh says it is willing to support a provisional government of consensus that will replace the dictatorship, reinstate the democratic freedoms, respond to the citizenry's demands of justice, and summon a general constituent assembly.

The PCCh adds that it favors a multiparty political regime, and the respect for human rights within the terms of the UN declaration on human rights. [passage omitted]

MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE ON 'SOLIDARITY' WITH CHILEANS

PM031216 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists, attended by Volodya Teitelboim, member of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow on 1 September by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Latin American Peoples in connection with the week of solidarity with the Chilean people's struggle being held in our country.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES BOLIVIAN STATE OF EMERGENCY

PM031408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 First Edition pp 1, 5

[TASS report: "State of Emergency in Bolivia"]

[Text] New York, 29 Aug — According to news agency reports the domestic political situation in Bolivia has abruptly become more complicated. Unable to cope with the continuing acute social conflicts, the government of Victor Paz Estenssoro has declared a state of emergency.

The Bolivian Ministry of Information has officially stated that this decision was made at an extraordinary meeting of the cabinet and supreme military command. Demonstrations, marches, and meetings have been banned. The Armed Forces and police have been put on heightened readiness and Air Force planes have started overflying the capital.

In the first few hours following the declaration of the state of emergency Army subunits occupied university buildings and a number of trade union centers. Around 200 workers and trade union figures were arrested. They include the following prominent figures from the Bolivian Workers Center -- the largest trade union association -- Jose Maria Palasios, Aldo Flores, and Andres Solis Rada, executive secretary of the Bolivian Press Workers Federation. Walter Delgadillo, secretary general of the Bolivian Workers Center, has been placed under house arrest.

According to news agency reports, following a recent 48-hour general strike the march on La Paz by around 10,000 miners from various departments is continuing. Its participants advocate solving socioeconomic problems in the interests of the working people's masses.

NICARAGUA: U.S. ENGAGED IN 'METEOROLOGICAL WARFARE'

PM031453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Special correspondent Yevg. Bay report: "Whims of the Weather, or Meteorological Weapons?"]

[Text] Managua — The front page of a recent issue of the Nicaraguan newspaper NUEVO DIARIO shows a map of Central America. Three states in the region -- Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras -- are marked with a circle, as if they were in some invisible optical sights. The center of the circle is shaded in black — that is the region of a severe, prolonged drought, which has struck neighboring regions of the countries marked, adjacent to the Gulf of Fonseca.

Reports coming in from these states testify to the unusual nature of the drought. For some months now there has been virtually no precipitation in regions which differ from one another in their topographical and climatic conditions. It is characteristic that the action of the atmospheric phenomenon lessens gradually as the distance increases from the epicenter, which is in the region of El Tigre Island in the Gulf of Fonseca. It is here, the newspaper stresses, that the Pentagon has sited an air base capable of taking the most modern aircraft.

In the opinion of experts, NUEVO DIARIO writes, such a drought could only be caused artificially.

The newspaper recalls that the United States used meteorological weapons for the first time in Vietnam, causing first torrential rains, then prolonged drought there.

Why have these regions of Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua come within the Pentagon's sights? The use of meteorological weapons on each of the countries has its purpose. In the border provinces of Honduras, a shortage of foodstuffs, caused by the drought, means that the peasants are forced to leave their homes, and it is here the United States has sited its bases for training the "contras." According to the Honduran newspaper TRIBUNA, the inhabitants of more than 60 settlements were forced to go to the north of the country in search of food.

In El Salvador, the drought covers the region where the influence of rebels from the F. Marti National Liberation Front is most marked. By causing a drought in this region (according to preliminary estimates, the harvest of corn, rice, and beans could be nearly 50 percent down this season), the Washington strategists hope to deprive the patriots of their food base.

The border province of Chinandega in Nicaragua is the zone from which the "contra" gangs were driven out by the Sandinist People's Army. And the Pentagon has decided to hit that province with meteorological warfare.

Many experts in Honduras and El Salvador agree with the Nicaraguan newspapers' assessment, and believe that the unusual drought is the result of the Pentagon's use of meteorological weapons.

REPORT ON VENEZUELAN PARTY DELEGATION VISIT

PM291334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A Venezuelan Democratic Action Party delegation headed by Senator (E. Tekhera Paris), the party's secretary for international questions, visited the USSR between 18-24 August at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Latin American Peoples. The delegation had talks at the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee International Section. It visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior. The guests made a trip to Leningrad.

CONSULTATIONS HELD IN KINGSTON ON UN SESSION

PM011243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Havana, 31 Aug -- Soviet-Jamaican political consultations were held in Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, on questions of the agenda for the 41st UN General Assembly session, as well as bilateral relations.

Taking part in the consultations were, on the Soviet side, V.D. Nikolayenko, deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry first Latin American Department, and N.S. Sokilov, USSR charge d'affaires in Jamaica, and on the Jamaican side O. Harding, minister of state for foreign affairs.

ALIYEV MEETS WITH ADMIRAL NAKHIMOV VICTIMS' FAMILIES

LD040858 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- The government commission and party and government bodies of the Black Sea port city of Novorossiysk continue to work hard in the aftermath of the sinking of the passenger liner "Admiral Nakhimov," which went down in a collision with a dry cargo ship seven miles out of port on 31 August.The newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reports today that the last passengers and crew members of the "Admiral Nakhimov" are leaving the city. The life of all the 29 people hospitalized in the wake of the shipwreck is out of danger.

The seas are rough off the Novorossiysk shore but work is going on round the clock without letup. The "Admiral Nakhimov" lies on the bottom with about 50 metres of water aboce, with the torn side down, which makes diving operations even more difficult.

Yesterday members of the governmental commission led by Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, met the families of the victims and reported to them on the progress of resuce work.

PRESIDIUM POSTS MALYSHEV TO ATOMIC SAFETY GROUP

LD031711 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Vadium Mikhaylovich Malyshev chairman of the USSR State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry. Vadim Mkhaylovich Malyshev was born in 1932; he is Russian; a member of the CPSU since 1964. He received a higher education as an electrical engineer. After graduating from the Moscow Power Engineering Institute in 1957, he worked for 16 years at the Beloyarsk Kurchatov atomic power station in engineering and managerial posts. Since 1973 he has been director of this power station.

During his work in atomic power engineering, Malyshev proved to be a highly qualified specialist and a good organizer of production. He has been awareded Order of the October Revolution, the Badge of Honor and two medals and is a prize-winner of the USSR State Prize.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONTINUING CHERNOBYL CLEANUP

PM031508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[Report by own special correspondents O. Gusev and A. Pokrovskiy: "Diary of Events at the Chernobyl AES: Four Months Later]

[Text] Kiev Oblast -- The changes here are marked, you are barely on the outskirts of Kiev before you pass a yellow warning sign indicating that the road leads to Chernobyl. It can be said that the route and the traffic flow along it are not the same as they were during those very memorable days back in May. The highway has been widened in many places and it has acquired new access roads. The vehicles that continue to flow in a mighty stream toward the AES now save considerable time en route.But at that early morning hour what surprised us were the convoys of vehicles coming in the opposite direction. There were hundreds of trucks carrying household effects. The situation was clarified in the office of Major General L. Zverkovskiy, a member of the government commission. A map showing the stricken regions hung on the wall. It was covered in different colored lines just like the plan of a general assault.

One line -- inscribing a precise circle -- signified the affected zone as originally determined on the basis of theoretical calculations. A second line, far from strict geometrically, spread across those borders in places, whereas in other places it, on the contrary, forked back inside the circle. It is based on meticulous radiation readings. The sector including Chernobyl falls within its zigzag border. It indicates an enhanced danger zone. And, finally a smaller circle encompassing the city of Pripyat and the AES itself indicates a special monitoring zone.

"It has become possible on the basis of these precise data," the general commented, "to allow entry to the inhabitants of most of the Ukraine's 61 populated centers within the danger zone. In the two villages of cheremoshnaya and Nivetskoye people have returned permanently. People from the remainder are transporting furniture out in an organized fashion. There are now militia detachments doing fortnightly tours of permanent duty at every population center. In recent days the steadily improving situation has allowed the inhabitants of chernobyl and even Pripyat to bring out their belongings."

I. Belyayev, member of the government commission, briefly asked:

"Are you ready for a 3-hour tour of the power station. Get changed then and we'll be off."

We have to admit that the journey was not easy, but it was not because we had to jump every other step on countless stairways, virtually groping our way along intricate passageways piled up with equipment and cable. It was essential to know not only the route through the partially damaged building but also the radiation situation throughout its extent. it is not identical everywhere, as it sometimes seems; the radiation occurs in bands or, more accurately, in patches. In one place an outlet facing the fourth power unit, from where the enhanced radioactivity "shoots out," has not yet been sealed off and somewhere else contaminated debris would be piled up in the vicinity -- and then the danger sharply increases. We do not know how Ignor Arkadyevich and A. Vasilyev, a physicist from the Kurchatov Institute who accompanied us, found their bearings in this visible and invisible chaos, but sometimes they would say:

"Here, just run!"

"The further we went from marker to marker the more tightly the guaze mask clung to our faces and the clearer the tactics employed in attacking the invisible enemy -- radioactivity -- became. Initially there is a thorough radiation scan, then the technical solutions which will enable the object in question to be controlled in the most rational and safe manner are sought, followed by the attack, which requires courage. And virtually every time it is necessary to find a new technical solution, relying, of course, on the experience built up over the 4 months. The most important and complex solutions are, as a rule, submitted for discussion by the government commission, although there are also a mass of validated innovations in use as well as ordinary labor "audacity" to be found. The people assembled there are creative, and judging by the names of the institutes represented it is a good time to study the geography of the country. We were told, for example, that seven projects -- a wide range to choose from -- were proposed just for the ventilation system for entombing the fourth reactor.

But now, at last, we were approaching a breach which was sited 50 metres from the damaged power unit.

"Keep close to the walls," I. Belyayev instructed. "You may look for a couple of seconds -- the flow of radiation is still high."

Then on the way back we were able to look more than once at the damaged power unit and even examine it in more detail through a special thickened-glass window. We were able to verify that the reactor is not discharging radioactivity. As a result of a range of work the radiation level has been much reduced. Moreover, it has even been possible to eliminate the spreading of radioactive dust from there, the surface of the power unit having been bathed in a special solution. Another very important stage -- the erection of a concrete wall on the damaged side of the reactor -- has been completed. Powerful concrete pumps are now pressed almost right up against the wall and their crane-like necks arch up tens of meters, constantly pouring concrete into the open orifice of the power unit.

We met one of the people in charge of this pouring work standing at another breach directly opposite the pump. G. Sergeychik was examining the breach, assessing the situation with pinpoint accuracy, and issuing a command by radio. And immediately another concrete mixer rushed up to the pumps. They must not stand idle a single minute.

An important stage in the elimination of the aftereffects of the accident has come: The work front has expanded, the basic measures have been considered, and the timetable for their implementation drawn up. That is why the present staff of the government commission deemed it necessary to ask that their stay in Chernobyl be extended -- it is better if the people who have devised the planned program of action actually see it through.

It is necessary to act in several directions at the same time: The entombment of the fourth power unit and the simultaneous preparation for the startup of the first and second reactors, the decontamination of the territory and the construction of the tour-of-duty settlement at Zeleniy Mys, water-conservation measures, the organization of everyday life and catering with an eye to the approaching winter, and many other jobs...

"Everyone now working," we were told in conversation with G. Vederniko, chairman of the government commission and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, "is perfectly aware of his responsiblity to the people affected by the accident and to the entire country. On the other hand, we are conscious of the constant and all-around assistance given us by our people. There has not yet been a single instance of our being refused supplies of necessary machines and equipment. And, after all, the organizations allocating them to us do have their own plan to meet. Thus what is required of us is good organization, efficiency, and well-conceived actions. Today there is twice as much concrete being laid in the operational area [promploshchadka] as a week ago and four times as much steelwork being erected."

The atmosphere of professionalism and responsibility at the accident headquarters was evident even to outsiders. The government commission's morning and evening sessions are really fleeting affairs -- they last 20-30 minutes. But they manage at them to discuss what has been done, outline future plans, fine-tune proposed technical solutions, and assign specific tasks to all the subunits. And afterwards there is no attempt there to avoid personal responsibility for one's assignment.

And there is something else remarkable. In Chernobyl a blanket approach to meeting targets is clearly out of favor. Although, let us add, the people there know how to account for and look after resources and materials. What is done is evaluated only as "net output" -- completed technical plans, kilometers of road, cubic meters of concrete laid, and the number of facilities decontaminated. [paragraph continues]

People are even perplexed: How else do you assess the execution of your professional duty. Yes, the experience of Chernobyl has cost dear. But it seems it can be used not just in this extreme situation. So many highly competent specialists have now gathered there that the experience of their actions and, above all, their collaboration deserve closer attention.

We have no intention of idealizing the situation obtaining in the Chernobyl region. People there do sometimes complain about departmental disorder and shortcomings in the tour-of-duty method -- time is lost while the new arrival gets fully into the swing of things. There are still some people among those working in the operational area who prefer to sit back in some cosy spot. It has become the rule in the Chernobyl AES zone that the engineer is the first to enter a new sector, pointing out how much work can be done there. The engineers there are mainly young people. They graphically demonstrate in those very difficult conditions that the country has raised a reliable new generation.

Of course, every family has its black sheep. Party organizations carefully study the Chernobyl collective, which is many thousands strong. Decent people are actively supported and transgressions very strictly dealt with. At the Kiev party obkom we were given the names of 27 former Communists. They included V. Faustov, chief of a planning working party of a branch of the Gidroproyekt Institute, who left the collective without authorization, and drivers A. Grishchenko and N. Galasyuk, expelled from CPSU with the same merciless formula: "For cowardice and alarmism."

What can be said about cowards -- a coward is a coward. But alarmism does deserve special mention. It is undoubtedly fostered by rumor and hearsay, sometimes spread with ill intent, but more often the result of basic ignorance or inadequate information. An unexpected turn in our conversation with Doctor of Technical Sciences A. Tutnov, a specialist in the sphere of materials technology, made us think about this.

"You probably saw on your journey here how many ripe apples are piling up along the route? And we are eating them even in Chernobyl. We carried out checks and made calculations, and it turned out that if the core is removed a person would have to eat 300 kilos to receive the maximum recommended dose of radiation [sanitarnaya norma oblucheniya]."

We are far from thinking of advising readers to follow the example of the specialists of the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute -- not everyone will have precision instruments or possess the requisite knowledge.

But why do the organs of the State Agroindustrial Committee stand aside from this matter or, as a party worker said with irritation, why are they "sitting back"? Why, for example, do potatoes which have been cleared by the radiation monitoring service remain unmoved? Why is the special treatment of decontaminated agricultural land proceeding sluggishly? Why is the population not receiving precise advice on what to do with the crop that has been grown? And why, finally, is the choice of the most acceptable agricultural crops for sowing for next year still not clear? Is there a shortage of experience and knowledge? It is quite possible there is: This is the first time that such a situation has arisen. But, after all, you are not going to acquire them by "sitting back."

The physicians assigned to the zone do not always, with the exception of the radiology specialists, prove equal to the task. The USSR and Ukranian Health Ministries should clearly put a bit more energy into the preventive and health education work they are carrying out among the population, which continues to experience a shortage of appropriate information. This is particularly important in connection with the new school year.

No, the signs leading to Chernobyl are not simply road signs. They are a warning and indication of much else.

UKRANIAN PARTY OFFICIAL VISITS CHERNOBYL

AU021259 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Aug 86 p 3

[RATAU report: "A Trip to the Area of the Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] The construciton of the Zelenyy Mys-Chernobyl superhighway, 38 kilometers long and 15 meters wide, with various engineering facilities and a large bridge across the Uzh river, is drawing to an end in record time. On 23 August, Ya. P. Progrebnyak, Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, familiarized himself with the progress made in the construction of the road which will link the AES with the operators' watch shift settlement. In conversations with the workers, specialists, and leaders, he inquired about the organization of labor and of work competitions with truck drivers, power production workers, and representatives of other organizations participating in the construction, and about the road workers' living and service conditions.

The Central Committee secretary familiarized himself with the construction of apartment blocks at Zelenyy Mys settlement, with the performance of public catering enterprises, stores, and the post office, and inspected river boats which have provisionally accomodated workers and specialists who arrived from all parts of the country. Attention was called to the need to hasten the commissioning cultural and service facilities, of public amenities, to invigorate prepartions for the winter season, and to better engage local party and administrative organs in this field.

In a dining room of Chernobyl power workers, Ya. P. Pogrebnyak spoke to people serviced in the dining room, inquired about the quality of foodstuffs, and called the attention of the public catering workers to the need to improve the organization of operations in Chernobyl river port which handles large amounts of freight necessary for eliminating the effects of the accident.

Conversations were held with the government commissions headed by G.G. Vedernikov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman. Issues related to improvements in the work of transport, trade, and consumer service enterprises and organizations were examined. Ya. P. Pogrebnyak was accompanied on his tour by A.Z. Khomich, Transport and Communications Department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and V.G. Malomuzh, Kiev Gorkom second secretary.

KYODO: NUCLEAR REACTOR SYSTEM TO BE IMPROVED

OW040425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 4 KYODO -- The Soviet Union plans an improvement project for all graphite reactors, the same type of reactor in the Chernobyl nuclear mishap, a Soviet official told visiting Japanese reporters here Wednesday.

To simplify operation systems of reactors in an effort to avoid human error is the major point of the project, Valeriy Legasov, first deputy director of the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute said. For example, experts are now planning to simplify monitoring mechanisms as much as possible to reduce human exhaustion, said Legasov who was also a Soviet representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The No. 1 and No. 2 reactors in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant are now suspended, but operation is likely to be resumed in October or November after the improvements are made, he added. The Chernobyl disaster demonstrated that it is necessary to improve the relationship between systems and operators, Legasov also said. But the mutual relationship between men and systems cannot be entirely automatized, he pointed out, adding that human ability cannot be 100 percent reliable. Legasov called for international cooperation to establish a better relationship between systems and operators in nuclear plants.

VOROTNIKOV, RYZHKOV ATTEND MINISTER'S FUNERAL

LD031824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Today Moscow accompanied Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev on his last journey. He was candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, Hero of Socialist Labor and USSR minister of mineral fertilizer production. The Red Banner Hall of the Soviet Army's Central House named after Frunze, where the coffin with the body of the deceased was placed, was decked in mourning. There were numerous wreaths. One of them was from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. On satin cushions were the awards marking Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev's great services to the Soviet State. In the guard of honor were Comrades Vorotnikov, Ryzhkov, Dolgikh, Talyzin and Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations. At the Novodevichiy Cemetery, where Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev was buried, a memorial meeting was held.

Petrishchev Obituary

PM031322 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 September 1986 in its First Edition carries on page 3 the 400-word obituary of USSR Minister of Mineral Fertilizer Production Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev reported in the referent item.

The list of signatories of the obituary is as follows:

"M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, D.A. Kunayev, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, N.V. Talyzin, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, V.S. Murakhovskiy, L.A. Voronin, V.K. Gusev, M.S. Smirtyukov, V.G. Afonin, Yu.A. Bespalov, V.A. Bykov, N.V. Lemayev, Yu.N. Khristoradnov, N.M. Olshanskiy, V.I. Ovchinnikov, K.M. Dyumayev, A.I. Lukashov, G.A. Merkulov, V.K. Borodin, A.A. Kochetkov, S.Ye. Dorokhin, A.O. Kozhevnikov, N.P. Lomov, R.S. Permyakov, I.Z. Reznichenko, A.A. Svergunenko, V.B. Tardov, B.A. Trusov."

DEMICHEV AT SESSION CRITICIZING MINISTRY MANAGEMENT

LD292143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] At a joint session of the Budget and Planning Commission and the Industrial Commission of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 29 August in the Kremlin, the question of the work of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building on ensuring the growth of production efficiency by introducing new management methods was heard. It was noted that the ministry was one of the first since 1984 to start to carry out the economic experiment, and, on this foundation achieved an increase in production efficiency and output rates. At the same time, this ministry did not undergo a fundamental reorganization of the style and methods of work, did not implement the new economic mechanism, nor use it to increase production.

Specific recommendations were made by the commissions to this ministry and to other ministries and departments on the more effective use of the new management methods and the removal of shortcomings which already exist. Comrade Demichev took part in the session.

DOLGIKH AT MINERS DAY FESTIVITIES IN MOSCOW

LD292205 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive session devoted to the professional holiday, Miners Day, was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow today. In the presidium were Comrade Dolgikh; heads of ministries and departments, scientists, production frontrankers; and representatives of the public. A report was delivered by Comrade Shchadov; USSR minister of the coal industry. The country's miners are performing responsible tasks during the current 5-year plan period, it was noted at the session. They have to overcome unfavorable tendencies in the development of the industry which took the form, during the development of the industry which took the form, during the past 10-year period, of a slow-down in the rate of the growth of coal extraction. Miners regard the key to success to be the broad introduction of frontranking equipment and technology and highly productive labor at every work station. The participants in the session gave their assurance that the workers of the industry would apply all their energies, knowledge and experience to the meeting of the targets of the year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES ALMA-ATA PARTY PLENUM

LD302045 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party was held in Alma-Ata today. The attention of its participants was focused on ways to implement the CPSU Central Committee decision on the work of party, local soviet and economic bodies of the Kazakh SSR to meet the targets of the food program and ensure the accelerated and stable development of livestock farming. The report, delivered by Comrade Kunayev, and other speeches stressed that the phenomena of stagnation in the industry can be explained by great mistakes in management and inertia in the solution of fundamental problems shown by ministries and departments and the party, local soviet and economic bodies of oblasts and rayons. It was decided to prepare specific proposals to ensure as soon as possible the accelerated and stable development of livestock farming.

TEXTILE TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN REPLACED

PM031323 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Aug 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Trade Union Central Commitee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Textile and Light Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee was held in Moscow yesterday. The particiants discussed the tasks of trade union organizations and economic leaders in the sector in doveloping socialist competion for the successful fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan targets.

The plenum examined organizational questions. M.G. Dolzhenkova was released from her duties as chairman of the Trade Union Central Committee in connection with her retirement. M.V. Ikharlova was elected chairman of the trade union Central Committee.

Taking part in the plenum's work were N.S. Molchan, chief of a sector at the CPSU Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Section; V. P. Provotorov, secretary of the AUCCTU, and VG. Llyuyev, USSR minister of light industry.

PLANS FOR NEW TRANS-CAUCASIAN RAILROAD REPORTED

LD300158 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- A project for the construction of a railway acrossthe Caucasian range has been endorsed and preparatory work has been started.

The new railway will reduce by a thousand kilometers the carriage of cargoes from the Transcaucasus to the central regions of the country and back. As Georgiy Andronikashvili, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, said in an interview with the newspaper STROITELNAYA GAZETA, the railway is designed to play an important role in the socio-economic development of the areas high in the mountains of Georgia, Checheno-Ingushetia and Northern Ossetia.

The work on the project lasted more than ten years but the idea to build a railway across the Caucasian mountains originated away back in the middle of the 19th century.

The new railway will run across Arkhotskiy Pass. Twenty-two tunnels with an aggregate length of 42 kilometres are to be built on the track. The central part of the construction project will be the Arkhotskiy Pass tunnel, which is going to be more than 23 kilometres long. Seventy-two bridges, tens of motor road and railway overpasses are to be built along the route.

The railway ras been projected by experts of Georgia, Leningrad and other cities of the country. They have carefully studied the possible influence of the railway on the environment with due regard for the requirements for the protection of monuments of history and architecture. The designers permanently consulted archaeologists, who carried out excavations along the route of the future railway.

POWER INDUSTRY MODERNIZATION PLANS CITED

LD012116 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union has started the modernisation of its northernmost aps, the Bilibinskaya nuclear thermoelectric plant (48 megawatts) on the East Siberian Sea Coast, to double the station's capacity and to considerably improve power and heat supply to the vast Chukotka regions, which are poor in power resources.

Vzevolod Orfeyev, a department head with the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Electric Power Development and Electricification, said that they were planning to do away with the current power shortages in the country's Far East, occupying a quarter of Soviet territory, mainly through rapidly increasing the capacity of operation stations, building new ones and relying more heavily on locally-found power resources. The Far East is rich in gas and oil. It accounts for 30 percent of the Soviet Union's proven coal and hydropower resources, but they have so far been underdeveloped.

According to Orfeyev, the capacity of the Neryungrinskaya heat power plant will increase by 70 percent by 1990 and the Blagoveshchensk, Vladivostok and other heat stations are being modernized. "These and other such projects, which use local fuel, are being developed at priority rates. Taking the fact into account, the Soviet Union is boosting coal, oil and gas extraction on Sakhalin, in the Amur region and other places", the department head said.

The Soviet Union is making good use if its hydropower resources. It has built the Kolymskaya, Us-srednikanskaya and the nearly 1.3 million kilowatt Zeyskaya hydropower stations and has started the construction of the dam for the 2 million kilowatt Bureyskaya power project.

Along with generating more electric power, the Zeya complex has lessened the disastrous consequences of frequent floods in the Amur region and made it possible to put dozens of thousands of hectares of alluvial land to agricultural use.

CPSU CC HOSTS OIL EXTTRACTION DISCUSSION

PM031319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of the secretaries of the central committees of union republic communist parties and party kraykoms and obkoms in oil and gas extracting regions, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments, production associations, enterprises, and organizations in the oil and gas industry was held at the CPSU Central Committee 29 August to discuss the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress, to step up the work aimed at extracting more oil and gas condensate, and to successfully fulfill the plan targets for the extraction of hydrocarbons.

The report by V.A. Dinkov, minister of the oil industry; and the speeches by scientists A.L. Yanshin, M.L. Surguchev, I.F. Glumov, L.K. Altunina, and V.N. Shchelkachev; V.M. Lukyanenko, minister of chemical and petroleum machine building; R.M. Khachaturov and V.I. Gusev, general directors of production associations; Yu.A. Spiridonov, secretary of Komi Party Obkom, and a number of other conference participants noted that the work done in this direction by the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, and the "Nefteotdacha" intersector scientific and technical complex is not yet in line with present-day demands.

The introduction of new processes to promote improved oil extraction is being delayed owning to the low responsibility shown by a number of ministries and scientific research organizations and their leaders for the fulfillment of set targets and adopted decisions. In a number jof places violations of field development techniques are allowed to occur and geological monitoring of the state of productive deposits is poor. The problem of bringing natural bitumens, gas condensate, and petroleum gas into economic circulation is being unsatisfactorily resolved.

There are serious shortcomings in the development of scientific research on the problems of improving production of oil and gas condensate, geophysical work, and the planning and construction of relevant installations. Certain ministries — including the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers — are failing to fulfill their targets for the development, assimilation, and delivery of highly productive equipment and effective materials.

In accordance with the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the conference of the party and economic aktiv of Tyumen and Tomsk Oblasts, ministries and departments were instructed to take immediate measures to extensively introduce the achievements of science and technology and to radically improve the state of affairs in the sphere of improving the amount of oil extracted from oil fields. There should be increased demandingness toward leaders of enterprises and organizations to fulfill set tasks in oil extraction by using progressive methods of developing fields and by accelerating the creation and expanding the production of technical means and chemical reagents.

It is necessasry to accelerate developoment of the comprehensive program to ensure fuller extraction of oil and gas condensate and the rational and careful utilization of oil and gas condensate resources. Economic incentives to associations, enterprises, and organizations implementing measures in this direction must be stepped up.

Party committees were instructed to link organizational and political work in labor collectives more closely with the resolution of specific tasks in further intensifying production and boosting oil extraction, to devote greater attention to the training of skilled cadres for these purpose, and to strictly monitor the introduction of new equipment and progressive technologies for developing oil and gas fields.

The conference was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers took party in the conference's work.

ACADEMICIAN AGANBEGYAN DISCUSSES ECONOMY REFORM

AU021241 Rome ANSA in English 1228 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 2 -- The Soviet Union has begun a program to cut back bureaucracy in order "to stimulate its economy," according to Abel Aganbegyan, the most influencial economic advisor to Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in an interview in today's edition of the Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA.

In the interview, Aganbegyan said that the economic and productive structure of his nation's economy had to be overhauled since it was too entangled in bureaucratic, ministerial and administrative snags.

"We have decided to cut", Gorbachev's economic 'right hand' said, "entire rings on the system. For example, the administrative structure in the agro-industrial sector occupies 40 percent of the work force. We have set up a single organ, a specific state committee which takes the place of a maze of ministries, offices and committees".

Aganbeyan went on to say the "Sacrifices will have to be made. The meaning of all this is clear: To increase the autonomy of the firms, its duties, self-management, and to give them more rights means to take others away.

The Soviet economic expert did not hide the "painful cost" employees of the ministries and administrations have had to pay for these reforms. He explained that "40" percent have been fired, or at best a part, those older, have retired, another part has gone to work in the country and left the city. They have three months paid to find a new job".

"In the Soviet Union" Aganbegyan underlined, "there does not exist a single industrial sector which is not subject to profound reform. When we speak of production, the key is quality. By 1987, we will greatly reduce the firms and factories which work badly, first by 5 percent, then by 10 and finally by 15 percent and, should this worsen, we will close the plant".

"Our goal" the Kremlin economic advisor said, "is to make our products more competitive on a world level. We have introduced the position of quality control inspector. If findings show that the products made are not acceptable, then we will close the plant for a month to carry out the necessary restructuring. This policy has already been carried out in 42 factories and it is being expanded. If the several hundred plants under examination, dozens will have to be closed down".

SELF-MANAGEMENT, FINANCING ENTERPRISES DISCUSSED

LD272324 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; I.A. Voznesenskiy commentary]

[Text] It has been decided to introduce complete financial autonomy at the associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministries of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building; Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems; and petroleum refining and petrochemical industry; and at a number of work collectives employed by other industrial ministries as of 1987. Here is a commentary:

[L.A. Voznesenskiy identified by caption] Good day, comrades. The number of enterprises, associations, and ministries which will go over to full financial automy and, as it is now called, self-financing next year is steadily increasing. As you know, this system is based on the experience of its pioneers, the Sumy Scientific Production Association and the Volga Motor Vehicle Works [VAZ]. Facts testify to the efficacy of this system. When the Sumy association went over to the new system in 1985, labor productivity and profits grew twice as fast as in the rest of the industry as a whole. Average cash wages grew almost one-and-a-half times as fast.

What are the basic ingredients of the new system? Under it enterprises are granted real and completely genuine financial autonomy rather than nominal autonomy which is likely to be greatly circumscribed in practice. The rights which they have been given have been put on firm economic footing. The technical, economic and social development of an enterprise is now entirely paid for out of funds earned by the enterprise itself, without recourse to the state budget.

The state budget is only involved in one way now, in the sense that it receives financial contribution from enterprises. Roughly 30 copecks out of every rouble earned in profit by an enterprise are deducted as a contribution to the budget, while the remaining 70 copecks are retained for the running of its own affairs. This and other stable economic norms, laid down beforehand for the whole of the 5-year plan period, are the main ingredients in the Sumy experiment. Such and other features of the experiment have resulted in the collective developing a profound feeling of having a stake in speeding up the development of production, in utilizing the latest achievements of science and technology, in powering production costs, net costs, and in achieving the highest final national economic results at the lowest cost. In other words, the interests of each worker, collective and of the whole of society have converged and become more closely intertwined and precisely this, it seems to be, is the center, the axis, on to which all other social and economic advantages of socialism as a social system are threaded, advantages which so far we are far from using fully.

The Sumy experience is of major importance, not only economically but also socially, and is a matter of principle. The efficacy of the experiment, both economically and socially speaking, can perhaps be enhanced even more if we succeed in uniting more closely both these principles: coordinating self-financing, the broadening of the economic independence of enterprises, with independence within the framework of the plan system of economy -- and while making the maximum use of its potential -- with the development of the organs of self-management at enterprises. In this sense the VAZ experience, where the experiment in the economy, similarly to the Sumy one, has been backed up with the development of organs of self-management, deserves the most intensive study and a wider distribution. So then, self-financing, independence, self-management: these are three factors, by holding on to which, we will ensure the acceleration of social and economic development, first of all in society's main cell, in the labor collective. Taking into account the progressive nature and the efficacy of compete financial autonomy and self-financing, it is planned to consecutively extend these principles to the whole of industry. This means that already now one needs to prepare for this in each collective.

TYPHOON CAUSES DAMAGE, FLOODING IN MARITIME KRAY

LD300939 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Vladivostok, 30 Aug (TASS) -- The sky has become brighter over the Maritime Kray. Typhoon Vera, which arrived here from the southern seas, has once more gone off to stroll around the ocean spaces.

The elements delivered their main strike against the coastal areas of the kray. Winds of hurricane force, together with torrential rain in the Khasanskiy, Nadezhdinskiy, Ussuriyskiy and a number of other rayons in the Maritime Kray brought down poles supporting power transmission and communications lines and caused flooding. Dozens of bridges have been carried away on the river Razdolnaya. Communication among several settlements has been interrupted. The level of the water, which has risen by 5.5 meters in small mountain rivers, continues to rise despite the end of the rain. The floods are covering an increasingly large areas. Large areas of agricultural land, situated in the central part of the Maritime Kray,have been flooded. About 40,000 hectares of vegetable plantings and fields with grain are beneath raging torrents. Dozens of villages have been cut off from the world.

CSA REPORT ON FIELD WORK PROGRESS ISSUED

LD032059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] We have just received the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] report on the progress of various field work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By the beginning of September, grain and bean crops in the country had been cut from almost 79,000,000 hectares of fields. They have been threshed on 91 percent of this area. Over the last week, grains have on average been gathered in from almost 2 million hectares daily. The report put together by the statisticians shows that in the last few days the rate of harvesting has been highest in Udmurtia and in Kemerovo and Turgay oblasts. The harvest is really only beginning at the moment in North Kazakhstan, Kokchetav and Omsk Oblasts. Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes everywhere are selling grain to the state. The first million tons of grain came into the state granaries from the fields of Altay today. [Passage omitted]

Maize for grain is also being harvested in the country. It has been threshed on 369,000 hectares, mainly in the Central Asian republics. Mass threshing of sunflower is beginning in a number of areas. This work is in progress in the South of Ukraine, in Moldavia and in North Caucasus. Serious violations of the technology were committed on many farms of Krasnodar Kray at the start of the harvest of the seeds for oil, we were informed at the USSR Gosagroprom; the threshing drums of the combines were not properly adjusted, and this led to losses.

The harvest of a number of late, interrow crops is now beginning, such as cotton and sugar beet. Three-fourths of the work on flax plantations has been completed, and they are close to completion of flax-pulling in Ukraine and Belorussia. Lifting of potatoes is proceeeding faster than in recent years, but the mass work on these plantations is still to come.

By the beginning of September about one-third of the winter crop area had been sown. Among the oblasts which are close to completion of this work are Kalinin, Kuybyshev Oblasts and the Tatar Autonomous Republic. Mass ploughing of winter fallows for the spring sowing of next year is in progress in the country.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 2-3 SEP REPORTED

LD040325 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 2-3 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

2 September

Grain crop harvesting is ending in Mordovia, as is sowing. Rye and wheat have been sown on 280,000 hectares, which is about 90 percent of the area to be sown. (0200)

Selective cotton harvesting has started in southern Uzbekistan. (0200)

Chuvash farmers have delivered 221,000 tons of grain crops to state granaries, more than the plan. (0400)

Potato-lifting started in Orel Oblast: It occupies an area of almost 40,000 hectares. (0400)

Grain crops here have been cut and threshed on the first 10,000 hectares in Tuva ASSR. (0600)

Bashkir ASSR: over 1 million tons of grain have been delivered to state granaries. Grain crops have been threshed on half of the area. (0630)

The statistics service of Tajikistan has today compiled the first summary this year on the progress of raw cotton procurement. Selective picking of the crop is proceeding for the moment in southern rayons. In coming days farms in other cotton-growing regions of the republic will also begin picking: cotton-picking combine harvesters will go out into the fields, and then the picking rates will increase sharply. It has been decided to pick and sell to the state 910,000 tons of cotton in Tajikistan this year. (0800)

Mass sowing of winter crops on almost 2 million hectares has started on the fields of the republic. (1330)

Farmers in Tula Oblast have handed over to the state barns their half-millionth metric ton of grain. They have grown 60,000 tons of grains above their socialist pledges. (1400)

Lifting of sugar-beet has begun in the Ukraine and the Central Non-Chernozem oblasts of the RSFSR. Selective picking of cotton has begun in southern Uzbekistan. The first raw cotton has reached reception points. Mass lifting of potatoes has begun in the Non-Chernozem Zone and on many farms of the Volga valley. The harvest of grain crops is ending there. Meanwhile, winter sowing is taking place. (2000)

Over 15,000 tons of cotton have so far been gathered in Tajikistan. (2300)

3 September

Grain crops have been harvested in the fields on nearly 79 million hectares. The main work is currently being done in the Urals, Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. A good crop has been produced on the huge fields here, and everywhere there is the possibility of not only fulfilling but also exceeding plan tasks for the sale of grain crops to the state. Last week grain was harvested on an area exceeding 10 million hectares. (1000)

Grain and pulse crops have been cut on an area of 78.8 million hectares in the USSR. Most of the cut grain has been threshed. Fodder procurement is continuing. Around 69 million tons of hay has been procured. Winter crops have been sown on an area of 13.7 million hectares. A total of 68.9 million tons of hay, and 68.4 million tons of haylage have been procured; 5.1 million tons of grass meal and other artificially dehydrated fodder have been procured. Fallow fields have been plowed over an area exceeding 25 million hectares. (1300)

In the south of the European USSR sunflower harvesting has begun, and the weather is favorable. Grain crops have been mown on 79 million hectares. The gap between cutting and threshing is relatively small, although in many eastern areas where the gathering in of the harvest is just being mounted only half a mown crop has been threshed. Grain harvesting is proceeding at a rapid rate in Altay Kray, the autonomous republics of the Volga valley, and and Turgay and a number of other oblasts in north Kazakhstan. The grain is ripening somewhat later than usual in West Siberia. By and large the winter sowing is going more rapidly than last year. In Siberia and a number of central oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone, however, much work remains to be done despite the fact that the optimum period for sowing is already passing. Kalinin Oblast is one of those where the winter sowing situation has improved this year: Here the work on the winter fields has practically been completed. (1800)

Grain has been threshed on 10 million hectares in Kazakhstan, which is 55 percent of the area sown to cereals. (2004)

Altay Kray: The millionth metric ton of grain has been delivered to elevators. The harvest here is proceeding in a more organized fashion than in previous years. Grain has been mown on almost four-fifths of the area. There are, however, many farms where the windrows are being gathered and threshed slowly. (2230)

CSA HARVEST PROGRESS DATA FOR RSFSR CITED

LD031729 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Data on progress of the harvest and other field work on farms of the RSFSR has been released. The statistical report notes that grain and bean crops have been reaped on 46,5000 hectares. This is over 70 percent of the total sown area. Over the past week the rates of reaping were the highest since the start of harvesting. It was carried out on almost 8,000,000 hectares. The harvest is going fairly rapidly in Orenburg Oblast. It has started (?steadily) in Altay Kray where 45 percent of the grain crops have now been threshed. But in West Siberia the grain crops are ripening somewhat later than usual, and rains are not favoring high rates of harvesting. At present in Kemerovo Oblast grain crops have been cut on 34 percent of the area, in Novosibirsk Oblast on 12 percent, and in Omsk Oblast on 6 percent. In East Siberia the farmers of Irkutsk Oblast, where one-third of the harvest has been completed, are closest of all to completion of the harvest. In Chita Oblast, however, where conditions are approximately the same, only 25 percent of the sown crops have been reaped, and only one-third of them threshed. Such a gap betwen reaping and threshing is considered by specialists to be impermissible.

Winter sowing is also proceeding in the country. Fifty-four percent of the area allocated to winter sowing has been occupied. This work is going slowly in Siberia, where the sowing time is already drawing to a close.

'CONCERN' AROUSED BY RSFSR CSA HARVEST REPORT

LD031718 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Station Commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy commentary]

[Text] The latest RSFSR Central Statistical Administration report, which was compiled today, indicates that grain remains to be harvested on one-third of the sown area in the RSFSR. Of late the rate of reaping and threshing has been quite high. However I would like to speak in more detail about a section of the statistical report which can only cause concern. A comparison of figures shows that harvesting is going too slowly in a number of major regions. This can only lead to substantial losses.

Let us take Bashkiria, for example, where half the grain has been harvested. Much more has been harvested in neighboring oblasts and autonomous republics. Special mention has to be made of bean crops. It is gratifying to note that farms have increased the areas on which they are sown in recent years. But the attitude to these valuable forage crops has not changed everywhere. The vegetation period is shorter than that of grain crops. Therefore, they should, of course, be harvested earlier. But in Vladimir Oblast only 27 percent of them have been threshed, in Kirov Oblast 34 percent, in Kalinin Oblast 8 percent and in Yaroslavl a mere 5 percent. Mass reaping of maize is taking place. A lot of this also remains in the fields still. And, last night, the temperature had already fallen as low as minus 6 degrees in the Urals and in Siberia.

There is also serious concern about the sunflower situation. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes are still suffering great losses because of the excessive dampness of seeds.

Serious steps have been taken to improve drying facilities. But this year sunflowers ripened in favorable conditions in southern RSFSR. The dampness of the grains is minimal. But the farms were not even prepared for this. In Krasnodar Kray sunflowers have already been harvested on a substantial area, but the seeds were damaged during threshing. They cannot be stored. They need immediate treatment. This happened because the threshing drums of combines were not regulated properly. They were revolving too fast for dry seeds. This mistake must be borne in mind in other sourthern regions where the harvest is only just starting.

Tomorrow we plan to tell our listeners about what the Krasnodar Kray agro-industrial sector is doing to rectify the situation as regards the oilseed harvest.

CC OFFICIALS ATTEND NOVOSIBIRSK CONFERENCE

LD301724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpts] A zonal conference on issues relating to the work of the agroindustrial complex has been held in Novosibirsk. Leaders of party and local soviet bodies, agroindustrial committees, bread products directorates of autonomous republics, krays and oblasts in the Urals and Siberia, and scientists were invited. Their working day began in the fields and farms of the front-running Bolshevik Kolkhoz in Ordynskiy Rayon. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers conducted and spoke at the conference. A report was delivered by Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee.

At the center of attention were the gathering of the harvest, grain deliveries to state reserves, fodder procurement, and preparing livestock for winter. [passage omitted]

Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee also spoke at the conference. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee; Kapustyan, deputy head of the agriculture and Food Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and leaders of ministries and departments took part in the conference.

UKRAINIAN CP CC ON FODDER PROCUREMENT MOTIVATION

AU020954 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Aug 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the issue of implementing the CPSU Central Committee decision on organization of the working people's political and economic education in the school year 1986-87, and has endorsed a working plan for the implementation of this decision. The plan specifies concrete measures for the republic's Communists and working people to study the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, as well as to cultivate among all cadres the ability to think and act in a new way, and to successfully accomplish the tasks for the restructuring and acceleration of socioeconomic development.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has adopted a decision on the shortcomings in the organization of fodder procurement at farms in Zhitomir and Kharkov Oblasts.

The decision notes that party and administrative organs and agro-industrial committees in these oblasts have organized in an unsatisfactory manner the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the need to fully provide farms with high-quality fodder produced by themselves. The gathering of first-cut hay took 2-3 times longer than the optimum. Stocks of procured coarse and juicy fodder are significantly smaller than last year, no proper attention has been paid to advanced technologies and to improvement in the quality of fodder, and poor use has been made of reserves to replenish fodder resources. The obkoms and raykoms, the oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the oblast agro-industrial administrations and rayon associations do not adhere to principle in assessing the serious shortcomings in the organization of fodder production, and do not take appropriate measures to remedy the situation which has emerged.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has called the attention of Comrades V.N. Yamchinskiy and A.S. Maselskiy, respective chairmen of Zhitomir and Kharkov Oblispolkoms, and of Comrades I.A. Lazyuta and I.F. Kalantay, obkom secretaries to the unsatisfactory organizational work in the area of fodder procurements, and the low exactingness that party committees and executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies show toward the leaders of agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes with regard to fully meeting the coarse and juicy fodder needs of stockbreeding.

In its decision, the Central Committee also notes a significant lag incurred in fodder procurement by farms in Kiev, Kirovograd, Sumy, and Chernigov Oblasts. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested obkoms and oblispolkoms in these and other oblasts to take immediate steps to eliminate the shortcomings, and to mobilize labor collectives to utilize existing reserves for increasing fodder procurements.

There has been an examination of ways to make wages and material incentives paid to workers at the republic's enterprises and organizations more dependent on final results. It was noted that the work performed in this direction had had a positive impact on production effectiveness, particularly at enterprises and organizations that have switched over to new management conditions.

At the same time, the practice adopted at many enterprises in the payment of wages and bonuses frequently fails to attain its main objective -- to motivate high final results. Egalitarianism in remuneration still has not been eliminated.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested the republic's Ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms to take effective steps to further improvement of production and labor organization, to perfect wages and incentives, and to radically improve labor norm setting. The Ukrainian Trade Union Council, oblast and the republic's trade union councils have been advised to increase the role of labor collectives in settling questions related to wages and material incentives.

The Central Committee has obligated party obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and basic organizations to ensure that party policy is steadily implemented in the sphere of wages and incentives. Tasks have been set for organizing a resolute struggle against unearned incomes, against undeserved material and moral incentives.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHINGS OF COSMOS SATELLITES

Cosmos-1775 Reported

LD040736 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0725 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep 86 (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1775, was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday for continuation of space research.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of rotation -- 90.4 minutes; apogee -- 405 km; perigee -- 216 km; inclination of orbit -- 70.3 degrees. The equipment set up on the satellite is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1776 Launched

LD040727 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0712 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1776, was launched in the Soviet Union on 3 September 1986.

Set up on board the satellite is scientific equipment intended for continuation of space research.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of rotation -- 94.5 minutes; maximum distance from earth's surface -- 521 km; minimum distance from earth's surface -- 478 km; inclination of orbit -- 74 degrees. The equipment set up on board the satellite is functioning normally.

SCIENTIST COMMENTS ON RIVER DIVERSION ISSUE

PM031343 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Aug 86 Second Edition p 4

[Article by M. Lemeshev, doctor of economic sciences and UN expert on the environment, under the rubric "Scientist's Commentary on Published Resolution": "The Rivers Will Not Flow Backward"]

[Text] At the beginning of the seventies some scientists and specialists in the water resources sphere advanced the idea of diverting part of the flow of the northern and Siberian rivers into the country's southern regions. The initial appraisals spoke of the expediency of large-scale redistribution of water resources. The Volga, North Caucasus, and Central Asia regions were in dire need of water. The USSR Ministry of Water Resources and Land Reclamation was given the task of drawing up appropriate plans.

Gradually the idea of diverting the water was given flesh and blood: Canal routes were marked on maps, pumping stations planned, and river channels altered (in the event of the plan being carried out some rivers would have had their flow reversed). As the likely consequences of diverting the water became clearer the scientists -- geologists, ecologists, and archeologists -- began talking about the danger of the global impact on nature. The question of the plan's economic viability also arose.

Central Asia does indeed have a water shortage. But why does it arise, after all, the Amudarya and Syrdarya carry around 100 cubic kilometers of water a year. Surely this gigantic flow can meet the farmers needs? But the hitch is that not all the moisture reaches the fields. Two-thirds of the main and distribution canals have no impermeable lining, with the result that almost 40 percent of the water is lost. The water is absorbed in the soil, causing salinization, a rise in groundwater, and swamping of fertile land. The situation is made worse by the fact that the methods of irrigation themselves are deficient. The fields are supplied with water during the day, when evaporation is particularly intense. As a result around 70 percent of the water intended for irrigation is currently being lost.

According to the plan, these losses were to be made up by a canal 2,500 kilometers long, up to 200 meters wide, and up to 16 meters deep. Along it the Ob would supply Central Asia with 27 cubic kilometers of water. The construction of canal would have cost tens of billions of rubles. But, in the opinion of many economists, the introduction of more rational water management -- strengthening the canal channels, the utilization of special irrigation equipment, and the choice of optimal irrigation procedures -- would be much more effective. Switching to such water management would not only eliminate the water shortage but would also come out considerably cheaper than building a canal. That is why the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, deeming it inexpedient to continue further planning work connected with diverting part of the flow of the rivers of Siberia into Central Asia and Kazakhstan, has instructed the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, other relevant ministries, and the Councils of Ministers of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan to draw up a comprehensive program to develop the republics' productive forces for the period through the year 2010 in light of the prevailing demographic and water resources situation.

In addition to the Siberian rivers, it was also planned to divert northern rivers to the south of the European part of the country. Initially the diverted water was intended to maintain the level of the Caspian Sea. But while the plan was being drawn up the level of the Caspian itself began to rise. Its waters even began to pose a threat to the territories along its shores. It was then decided to alter the aim of the plan -- the northern water was to be used to irrigate the North Caucasus' unique chernozem soil. But precipitation on the territory of that region's steppe zone amounts to 400-500 millimeters a year, which, given correct agriculture techniques, makes it possible to achieve guaranteed good harvests. This is corroborated by the work experience of many kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and entire rayons. Moreover, overirrigation of chernozem soil can also have deleterious results: A rapid rise in the level of salinated groundwater and breakdown of the soil layer. For example, between 40 to 50 percent of the irrigated land in Rostov Oblast has already become salinated and virtually lost its natural fertility. The use of northern river water would only exacerbate the critical situation of this previously productive arable land. Economists have drawn a further conclusion. The cost of carrying out the plan would not have been met by the anticipated increase in agricultural output. The diversion would have resulted in an increase of agricultural output of only 3-4 percent, and that only after the year 2000. These conclusions also formed the basis of the party and government resolution to halt work. The resources released will be directed toward land reclamation work in the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone and expanding the work of modernizing irrigation systems in the Volga River valley. These funds will make it possible to combat soil erosion more extensively; to develop soil-conserving afforestation; liming of acidic soils; application of gypsum to alkaline soils; the construction of roads, elevators, warehouses, and enterprises for the processing of agricultural products; and to build accommodations, schools, hospitals, and cultural and consumer facilities in the countryside.

The adopted resolution has reflected yet another aspect of our life today -- the party's constant desire to consult with the people and put up for public discussion major problems of political and economic importance for the country.

Indeed the question of whether it is necessary to divert the northern Siberian rivers was widely discussed in the press. Not only scientists, writers, economists, and public figures expressed their opinion, hundreds of ordinary people considered it their civic duty to share their misgivings and anxieties too. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA published several items on the problems of diverting the rivers and received more than 4,000 responses asking that the advantages and disadvantages of diverting the water be weighed again. The adopted resolution reflects the opinion of the broadest sections of the public.

RESEARCHER CITED ON NUCLEAR FUSION DEMONSTRATION PLANT

LD020936 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- Work is entering the final stage at the Moscow-based Igor Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy to build a so-called demonstration plant for controlled nuclear fusion, called Tokamak-15.

Well-known Soviet researcher Boris Kadomtsev, a member of Academy of Sciences of the USSR, said in a comment on the nuclear fusion process as offering much promise for the power industry:

"Its effectiveness can be illustrated with the following example: a one-million kilowatt electric power station needs 750 tons of coal or 400 tons of oil to operate for a day and a comparable nuclear power plant needs a daily 250 grams of uranium-235.

"But all this can be replaced by just 34 grams of heavy hydrogen or deuterium, a fuel readily available everywhere, whose resources are practically inexhaustible. It is, for example, found even in sea water.

"Thermonuclear reactors are also much safer than nuclear ones, while producing much less radioactive wastes.

"Mastering thermonuclear fusion, therefore, will help solve the energy problem for centuries to come."

Work on Tokamak-15, involving more than 100 Soviet factories, is now nearing completion and scientists hope to start experiments on it in the late 80's, according to Kadomtsev.

"The problem of controlled thermonuclear fusion is being solved for the benefit of all mankind and so it would be natural to tackle it by the effort of the entire world community," Kadomtsev said. He recalled in this connection that it was the Soviet Union to have initiated the "Intor" project to build an international reactor.

A task force of experts from a number of European countries, the Soviet Union, the United States and Japan had been set up with this aim at the International Atomic Energy Agency, Kadomtsev added. He said that the international Tokamak was not a commerical reactor and that its thermal capacity of 50 megawatts was comparatively small. "But is on this plant that the possibility of generating power through controlled nuclear fusion is to be demonstrated," he said.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Discusses Aerial Monitoring

LD041238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1123 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep (TASS) -- In an interview with a TASS correspondent, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergy Akhromeyev, first deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, touched upon the Soviet proposal at the Stockholm Conference for on-site inspections.

We are proposing, he said, that the regions being inspected where troop exercises are going on, on whose grounds suspicion has arisen on the other side, be inspected on the ground and from the air. What is more, the inspection would be carried out by groups from the other side in aircraft of the side that is being inspected. We do not see any contradiction here. Soviet pilots will fly Soviet planes, but over the territory of the Soviet Union. FRG plans will fly over the territory of the FRG, flown by the FRG pilots. The inspection is not being carried out by the pilots, but by the inspection groups. They will tell the pilots which direction to fly in, where to turn and give the opportunity to inspect a region. What is wrong with this? Countries in the NATO bloc are proposing a different option, whereby a foreign plane flies over the territory of another sovereign state. This plane may be equipped with the appropriate intelligence gear that can check not only the actions of troops in this region, but also be capable of reconnoitering any installation that is not the object of monitoring. This would be unlawful intelligence activity and a violation of a state's sovereignty. In my view our position is fair.

On U.S. 'Repudiation' of SALT

LD041243 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep (TASS) -- In an interview with a TASS correspondent, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, has characterized the military-political consequences of the U.S. refusal to carry out the stipulations of the SALT II treaty in the following terms:

The consequences will be negative. The United States' refusal to implement the SALT II treaty does not help to reduce international tension or cut back strategic armaments. As a result of the United States' repudiation of the SALT II treaty, the sides would get freedom of action, effectively, in the deployment of their strategic nuclear forces.

In rejecting SALT II, President Reagan called on the Soviet Union to show restraint in the development of ICBM's and submarine-launched ballistic missiles. But what is such an appeal worth when the deployment of various forms of cruise missiles is not covered by this proposal? After all, the United States has already begun a massive deployment of these missiles and is planning to deploy several thousand of them. This proposal is completely unfair. Its aim is to secure unilateral advantages for the United States over the Soviet Union in the sphere of strategic weapons.

Views NATO Proposal

LD041249 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep [TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, commented in an interview for a TASS correspondent on the proposal put forward by the NATO states at the Stockholm Conference, that a ban be put on the staging of exercises numbering more than 75,000 men if notification of them has been given less than 2 years previously [as received].

We evaluation of this proposal positively, Marshal Akhromeyev said. This helps to move the conference forward to some extent. But this is still not the main point. The main point is that exercises should not be conducted in Europe on the same massive scale NATO uses. At the moment the "Autumn Forge" exercises are in progress. In these, NATO's armed forces are put into motion on the whole of the territory of Western Europe -- from the North Cape to the southern shores of Turkey. A major transfer of land troops and air forces from the territory of the United States to Europe is being carried out. The military staffs of the NATO states in Western Europe leave their regular stationing areas for field areas. There are more than 300,000 men, 2,000 aircraft, 4,000 tanks, and 300 ships taking part in the exercises. The NATO troops approach the borders of the Warsaw Pact states. How are we to react to this? Such exercises are difficult to distinguish from real preparations for war. We advocate that such big exercises not be staged. We prepare our armed forces to rebuff aggression. But we do not stage exercises on such a scale and we call on the other side not to stage them either. But so far this is being rejected.

Says CSCE Agreement Possible

LD041259 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1222 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, in connection with the possibility of achieving agreement in Stockholm, stated the following:

If the current stage of the Stockholm Conference proceeds successfully and the sides agree on specific measures of trust, on the notification of these measures and on effective monitoring, then the basis will be created for movement forward. It is not accidental that the conference is called the Conference on Measures to Strengthen Confidence, Security and Disarmament. If they agree at the conference on measures to build confidence, then it is quite logical to raise the next measures at the following stage -- disarmament measures. And measures to reduce armed forces in Europe are the goal the Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Pact place before themselves. Proposals on this question were put forward in Budapest at the conference of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee.

ARBATOV SAYS U.S. EAGER TO VIOLATE ARMS TREATIES

LD041548 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- Soviet policy today has become the target of especially massive disinformation and vicious distortions in the United States and some other Western countries on the part of both their governments and the mass media, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences said in the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA].

Georgiy Arbatov, writing in the magazine's Russian-language issue for September 5, added that the latest Soviet proposals have even encountered a kind of plot of silence.

The Washington administration's policy has led to a situation where Soviet-U.S. relations in key areas, far from improving, have showed a continued and dangerous trend of worsening, Arbatov said, explaining that this applies to the arms race, regional conflicts, U.S. international conduct, and even the U.S. rhetoric.

One finds it hard to imagine what the United States is counting on, with respect to a summit meeting it expects in November or December, if American is still planning, as its government has declared, to tear up the SALT-2 treaty, Arbatov said.

This means that the meeting is to take place a couple of weeks after or before this blow to the entire fiber of treaty-based relations between the two countries, he added. The impression is, he continued, that the White House is keen, not to abide by the understandings reached in Geneva, but to demolish as much as possible before 1988 so that this adminstration's successors will find it difficult to restore anything.

This is undercutting SALT and sapping the ABM Treaty, Arbatov said. This is a veritable "bulldozer syndrome", he added. The United States is eager to break out of all the treaty-based constraints, with both international law and international organizations also being increasingly regarded by it as a nuisance, the Soviet scientist said.

An offensive is under way on the entire range of even the modest limitations on the arms race that have been set by the earlier treaties and efforts are being made to scuttle even the very possibility of further talks, he observed.

"Can the United States continue its current policy indefinitely without risking to blow up both itself and the rest of the planet? And will the world community and the Americans themselves allow this policy to be maintained indefinitely?" Arbatov asked.

MAKSIMOV SAYS U.S. WANTS TO DISRUPT NUCLEAR PARITY

LD042204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newcast; interview with Army General Yu. P. Maksimov, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The extension of the moratorium on nuclear testing in the USSR continues to remain at the focus of attention of Soviet people and the world public. Here is our interview.

[Correspondent] The aim in life that Hero of the Soviet Union Army General Maksimov has chosen for himself is a strengthening of the defense capability of our country. In the post of commander-in-chief [of the Strategic Rocket Forces] he now occupies his aim is to enhance the combat readiness of the Soviet strategic missiles.

How in this regard does he assess the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.? Such was the first question of the interview.

[Maksimov] The unilateral moratorium is not a simple thing for the Soviet Union, particularly in conditions where the United States is insistently striving to achieve a decisive military superiority. This striving requires that we adopt the appropriate countermeasures to rule out any disruption of the strategic nuclear parity, in particular by improving nuclear missile weapons and enhancing their reliability and efficiency. However, nuclear testing is necessary for this purpose. Testing is in no way less important to us than it is to the Americans. For over a year now no nuclear explosions have been conducted in the Soviet Union, and the claims by the U.S. Administration that this is not having any particular effect on the Russian' military program can in no way be acknowledged as conscientious ones.

[Correspondent] What is your attitude toward their claim that they have fallen behind in the improvement of nuclear missile systems?

[Maksimov] Just since we introduced the moratorium, they have conducted 18 nuclear explosions, pushing ahead with the development of new types of nuclear weapons. For example, 10 new MX missiles are already being put into position. Each of these missiles carries 10 warheads with an aggregate yield of about 6,000 kilotons, which is 200 times greater than the yield of the atom bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima. The placing on alert duty of the MX missile, which possesses a high combat-readiness accuracy in striking its target and other high-level characteristics, is evidence that this missile has been developed to a sufficient degree. Well, at any rate one cannot speak of the existence of any backwardness in this regard. If the United States refuses to halt nuclear testing and continues to carry out its nuclear explosions, one must assume that this is already being done in the interests of subsequent generations of missiles, such as Midgetman for instance, and also in the interests of the development of space strike systems within the framework of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative.

Right from the time nuclear weapons first appeared, the Soviet Union has constantly had to respond to those attempts that would have meant one side gaining superiority and obtaining the unilateral right to inflict nuclear strikes. Therefore, in response to the appearance of the atom bomb in the 1940s, our own atomic weapons were created. Then, with the appearance and the mass deployment of intercontinental ballistic missiles in the 1960s, we were forced to answer in a similar fashion by setting up the strategic rocket forces. The appearance on the U.S. side of missiles with multiple independently targeted warheads resulted in the response of our own Soviet-produced missiles with similar combat equipment. One must think that now too, if the United States will ultimately implement its star wars program, the proper response will be found on this occasion too. Only a total ban on the testing of nuclear weapons could rally promote a halt of the arms race. In that event the nuclear armaments systems already in existence would not be improved, and the creation of new systems would, in practice, become impossible. That would really be a gain for everyone.

[Correspondent] Now for a final question. Probably you will be able to answer it much better than anyone else could. Can one allow oneself to think that after a nuclear missile was someone will be in any condition to play any sort of joyous and celebratory victory march?

[Maksimov] No, one cannot allow oneself to do that.

TALKS ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS HELD IN BERNE 4, 5 Sep

LD051054 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Berne September 5 TASS -- On September 4 and 5 delegations of the USSR and USA had here the second round of exchanges of opinions under an accord between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. president Ronald Reagan on discussing ways of averting the proliferation of chemical weapons.

The Soviet Delegation was led by Viktor Israelyan, a member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the Soviet delegate to the Disarmament Conference, and the U.S. delegation by John Hawse, deputy assistant secretary of state for politico-military affairs.

TALKS ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING RESUME 4 SEP

LD041342 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 4 TASS -- The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the problem of ending nuclear weapon testing opened here today. The talks comprise the entire range of the questions of control and determining the ways of the complete termination of nuclear tests. The Soviet delegation is headed by Chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy Andranik Petrosyants. The U.S. delegation is headed by Deputy Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Robert Barker.

The first round of the talks was held in Geneva from July 25 to August 1, 1986.

GERASIMOV COMMENTS ON U.S. BLAST, NONALIGNED

LD041415 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- The chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Dpeartment, Gennadiy Gerasimov, who was asked about the attitude of this country to U.S. plans to stage yet another nuclear blast at the testing range in Nevada at a briefing in the ministry's press center today, said "The attitude is utterly negative."

"Obviously, the U.S. Defense Department has a nuclear test schedule which it is bent on observing even if the whole world is destroyed in the process," he said.

Attention was called at the briefing to the call, made by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, at the Non-Aligned summit in Harare, for signing a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty and for all nuclear powers to declare a moratorium on nuclear explosions prior to that.

"This is what the Soviet Union has done," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "and we hope that all attendees at the 8th Non-Aligned Summit will give its due to the silence on the Soviet testing ranges."

ABRAHAMSON SAYS U.S. TO CONTINUE SDI PROGRAM

LD050924 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 5 Sept 86

[Text] Washington September 5 TASS -- Speaking in Cincinnati, Ohio, Lieutenant-General James A. Abrahamson, director of the strategic Defence Initiative organisation, said that the United States intended to go ahead with building up efforts to create an anti-missile system with space-based elements.

Judging by his speech, the SDI programme has already gone far beyond the framework of "research" and entered the stage of the practical development and building of components for the "star wars" system.

ANALYST SAYS NUCLEAR SITUATION WORSENING

LD042103 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

In accordance with its program of the elimination of nuclear arms by the year 2000, the Soviet Union placed a package of constructive proposals on the table of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms. These initiatives meet with broad support in the world since they have been worked out not from the position of narrow, egoistic interests, but with taking into account all viewpoints and needs of security of many states. These proposals stem from the realities of the present.

They in Washington stubbornly refuse to recognize officially that nuclear weapons are practically unusable. Washington builds its policy on the permissibility of using nuclear weapons in any situation. THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote on Wednesday that after the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, use of nuclear weapons by the USA was a real possibility more than once.

According to the newspaper, every president, from Truman to Reagan, was faced with the need to resolve that question theoretically, and most of them were resolving it practically. In other words, the thread which holds the nuclear "sword of damocles" looming over humanity can be snapped by Washington any time. Is it tolerable that the entire globe should be a hostage to the United States nuclear ambitions?

Talking about the readiness for "flexibility" in the approach to the solution of the problem of strategic arms limitation, the U.S. side actually remains at a standstill in its position since the Geneve meeting. And at that meeting, the sides assumed the commitment to speed up the process of the talks on arms limitation, to take measures for the normalization of Soviet-American relations, improvement of the international situation.

But they in Washington only try to create the impression that there is progress on all these main directions.

In reality, the situation continues worsening. The United States persists with the arms race and passes on to the militarization of near earth and outher space in the framework of the "star wars" program, which is described as SDI. As far as regional conflicts go, the United States is preparing ostentatiously another provocation against Libya, is whipping up war hysteria.

The Soviet Union and its allies oppose all these provocative actions of the USA with a realistic program of stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century and of preventing the militarization of space. Meanwhile Washington, resorting to rhetoric, is striving not only to preserve but also build up its nuclear potential, is speeding up the SDI program.

COMMENTARY QUESTIONS U.S. MOTIVES IN NUCLEAR TESTS

LD041543 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Aleksandr Pogodin comments on the American Administration's decision to hold another nuclear test:

As a rule, official statements announcing tests in Nevada are scarce of details, or uniform. They say about some of the tests that their purpose is to help develop energy installations for laser systems. So what is actually implied is the accelerated development of laser weapons, the major component of the star wars program. Sometimes it is announced that the test involved technical problems related to nuclear warheads. If we take into account the Pentagon's numerous statements about high qualities of nuclear weapons already available in the United States, it will become clear that nuclear systems of a new generation are being perfected in these particular tests.

The newly announced nuclear test is not a chance episode or some special case. Three blasts are scheduled in Nevada for this month alone. The program scheduled for subsequent months is even more packed. Washington officials realize that the continuation of tests, and especially their sharp acceleration, will touch off a new wave of public protest. The echo of nuclear explosions reverberates much stronger than the numerous assurances by the American Administration of its desire to radically cut nuclear weapons. Washington's chief argument that it is impossible to verify that nuclear tests are not carried out holds no water. There's no need to quote here opinions of prestigious experts of the Soviet Union, United States and neutral countries acknowledging that this verification, and the most effective at that, is a feasible thing. But it is also unnecessary to Washington.

As American Deputy Defence Secretary Richard Perle has declared, he's against a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests even if such tests can be verified. So what we are dealing with is a deliberate and open challenge thrown down to world public opinion demanding that nuclear testing be stopped. But it would be perfectly logical to ask at this point: Do actions by the American Administration have as their aim to force the Soviet Union to slam the door, so to speak, and cancel its moratorium?

COMMENTARY SAYS WORLD DEMAND WILL END TESTS

LD042045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Commentary by Vladimir Tsvetov, political observer]

[Text] According to reports from the United States, another underground nuclear explosion has been scheduled to take place on 4 September. In a latest news commentary, at the microphone, is the political observer, Vladimir Tsvetov:

They say that a vice which has become a habit does not cause qualms of conscience. Disregard for the aspirations of the peoples of the world has become such an inseparable quality of U.S. politics that its leaders are not even ashamed of this vice. This has just become evident once again: The United States has announced another nuclear test.

It has done so despite mankind's desire to end such tests. I am not speaking lightly of mankind: Support for the Soviet proposal to end all nuclear explosions is no longer simply a widespread, massive phenomenon uniting whole peoples; it is shared by the whole of the human race.

Where, then, does this contempt for people's interests on the part of the United States come from? It follows from the very essence of imperialism. Having seen in the growth and strengthening of socialism a danger to themselves, the most conservative circles of the monopolistic bourgeoisie are trying to take their social revenge: to solve by force the problem of relations between labor and capital, between socialism and imperialism. Hence the striving for military superiority, to be able to dictate terms to the world. In the present situation, military superiority means, above all, nuclear superiority. That is what, socio-politically, lies behind the nuclear blasts at the Nevada test site.

Is there a way out of this predicament? The view is generally accepted that in politics, unhurried persistence always gets the better of unbridled force; and that really is so. But time won't wait. More and more nuclear weapons are piling up in the arsenals, and therefore the world is becoming a more and more dangerous place. So, in the saying I've just quoted, the emphasis should be not on the word "unhurried", but on the word "persistence". The more stubbornly persistently, the more resolutely and more loudly the peoples of the world demand that the United States stops nuclear explosions, the more difficult it will become for them to ignore the will of the peoples. The Soviet proposal to end all nuclear tests has won lasting assent in the hearts of men; and every new nuclear explosion that is carried out despite the unilateral Soviet moratorium is another plank in the fence with which the United States is isolating itself from the world around it. One must assume that the threat of total isolation will also help to bring about greater realism in the policies of U.S. leaders.

KHARKOV: U.S. NUCLEAR TEST POSITION 'SUICIDAL'

LD031118 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The fact that the Soviet Union has been unilaterally keeping from nuclear explosions for a second year now, is a convincing evidence of its high responsibility for the destinies of humanity. Ridding the world of the threat of nuclear catastrophe is a concern of all peoples, the most burning task. If a reliable barrier to the arms race is not placed today, it might be too late tomorrow. Decisive and responsible decisions are needed now that mankind's very existence is threatened.

It must be clear to any sane person that nuclear tests speed up the nuclear arms race. It is precisely tests that make it possible to develop new types of weapons of mass destruction, to upgrade the existing arms systems. "Far from enhancing security, the build-up of nuclear arsenals might result in zero security, that is in total self-annihilation", general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev noted in his recent answer to the leaders of the "Delhi Six".

Washington persists in its refusal to follow the Soviet Union's example, does not wish to join in the moratorium, is ignoring not only the world public opinion, but also the striving of American citizens, two-thirds of whom, as public opinion polls showed, insist on an immediate end to nuclear testing.

Continuing to conduct nuclear explosions in Nevada, the U.S. Administration explains this by the need to conclude a planned series of tests. But this means carrying the nuclear arms race in a vicious circle from which there is no way out.

An official spokesman for the Department of State explained that Washington regards nuclear testing necessary for preserving the combat potential of its nuclear deterrence forces. This means banking on nuclear muscles, and this stand is suicidal. The world can live no longer in the atmosphere when it is attempted to present the build-up of nuclear arsenals as a factor of deterrence.

The point of the matter is that the United States is striving to achieve superiority in nuclear arms. The Pentagon's chief Weinberger admitted this by saying that the United States must ensure appropriate "strategic positions in nuclear conflict". Besides that, the continuation of nuclear explosions is also required by the technology of creating space strike arms in the SDI framework, now being worked out in the USA.

It is now suicidal to build inter-state relations on the illusion of achieving superiority in horrible weapons of annihilation. It is suicidal also for the reason that, as entire post-war experience shows, the United States will be unable to achieve superiority. The Soviet Union will be able to answer any challenge of the USA, including the SDI programme. The complete elimination of such armaments is the only road to peace. The Soviet Union appeals to the reason and dignity of Americans, urging them not to miss the historic chance which is offered by Moscow's new peace initiative. Will common sense prevail in the USA?

PRAVDA: U.S. TEST BAN REJECTION LINKED TO SDI

PM041116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[V. Mikhaylov article: "Attack on Infinity; On the Moratorium, Earthly Matters, and Star Plans"]

[Text] Sudden events often revive unexpected memories. That was the case with me when I heard the report of the latest -- if only it were the last! -- explosion at the Nevada nuclear test range. My mind suddenly went back to 2 years ago in Stockholm, but not to the hall of sessions of the all-European conference on confidence-building measures, but to the national museum. I was looking at a Goya painting. The great Spaniard conveyed his understanding of history. He called the picture "Our Earth" -- a sort of wondrous light in the boundless darkness of chaos -- alone and alive. Were it stifled, history would be crushed. Forever.

If I could, I would parade all the idolaters of nuclear weapons in front of Goya's picture. And who knows, maybe some of them would feel some filial sentiments for our mother earth. But there is little hope of that. Most of this company have turned the service of nuclear weapons into a new religion and are frenzied in their defense of their "right" to improve what is already a supermodern big stick.

How much energy is currently being expended across the Atlantic in building a propaganda rampart around the U.S. nuclear test ranges! How much inventiveness is spent on erecting new bastions to replace those already stormed! Quite recently the Pentagon defended itself in a broad front against the world public's demands to end nuclear tests. But, contrary to the laws of acoustics, the long silence at Soviet test ranges has generated a powerful echo. It has grown with each new extension of the moratorium and artificial positions have collapsed.

Thus the thesis about the "propaganda" nature of the Soviet steps has basically lost its impact. Every unbiased person realizes that nobody would take such a difficult step for more than a year for the sake of propaganda at a time when the other side is building up its nuclear arsenals.

Nor is the argument that the USSR held a major series of tests just before the moratorium and could therefore "easily pause" being used anymore. Even if that were so, given the contemporary standard of equipment overseas, that "pause" could easily be made up over the course of a year. Yet the moratorium has been extended until 1 January 1987. And this at a time when the United States has in fact invariably been the champion in terms of the number of tests at all stages of the development of nuclear weapons.

Nor are the opponents of the moratorium sticking to their former assertions that they did not have the technical ability to monitor [kontrolirovat] observance of the moratorium. The detection of three unannounced explosions in Nevada by our national technical means, the Soviet-U.S. scientific research begun near Semipalatinsk, and the USSR's reaffirmation of its readiness for international on-site inspection [proverka na mestakh] have cut the ground from under this artificial thesis too.

All these false arguments, however, are still being repeated. But, I think, this is being done more from inertia than anything else and in a desire to conceal their deliberately misleading nature. The broad front of defense of nuclear weapons has had to be reduced willy-nilly to a circular defense. But the defenders are becoming fiercer and more perfidious. They base their defense of nuclear weapons on two main arguments, allegedly with a logical connection. The arguments are:

One: Since the defense of the West is based on nuclear weapons, those weapons need constant checking. That is why the moratorium violates international stability.

Two: Only the implementation of the "strategic defense initiative" (SDI), known as the "star wars" program, will make nuclear missile weapons "powerless," and their "demise" will be accompanied by the disappearance of the need to test them.

This is a specious concept and, judging by appearances, intended not just for one day. It seems to be a promise to put a stop not only to nuclear tests but to the weapons themselves. We have only to wait. But is it worth it?

If one takes this concept at face value the nuclear threat will disappear with the creation of an antimissile space shield. SDI leaders plan to begin building such a shield in about 10 years. They give no indication as to when it will be completed. They talk about 20 years as a guideline. This means that it would not be possible to embark on ending nuclear tests and destroying the weapons themselves before the year 1006. And then only on condition that many "ifs" materialize. For instance, will the idea of an "impenetrable space shield" be technically feasible? Throughout the millennia there has never been a case of an even stronger sword not being able to penetrate a strong shield. Of course, this time may prove to be the exception. However, will not the creation of this "shield" be so costly that America will go down the tube? That question is even being asked by certain proponents of SDI. According to existing calculations, it will cost $2 trillion to put the entire system into space and another $300 billion a year to maintain it. And the main "if" is: Will mankind not be overwhelmed by mountains of weapons by then? It is on the basis of this scenario from the defenders of U.S. nuclear test ranges that the "improvement" of offensive strategic arms is to continue.

Now let us suppose that the miracle happens and all the "ifs" materialize. What then? After 2 decades of an intense arms race, there would hardly be a better chance to overcome militarist blinkered thinking in a society where weapons are business. You cannot invest money spent on weapons in environmental protection. And the terrible impoverishment of the developing countries would lead to very serious shocks.

That is the most favorable forecast. And only if one takes Washington's theses at face value. In fact, the world could expect far gloomier times were it to agree to a nuclear arms buildup, much less the militarization of space.

The current work on the "star wars" program is proof that SDI is not a means of salvation from nuclear weapons. On the contrary, it is a generator of a buildup in these arms, since it is a question of using the power of a nuclear explosion to hit targets in space and on earth with laser beams. But there is no guarantee that in time nuclear charges themselves will not appear in low-earth orbit. The desire for space superweapons, as is openly admitted in the United States, is one of the reasons why it is refusing to end tests at the Nevada test range. It is planned to hold around 100 nuclear explosions merely to develop a nuclear-pumped laser. A number of these explosions were included in the 18 held in the year that the Soviet moratorium has been in operation. So SDI is leading not to the destruction of nuclear weapons but, on the contrary, is accelerating the development [razrabotka] of new types of these weapons.

The vivid colors in which the United States paints the "inoffensiveness for all life" of the space weapons it is creating could be envied by Munchausen himself. But when have new weapons ever been "worse" than the old ones? They have always surpassed them either in destructive power, accuracy, or killing force, and often in terms of all deadly parameters. There are no grounds for supposing anything else with regard to strike weapons for space. In the United Statess the work to limit energy losses when beams pass through the atmosphere has been accelerated. And this will make it possible to hit targets not only in open space but on earth too and to carry out surprise strikes against enemy defenses. And if it is possible to pierce the metallic shell of a missile, it is only a short way to the temptation of razing an enemy's cities. Our country has already experienced once the effects of the "scorched earth" strategy.

That is how the Pentagon scenario for "maintaining stability in the world" looks in practice. Its authors would like to infect the world with a belief in the miraculous properties and potential of supermodern space means of destruction and thereby keep the world on its old dead-end path of amassing weapons. And this is the main thing -- they would like to prevent the first, hardest, and most important step being taken in a new direction: ending nuclear tests. They want to block at the outset the implementation of the Soviet program to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

What is proposed instead? New weapons. Not only new in technical solutions, but fundamentally different in essence. Hitherto weapons have proliferated on the earth, in the seas, or in the skies. However large these areas may be, they have borders and limits. Space has no limits. It is infinite. And that in itself could be an irrevocable disaster for planet Earth. It will be impossible to place limits on filling "bottomless" space with weapons. The arms race will become limitless. And it is hard to escape the suspicion that it is being transferred to space to prevent it from being controlled by people on earth. In space there is no need to fear protest demonstrations or possible blockades around military bases. [paragraph continues]

In short, from the viewpoint of the weapons manufacturers, space is an ideal environment with unlimited potential. But for the earth and the people on it this "use" of space would lead to an unprecedented growth in the threat of war both now and in the future.

Hitherto it has been believed that newly discovered areas should be used for man's benefit. But people want to treat space differently. From their first steps into this still little-known world the Pentagon men wanted to put up a notice saying "Military Zone. Civilians Prohibited." Yet science forecasts that in the future the universe may provide mankind with no less than it has on earth. Thus SDI brings with it unpredictable military threats. But it is an attack on infinite space with its still unknown riches.

Of course, nobody talks openly about this plot, particularly in the place where it emerged -- the U.S. military-industrial complex. but in the country and throughout the world a downright biblical picture of the appearance of the "star wars" program is disseminated. Pentagon chroniclers tell fondly of how R. Reagan once visited a strategic forces command post. And after various scenarios of a clash between the United States and the USSR were "played out" before him with an invariably catastrophic outcome, the President got the idea of finding a way of "defending the country." That is the official version, and that is why SDI is often called the "President's initiative." Its prehistory, however, is forgotten.

The fact is that in the seventies, soon after the first strategic arms agreement between the United States and the USSR (SALD I) leading U.S. military concerns, concerned at a possible reduction in their profits as a result of arms limitation, created a special research group. It confirmed their fears. Moreover, it became clear that existing weapons types promised no big dividends, since the technical capacity for developing them had been almost exhausted. An entirely new "mother lode" was needed. Certain firms' existing studies on space weapons served to spur development of the "star wars" program. It was skillfully presented to the President as a "means of saving" America and the world from a nuclear catastrophe.

Since then the pioneers of the "mother lode" in space together with the President and his "team" have with striking inventiveness termed this dangerous space venture a nationwide concern and branded its opponents disloyal.

A quarter of a century D. Eisenhower in his farewell speech before leaving the presidency warned those who would assume the post about the dangerous blandishments of a "combination of an enormous military organization and a vast military industry." The current President's predecessor -- J. Carter -- saw a great deal of this for himself. He confirmed the existence in Washington of a "very powerful lobby" that constantly demands "collosal buildups in military potential beyond the bounds of reason." This experience of his predecessors' should have suggested to President R. Reagan that old ideas do not become new, even in the form of the most supermodern technological solution. The authors of the "Mexico Declaration" are right in stating that to cure a drug addict by giving him bigger and bigger fixes is as impossible as saving the world from war by amassing larger and larger weapons arsenals.

The time has come for action. The most dangerous shortage for our earth -- lack of a sense of responsibility for the future on the part of a number of Western statesmen -- must be eliminated. Nobody has the right to attack the infinity of the universe or the infinity of the human race!

PRAVDA NOTES PLAN FOR SDI PACIFIC TEST RANGE

PM041020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Sukhoy dispatch: "'Star Wars' Test Ranges"]

[Text] New York, 30 Aug -- Judging from U.S. press reports, the "star wars" program has gradually begun to be fleshed out and to acquire increasingly specific and sinister outlines. THE WASHINGTON POST's well informed military commentator Walter Pincus reports that at the beginning of next year the Pentagon intends to begin building a new military space complex on the Pacific atoll of Kwajalein. Special airborne targets will be fired into the sky from the launchpads of the complex, which will cost $1.3 million. Experimental missiles will be fired at the targets from army firing ranges on the west coast of the United States.

The "Pentagon fantasists" are planning great changes at the White Sands test range (New Mexico). There they will test "endoatmospheric interceptor missiles" designed to destroy MIRVed warheads during entry into the atmosphere. White Sands will house a gigantic laser which will "dazzle" the enemy missiles and put "undesirable" satellites out of action.

The Edwards Air Force Base (California) continues to play an important role in the "star weapons" tests. During 1987 specially equipped F-15 fighter bombers will take off from there on at least three occasions to test top secret antisatellite weapons at relatively low altitudes.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. SALT ACCORDS ATTITUDE

PM040938 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev article: "A Step on the Slippery Path. Washington's Course Aimed at Violating Its Strategic Arms Limitation Obligations"]

[Text] Using General L. Welch, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, as a mouthpiece, official Washington recently gave notification that the United States is setting about canceling its obligations stemming from the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms -- SALT II -- signed by the USSR and the United States in 1979 and to all intents and purposes in effect since that time.

This is the thrust of a statement made by L. Welch at a meeting with journalists in the Pentagon on 18 August. He communicated facts which show that the United States is taking the first (and, of course, not the last) step in violation of its treaty obligations.

What we are talking about here is the fact that the U.S. Air Force has begun work to reequip the 131st B-52 bomber to fit it with cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear charges and striking such targets as intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) silos and others. The United States has already carried out such work on 130 B-52 bombers. The adaptation of the 131st bomber for such missiles will mean that the United States will exceed the ceiling set by SALT II with regard to delivery vehicles for combat charges with multiple warheads. In the long term, according to statements made by high-ranking American figures in recent months, the administration intends to act as it thinks fit. It will not be guided by its SALT II obligations.

President Reagan announced his intention to cease observance of the treaty on 27 May. The Pentagon was given the green light to take things as far as breaking the agreed limitations on the deployment of strategic weapons.

The Soviet side has pointed out the serious consequences of such steps for the international situation, bilateral relations, and the Geneva talks. The brakes holding back the buildup of the most destabilizing, dangerous weapons are being cast aside. It is not difficult to see the possible consequences for this for the situation in the world and for Soviet-American relations, which are already lacking in thrust. And without trust is it really possible to achieve positive results at the negotiating table with the complex agenda we have?

To listen to American officials it would appear as if the SALT II obligations apply solely to the United States rather than both sides. They want to persuade the public that the United States will supposedly gain something as a result of rejecting the aforementioned treaty. The real facts have nothing in common with these conjectures. TIME magazine, which is well informed in these matters, wrote in its 9 June issue: "The Soviet Union has dismantled hundred of nuclear delivery vehicles in accordance with the limits stipulated by the treaty."

This is indeed so. During the period that the strategic arms limitation accords have been in effect the USSR has withdrawn 540 strategic weapons delivery vehicles from its arsenal in accordance with its obligations, whereas the United States, fulfilling its obligations, has withdrawn 168. The figures speak for themselves.

The aforementioned treaty contains provisions taking into account the urgent wishes of the American side -- just as our security interests are taken into account. The U.S. Government cannot consider itself free of the agreed obligations without realizing that the Soviet Union will take very measure necessary to ensure its own defense capability.

The result will be the spiraling of the arms race, which poses a threat to the whole of mankind. This is why even Washington's closest Western European allies reacted negatively to the White House 27 May statement. "We believe that SALT II creates a basis for good accords, and we will be extremely sorry if the United States deems it necessary to renounce the treaty," British Foreign Secretary G. Howe said. Joseph Clark, Canadian foreign minister, described Washington's decision as "a highly worrying event."

At a recent NATO Council session in Halifax (Canada), not one of the United States' partners supported Secretary of State Shultz when he tried to elicit support in connection with the aforementioned decision.

In the United States itself the Senate and the House of Representatives took a majority vote in favor of approving a resolution calling on the government to observe the treaty. Competent American figures reject references made by the White House and the Pentagon to the Soviet Union's alleged "violations" of the treaty. "Voicing dissatisfaction over Soviet violations," the newspaper THE BOSTON GLOBE wrote, "Is one of the methods of averting criticism of the Pentagon budget."

Criticism is growing on an increasing scale in the United States, including within Congress itself. Of no help are the consistently unbalanced appeals by the White House to members of the Senate and House of Representatives to reconcile themselves to the renunciation of the treaty. The "ammunition" used in these appeals is like Trishka's caftan [reference to Krylov fable written in 1815]; the more it is patched up, the more the more visible the tears become.

General Welch made his own contribution to this propaganda "patching up." He virtually confirmed that the U.S. government is setting about overturning everything which was worked out in the course of long, sustained negotiations between our two countries and which opened the way to large-scale measures to reduce the strategic arsenals of the two countries.

He said in less veiled form what is being thought by circles in the United States, which are up in arms against the very idea of disarmement and are consequently intriguing against the talks being conducted between the USSR and the United States, General Welch did not speak directly on the subject, but what he did say has a direct bearing on it -- and cannot fail to put one seriously on one's guard. It was no minor official speaking about a man who holds a responsible position. But there was no trace of a responsible attitude to elementary facts. What he said hangs like an empty shell on a single "thread": The USSR "must" supposedly reduce its military arsenal while the United States is to build up its own...

How is it possible to go as far as to say this? It is very simple. By painting a picture that has nothing in common with the true situation. Thus, he claimed that the USSR has twice as many nuclear warheads as the United States, that U.S. territory is "more vulnerable," and so on and so forth. The general needed to say all this to be able to refuse to have anything to do with even a very small step forward in talks with our country that would lead to reciprocal accords on arms reduction.

But what should the talks be about in this case? This question is being asked by influential Americans soberly weighing up the consequences of their government's rejection of the aforementioned treaty. Democrat Lee Hamilton, member of the House of Representatives, wrote in a recent article: "The rejection of SALT II will have a serious political consequences. The Geneva talks and Soviet-American relations will suffer as a result.... The structure of strategic arms control which has been supported by four presidents for more than 15 years will be destroyed.... We (the United States) will have less security."

What former CIA director W. Colby and political analyst R. English, who worked in the Pentagon, wrote recently in the newspaper THE LOS ANGELES TIMES is noteworthy. THey noted that "President Reagan has been given the opportunity to conclude an agreement on the most comprehensive arms limitations in the whole of mankind's history" as "the Russians have put forward several very positive proposals." But there are people among the White House advisers, and particularly in the Pentagon, the authors went on to point out, knowing what they are talking about, whose recommendations are calculated to ensure that no agreements are concluded at all.

The authors of the article did not elucidate the reason for this sharply aggressive stance. But the reason is that these circles are possessed by the desire to secure military superiority at all costs and use it in their far-reaching militarist ambitions. After the SALT II Treaty has been broken they would like to set about wrecking the unlimited-duration ABM treaty -- this barrier in the way of militarizing space.

Our country entered into talks with the United States, on the same basis as before, to reach agreements based on the principles of equality and identical security and not for the purpose of these talks serving as a screen while the other side forces the pace of an even more feverish arms race.

Strategic parity and a balance of forces exist between our country and the United States. Let us cite just the report by the U.S. defense secretary published in 1982. It states in black and white: "The United States and the Soviet Union are approximately equal in their strategic might." In terms of the number of nuclear warheads, as authoritative American specialists attest, the United States is even somewhat ahead of our country.

Claims regarding the United States' "vulnerability" in comparison to the Soviet Union also fail to stand up to criticism.

In the nuclear missile age, with the continuing arms race, all countries are up against an equally unprecedented threat and must do the maximum to remove this threat.

This is precisely the path taken by our country in cooperation and unity with our allies in the defensive Warsaw Pact. The Soviet Union is once again extending its unilateral nuclear test moratorium and urges the U.S. Administration to heed the voice of reason and follow this example. The same thing is being demanded by the entire world community, aware of the stakes involved. Mankind is capable of guaranteeing itself against nuclear catastrophe.

This is the command of life itself. And it cannot be avoided without fatal consequences for our entire planet.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES 'COMMITTEE ON PRESENT DANGER'

PM050856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Gan report: "A Crusade Against Conscience: Those Who Dislike the Moratorium"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Sep -- "The Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions? Well, of course, we are categorically opposed to the United States' joining it. I do not intend setting out our position in detail. You will find an explanation of it in the report that you have in your hand." Then, tight-lipped, the speaker by his icy stare warned me against further displays of curiosity.

The conversation was over without having really begun. It was a pity, although to some extent I could understand why he, Charles Taylor, ended the discussion there. After all, the director of the "Committee on the Present Danger" had not called the press conference to focus attention on the Soviet action, which he would have completely ignored had it been in his power. The aim of the meeting with journalists was the complete opposite — to try to prove for the umpteenth time not simply the "compatibility" of the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex and the U.S. people but their "full identity" and to distort public opinion in such a way as to prevent any changes in the anti-detente feelings now flourishing on the Potomac.

Indeed, the committee has been working at this problem for its own reasons for 10 years. Having immediately become the military-industrial complex' strike force, the organization united under one roof perhaps the most inveterate opponents of the relaxation of international tension and the normalizaton of Soviet-U.S. relations. The names of the committee's "creators" would grace any edition of a "Who's Who" of the U.S. military and financial elite, who make a fat living out of the "present Soviet danger" that it has invented.

You needed to see the self-satisfaction with which Taylor announced at the press conference that 63 committee members had served in the Reagan administration at one time or another. And people such as P. Nitze, the President's chief arms control adviser, F. [initial as published] Adelman, director of the Arms Control and disarmament Agency, who to this day occupy Federal office, defend and implement the committee's views and individually and collectively "arouse America" with visions of "Moscow's treachery."

They "aroused" it at this press conference, too, falsely depicting the committee as the "voice of the U.S. people's views." " We are not a lobby organization. We do not receive dollars from the corporations which some people call the military-industrial complex. We are not a conservative group. We simply advocate a strong defense for the country," Taylor said from the rostrum.

How do they do those things? They send to thousands of addresses, including the mass media, monotonous "studies" asking "can America overtake the USSR in armaments" and on how to "counter the buildup of the Soviet Armed Forces," Soviet great power strategy," and the "Soviet challenge to America." They organize seminars and symposiums. And they send reports on "Soviet intrigues and aspirations" to the administration and congress.

And, of course, they mislead and manipulate public opinion, bombarding it at will with their "statistics." At the press conference the results of a public opinion poll conducted under the committee's auspices were distributed and they unambiguously showed how this is done. For example, you only have to ask Americans for their attitude not to the "star wars" program but to "defense against nuclear missiles" for 81 percent of those polled to support the White House's infamous "strategic defense initiative." You only have to be sly and phrase the questions "correctly" to produce a result showing that three out of every four Americans oppose the reduction of the Pentagon's budget and that 72 percent consider the USSR an "expansionist power" and regard its intentions with skepticism.

And it was no bad thing that M. Penn, director of a public opinion research firm, who addressed the press conference, was made to sit through several unpleasant minutes there because of his dishonest work -- under a barrage of journalists' skeptical questions he seemed about ready to drown in his own sweat. The main thing was that the job was done and an hour later all Washington's radio stations reported without commentary the "national, scientifically based study of public opinion on U.S. efforts in the military sphere." Not a word was said about the fact that the figures contradict the conclusions of most leading U.S. sociologists and well known public opinion institutes, of course...

Let us not fool ourselves: By no means all Americans applaud the Soviet good will gestures -- either because of disinformation, the prejudices drummed into them from childhood, or simply their apolitical nature. However, the unscrupulousness of those who cynically turn their own people's common sense inside out and who practice vivisection on their consciences and basic honesty is still striking.

PRAVDA OUTLINES SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARD GATT

PM040838 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by I. Ivanov in response to reader's query: "For Constructive Cooperation"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Can you provide more detail about the structure and activity of GATT? -- the request came from M. Sergeyenko of Rostov. We asked the chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry International Economic Relations Administration to reply to the letter.

GATT is a multilateral international treaty regulating the mutual trade of its 92 members. The system is based on granting one another most-favored-nation status. This saves the GATT members from having to conclude separate bilateral treaties with one another and makes their trade subject to standardized regulatory norms. GATT holds rounds of multilateral trade talks at which measures are agreed on to liberalize the member countries' mutual trade. The next, eighth round opens 15 September 1986 in Punta del Este (Uruguay). The privileges that have been agreed so far (lower import tariffs and liberalization of nontariff barriers) affect primarily trade in industrial goods.

Of course, within the framework of an agreement in which various groups of countries are participating and which regulates a sphere such as trade there are bound to be conflicts of interest and differences of opinion. GATT is an arena of constant contradictions. The developing countries have repeatedly criticized the agreement for paying insufficient attention to their interests. On more than one occasion multilateral trade talks have amounted to triangular skirmishes, mostly involving the United States, Japan, and the EEC. The rules and observances of GATT procedure often take precedence over the spirit of the actual agreement and many of its provisions are geared to the interests of private business. Nevertheless, GATT is at the moment the biggest international trade treaty and more than 80 percent of world trade is conducted within its framework. As well as the full members, another group of countries (with varying status) participates in it. Among the socialist states, Hungary, Cuba, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia are members of GATT. Bulgaria has observer status. The PRC has begun talks on joining GATT.

As part of an interdependent world economy, the Soviet Union sees itself as an active participant in the international trade system. The current volume of Soviet foreign trade and the tasks of the industrialization of Soviet exports set in the national economic plans suggest the advisability of safeguarding the country's trade and political interests abroad on an multilateral basis. Therefore our country, by way of rapprochement with GATT, submitted an application on 13 August this year to participate in its next round of trade talks in Punta del Este. The application points out that the purpose of the USSR's participation in the talks is to promote the development of international trade, including trade between the USSR and GATT members, and to strengthen cooperation and trust between them. In the course of the talks our country would also be able to acquire the experience necessary for joining GATT in the future on agreed terms.

Thus this step is part of our country's general peace-loving foreign policy and constructive foreign economic course. It is based also on a range of measures recently adopted by the party and government and aimed at improving the organization of the running of foreign economic ties and their planning and financial autonomy. These measures substantially widen the rights of ministries, production associations, enterprises, and organizations in performing foreign economic activity, which creates additional opportunities for businesslike cooperation with foreign countries, in particular in new forms of cooperation and within the GATT framework.

ACADEMIC ARGUES NEED FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

PM041450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[Article by Prof. Yu. Pankov: "No Alternative. Mankind and the Principle of Peaceful Coexistence in the Mid-Eighties"]

[Text] There exist in the world ideas, phenomena, and things created by human intellect and hands whose significance is beyond doubt. They transcend the immediate considerations of the moment and fickle fashion. In the sphere of international relations there is V.I. Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The 27th CPSU Congress subjected many questions to creative scrutiny. One very important question was the question of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The fundamentally new element is the fact that there is now no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. Objective conditions have been established in which the struggle between capitalism and socialism can only take place in the various forms of peaceful competition.

The possibility and necessity of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems logically arises from Lenin's teaching on the progressive development of society. If you assume, V.I. Lenin pointed out back in 1918, that a socialist republic in the midst of imperialist powers would not conclude economic treaties and seek peace with the capitalists, it "would not be able to exist without flying to the moon." Attacks on Lenin's peaceful coexistence ideas have been made by our ideological opponents at various times and on various "fronts" of the ideological and political struggle. Even now such attacks are not infrequent.

The CPSU has always rebuffed any efforts to discredit and undermine the principle of peaceful coexistence, including those made from the "left." And such efforts have been made, particularly at abrupt turning points in history. Suffice it to recall, for example, the actions of the Trotskiyites and "left" communists after the victory of October who came out with the fallacious and harmful slogan "No compromise!"

V.I. Lenin paid exceedingly close attention to arranging peaceful relations between the young Soviet republic and the capitalist countries. He saw them as an essential prerequisite for the successful fulfillment of the creative tasks of the socialist revolution. Socialism does not need aggressive wars. War is alien to the very nature of socialism, which removes the exploiter classes -- vehicles of militarism and aggression -- from power and influence. In fact, peace is an indispensable condition of rapid economic and social progress.

Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence underwent a stern test. The most reactionary forces of imperialism did not take it up right away, they did not accept it immediately. In 1917-22 and again in 1941-45 the most reactionary forces of the bourgeoisie attempted to eliminate the world's first socialist state by force of arms. But the new social system, making great sacrifices, repulsed the numerous attacks by imperialism and gained its place in the sun. In the seventies socialism gained yet another important victory on the path to implementing the principle of peaceful coexistence -- it achieved strategic military parity with the stronger power in the capitalist world -- the United States.

But bourgeois propaganda tried and is still trying to portray U.S. strategic military superiority, now a thing of the past, as the guarantee of world peace. But it is well known that when the United States had superiority it not only planned a war against the Soviet Union, but also, as it made specific plans for an attack on it, it unleashed local wars wherever possible. Suffice it to recall the "dirty" Vietnam war.

But now the situation is such that a thermonuclear war, if imperialism succeeded in unleashing one, would be a threat to life all over the world. It is no secret now that the "to be or not to be" dilemma in the struggle between the contradictions of the modern world has reached the point beyond which the "black hole" of nonexistence is a possibility. It is high time, the 27th Congress noted, the grim realities of our day were finally realized: Nuclear weapons contain a tornado that would wipe mankind from the face of the earth. This conclusion is essentially no longer denied by any serious politician or scientific expert in the world. Unfortuantely, not everyone in the West has acknowledged the other conclusion that arises out of this, namely: The nature of modern weapons leaves no state any hope of defending itself by military technical means alone. The safeguard of security is increasingly becoming a political task and, consequently, it can only be tackled by political means. Security cannot forever be based on strong-arm methods, on fear of retribution, that is, on the doctrines of "containment" and "deterrence."

The arms race cannot be won, just as nuclear war itself cannot be won. The continuation of the arms race on earth, let alone its spread to space, would accelerate the already critically high pace of the stockpiling and improvement of nuclear weapons. The world situation could become such that it no longer depends on the reason or will of politicians and becomes the prisoner of technology and military technocratic logic. So no one can objectively benefit either from nuclear war itself or from preparations for it, that is, the arms race and the striving for military superiority.

The present level of the balance of the opposing sides' nuclear potentials ensures equal security for both sides, but only for the time being. The continuation of the nuclear arms race is bound to increase this essentially equal danger and may take it to the point where even parity ceases to be a military-political containment factor. The one conclusion, and this was arrived at by the 27th Congress, is that the level of military confrontation must be much reduced.

The common destiny of mankind is a fact. Peoples on distant continents are interconnected and interdependent and are becoming more so. Despite the ebb and flow of international relations, cooperation in such spheres as the economy, science and technology, culture, and communications, is obviously tending to widen and deepen. The world of socialism and the world of capitalism, as well as the world of the developing countries, exist on the same planet. Scientists and politicians argue a great deal about the content of the concept of "peaceful coexistence." But in all the interpretations one thing is certain: Peaceful coexistence presupposes, at the very least, the existence of mankind and, moreover, its progress and development.

The struggle between opposites and the contradictions in the international arena are the main striking feature of the life of society today. But it is necessary to see not only the nature of the opposing principles, but also the nature of mankind's unity and to analyze the possibility of cooperation among different forces, taking into account their largely opposite aspirations. Contradictions in the world arena do not rule out political agreements and compromises. What is more, they do not rule out cooperation in the solution of general, global problems either. The experience of the anti-Hitler coalition is a reminder of this.

It is also demonstrated by the successes of detente in the seventies. In 1972 the United States and the Soviet Union signed at the highest level statutes laying down that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence in a nuclear age.

But the opponents of peaceful coexistence, above all right-wing militarist forces in the United States, did not lay down their arms. Imperialist circles are trying to justify their aggressive intentions and actions by making unfounded accusations of aggressiveness against... socialism. According to them, the national liberation movements which are waging a struggle in various parts of the world are doing "Moscow's bidding." But history has already demonstrated on more than one occasion that the social progress of peoples all over the world and their wish for a bright future and for justice are an objective factor. Perhaps some Western politicians still find it agonizingly difficult to master the science and art of behaving in a restrained and circumspect manner in the international arena and living in a civilized way, that is, in conditions of proper international intercourse and cooperation.

In short, the real way out of the present world situation is to follow the principle of peaceful coexistence. It is necessary to build relations which would be a step forward even in comparison with the relaxation of international tension. Probably we are talking about a stage in peaceful coexistence which would inherit the best elements of detente and would mark a noticeable advance along the path of joint actions aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear destruction. The package of foreign policy initiatives proposed by the USSR and supported by its allies is geared to mankind's greeting the year 2000 beneath a peaceful sky and space.

The principle of peaceful coexistence means not only the absence of wars. It demands the observance of most important political conditions, such as noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples, abandonment of imperialist attempts to export counterrevolution, and nonuse of weapons to impose a sociopolitical system on other countries. It means taking major peace-loving steps in the military sphere and developing relations among states in other spheres -- political, economic, and humanitarian. This is reflected in the idea put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress of creating an all-embracing system of international security.

Historical experience shows that the reactionary forces who dream of social revenge are scarcely going to agree voluntarily to make their policy in accordance with the principle of peaceful coexistence. A long and hard struggle lies ahead. In this struggle, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's 18 August Soviet television statement said, "all over the world the belief that mankind's very existence is at stake and the time has come for resolute and responsible action is becoming more and more firmly established in the consciousness of peoples and political and public forces of the most diverse orientations and philosophies." Today there is no alternative to the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

ARTICLE REITERATES JOINT ASIAN SECURITY TENETS

PM011901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[W. Ovchinnikov article: "In Five Directions"]

[Text] The Asian and Pacific region covers almost one-half of the globe. [paragraph continued]

This is why the call, issued in Vladivostok, to improve the situation in its vast expanses and jointly to build new and fair relations in Asia and the Pacific stirred the hearts of hundreds of millions of people on our planet.

The Asian-Pacific direction of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is part of the overall platform of the CPSU's international activity, elaborated by the April plenum and the 27th party congress. The development of events in this part of the world is of national and state interest to our country. This, however, is in no way a claim for some kind of privileges, or a quest for advantages to the detriment of others, or an attempt to consolidate our own security at someone else's expense. The Soviet Union perceives its interests in the pooling of efforts, in cooperation with complete respect for all people's right to live according to their own choice and to solve their problems independently under conditions of peace. This view of international security, of university security, was reaffirmed in the 18 August statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on Soviet Television concerning the USSR's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions until the end of the year.

Immediate measures are needed in order to include the Asian and Pacific region in the process of creating an all-embracing system of international security. Speaking in Vladivostok, M.S. Gorbachev proposed for this purpose a comprehensive program of action in five directions. First -- or rather paramount among them -- are questions of regional settlement. They concern the situation around Afghanistan and Cambodia and the tension in the Korean Peninsula.

The USSR supports the present Afghan leadership's line of national reconciliation and expansion of the social base of the April Revolution. Some progress was achieved recently at the Afghan-Pakistani talks conducted through a representatives of the UN secretary general. In its desire to speed up the political settlement and give it another fillip, the Soviet leadership undertook a serious step. Six Soviet regiments will return home from Afghanistan by the end of this year. As soon as a political settlement is finally elaborated in Geneva, the return of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan could be correspondingly speeded up. It is to be hoped that the Soviet initiative will be correctly understood and evaluated, and that the response to it will take the form of the curtailment of outside interference in Afghan affairs. Those who encourage and finance the undeclared war must know: If the intervention agianst the DRA continues, the USSR will not abandon its neighbor in his adversity.

In the Soviet Union's opinion, there are no unsurmountable obstacles to the establishment of mutually acceptable relations between the Indochinese countries (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia) and ASEAN, which includes Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei. The Cambodian people have made terrible sacrifices. Through its suffering, this country has truly gained the right to chose its own friends and allies. It is impermissible to drag it back into the tragic past or to decide the future fate of this state in distant capitals and even at the United Nations. As regards the Vietnamese volunteers in Cambodia, their stage-by-stage return home is planned to be fully completed in 1990. Much in this respect -- just like in other Southeast Asian problems -- depends on he normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations.

There is a possibility not only to ease the dangerous tension in the Korean peninsula but also to embark on the solution of the national problem of the whole Korean people. The way to this goal is provided by DPRK's proposals to sign a peace treaty to replace the existing armistice agreement, to adopt a declaration on nonaggression between North and South, and to mutually reduce armed forces.

The second direction of efforts, which was talked about in Vladivostok, pursues tha goal of blocking the path of the proliferation and stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific. On the whole, this region is still not militarized as much as Europe. But the United States has embarked on an intensive buildup of its military presence there. The Pentagon desires to turn the countries of Asia and the Pacific, where the eastern borders of socialism lie, into a line for the deployment of forward-based nuclear means, just as it has done with Europe and the Atlantic off its shores. The United States has deployed nuclear weapon delivery vehicles and warheads in the South of the Korean peninsula. Despite the "three nonnuclear principles" on which Japan's international policy is officialy built, U.S. F-16 aircraft, intended for the delivery of nuclear strikes, are stationed on its territory, while ships from the U.S. 7th Fleet equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles periodically call in its ports. Formations of U.S. warships, including two aircraft carriers and the battleship New Jersey, which gained ill fame off the coast of Lebanon, are even now approaching the Soviet Union's sea borders to conduct provocative maneuvers in the Bering Sea.

The growing nuclear threat in the Asian and Pacific region is causing increasing anxiety among its peoples, including the Soviet people. It is well known that the USSR pledged not to increase the quantity of medium-range nuclear missiles in the country's Asian region. it supports the proclamation of a nuclear-free zone in the Southern Pacific and calls on all nuclear powers to guarantee its status unilaterally or multilaterally. An improvement of the situation in the region would be greatly helped by the implementation of the DPRK initiative to create a nuclear-free zone in the Korean peninsula. The idea of creating such a zone in Southeast Asia has gained deserved attention.

As the third element of the program announced in Vladivostok, the Soviet Union proposes reduction of the activeness of naval fleets in the Pacific, and primarily of ships equipped with nuclear weapons. It is proposed in particular to agree on renunciation of antisubmarine activity in certain zones of the Pacific. For a long time now the USSR has been calling for a restriction of naval activeness in those parts of the world ocean where the likelihood of conflict situations developing is the greatest, and for the extension of confidence-building measures to waters which are crossed by the busiest shipping lanes. The USSR reaffirmed its readiness to resume talks on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. It has repeatedly declared that it does not intend to create military bases in its waters, and has called on the United States to adopt the same stance. The Soviet Union is a convinced champion of the disbandment of military groups and the renunciation of foreign bases in Asia and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. If the United States were to renounce its military presence in, say, the Philippines, the USSR would not be found wanting.

There has been a great international response to the Soviet Union's initiatives in the fourth of the directions listed in Vladivostok. We are talking about a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Asia. Of course, such a problem has to be solved in parts, stage by stage, starting with one single region, like the Far East for example. Numerous commentaries appeared in the world press as a result of the news that Moscow and Ulaanbaatar are examining the question of withdrawing a considerable part of Soviet troops from Mongolia, and also that the USSR is prepared to discuss with the PRC steps toward a reciprocal and commensurate [sorazmernyy] reduction of the level of ground forces.

Finally, the fifth direction of efforts to improve the situation in Asia and the Pacific is the practical discussion of confidence-building measures and nonuse of force in the region. Some 5 years ago the USSR proposed that talks begin on confidence-building measures in the Far East. [paragraph continues]

It was clarified that the collective participation by all countries in the region was by no means mandatory for this purpose, because the way to this goal could also be paved on a bilateral basis. Now the Soviet Union proposes to begin with the simplest, and at the same time topical for everyone, measures -- like ensuring the safety of maritime communications and the prevention of international terrorism.

The USSR addresses to all countries in the Asian and Pacific region -- and not just to them -- a call to cooperate for the sake of peace and security. This is logical. In today's interconnected world, security is not divisible either between states or between regions of the world.

VARNA CONFERENCE DISCUSSES 'NUCLEAR WINTER'

PM041552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Zhmyrev report: "No! to 'Nuclear Winter'"]

[Text] Sofia, 2 Sep -- An international conference on "Ecology and Peace" attended by dozens of eminent scientists from many countries, including the Soviet Union, has ended in the Bulgarian city of Varna.

Comrade T. Zhivkov sent a greetings message to the participants in the international foruom. I am convinced that your authoritative conference will be a significant event in the International Peace Year which has been proclaimed by the United Nations and will play an important role in the development of cooperation, which is so necessary to protect the environment and strengthen universal peace, the greetings message says.

It was noted at the conference that ecological crises resulting from human activity have hitherto been localized and have not been harmful to mankind as a whole. Recently, in connection with the threat of thermonuclear weapons being used, scientists from many countries have conducted research into the consequences of a possible "nuclear winter." This research has clearly shown that a nuclear war would be fatal for mankind, regardless of whether it is residents of Europe, Asia, Africa, or America who are involved. The participants in the conference established an international "Ecology and Peace" movement.

GERASIMOV BRIEFING ON ATTACK ON USSR TROUPE

LD041710 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- "The explosion of the canister with tear gas in New York's Metropolitan Opera Theatre during a concert by Soviet performers was an act of vandalism and banditism. It shows how low is the morality of those who directly engineered this act and of those who encouraged the criminals", Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Department of Information of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, today told a briefing at the ministry's press centre.

"The Soviet side", the Foreign Ministry spokesman went on, "took note that the Director of the United States Information Agency Wick had apologised on behalf of the United States to the USSR ambassador in Washington. We also take into account the deep indignation of the American public at what had happened. Nevertheless, the American authorities should seriously concern themselves with the maintenance of such an atmosphere that would facilitate cultural exchanges between the two countries without obstructions of the type of tear-gas bombs".

Mnatsaka Nov on Incident

LD041848 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Comrades, I would like to return to a video report shown yesterday on the "Vremya" program. We have to go back to this report so that everyone can see this shameful scene. [video shows exterior of Metropolitan Opera with crowds milling about, then cuts to show performance of dance company]

The building of the famous Metropolitan Opera in New York. The first performance of the world-famous USSR folk dance ensemble had just started, and then a tear-gas grenade went off in the auditorium. [Video shows people filing out of the theater, a man is handed an oxygen mask and breathes through it, many have hankerchiefs over their faces, some are led to ambulances, where ambulancemen are seen examining their eyes.]

More than 30 people suffered serious injuries and were hospitalized. The arts festival was poisoned in both the figurative and in the most direct senses. It is reported to be the handiwork of fascist extremists from the so-called Jewish Defense League. The New York authorities have expressed their regret in connection with this terrorist act. They have promised to hold an inquiry. Naturally, all of this is necessary, but things go no further than words. Indeed, the criminals have no thought of concealing themselves -- there they are. [video shows demonstrators on pavement with banners reading: "No U.S.-USSR cultural exchanges without human rights," and "Protest Kremlin anti-Semitism. Don't go in!!!" And a photograph of unidentified man in fur hat, then cuts back to show chaos on street outside theater] It is reported that perfectly freely they set up their own press conference after the bomb went off, and warned that they are preparing fresh provocations against Soviet artistes.

What happened yesterday at the Metropolitan is far from the end; it is only a warning of the start of fresh, similar acts -- that is what one (?Haim Ben Yusif) a Jewish Defense League ringleader, told UPI.

Well, what can be said about this? Of course, every law-abiding person in the United States is ashamed. The aim of this barbarous act was to show hated and mistrust, one elderly American told the TASS correspondent. Although I only managed to get a ticket for the (?Gods) next Tuesday, I will be happy to see the Moiseyev dancers' performance all the same. But I can't give you my name, because the Jewish Defense League extremists are capable of any baseness, and I have a large family. That is what that elderly American had to say.

I can only add that it will simply be blasphemous to imagine something like this happening in our country, in Moscow, against American artistes, and that a Soviet-U.S. agreement on cultural contacts, which pleased us all, was signed very recently. Some people in Washington are crazy about boasting of their freedom and democracy. The civilized world rejects this kind of apology for democracy. As for the Moiseyev ensemble, they are going to continue their U.S. tour, for the U.S. audience, for those who sincerely want to get good relations between our peoples going.

Charikov Commentary

LD050946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Igor Charikov commentary on the "International Diary" program]

[Text] According to press reports, a malicious anti-Soviet campaign has lately been intensifying in the United States. The mass media are fanning up chauvinist attitudes and propagandizing pseudopatriotic slogans. Provocations have also increased against Soviet citizens who are in the United States on diplomatic work and on official trips as part of the cultural exchanges program. Widespread indignation has been evoked in our country and abroad--including among many honest Americans --by the impudent action committed the other day in New York: the explosion of a tear-gas bomb in the building of the Metropolitan Opera House during a concert by artists of the USSR folk dance troupe. I hand the microphone over to the commentator Igor Charikov:

The bomb explosion in the largest theatre in New York during a show which has gathered a record number of spectators is by no means an isolated incident, as the city's authorities, whose responsibilities include the protection of order in public places, are trying to make out at the moment. This is another ill-intentioned action, yet another criminal sortie by fascist thugs from the so-called Jewish Defense League, which is based in the United States. It is part of a carefully planned campaign to frighten not only Soviet people, but also all those who sympathize with our country to any extent. What is significant is that the official authorities, as a rule, do not take any measures to punish those who are guilty, nor, moreover, to suppress their activities; they just come out with belated apologies, while the hooligans from the Jewish Defense League regard the connivance of the authorities as a kind of sanction for their next stunt. I recall the summer of 1979, when a demolition bomb was thrown into the garage of the Soviet UN Mission, on 67th Street in New York. Luckily, none of the employees at the mission was hurt in the bomb explosion. It so happened that I was one of the first journalists to arrive at the scene of the event, and I recorded an interview with the city's mayor, Edward Koch, and the head of the police, Robert (McGuire).

Robert (McGuire), making helpless gestures, said that they had not succeeded in arresting the culprits, and that the investigation would yield some results, which, let me note, as it turned out never did happen; while Mayor Edward Koch solemnly swore that in the future measures would be taken to protect Soviet establishments. Take note of one detail of no small importance: On the same street, across from the Soviet Mission building, there is a police precinct near which several vehicles are permanently on duty and ready to go. Nevertheless, the malefactors were not afraid to commit their hostile action. Evidently, they were counting on the fact that their crime would remain unpunished.

Another terrorist action was committed in the same unpunished manner in the U.S. capital, Washington; on that occasion a bomb was thrown into the Aeroflot office, which is situated, by the way, in direct proximity both to the Soviet Embassy and the fashionable Hilton Hotel.

It happens frequently that those who execute such actions don't even know that, strictly speaking, they are doing, and in whose interests they engage in this hooliganism. Hired by somebody for a $5 bill, they haltingly read out anti-Soviet slogans without grasping their content. The directors and producers of the anti-Soviet show are somewhere behind the scenes, or in another place altogether.

At what audience is this show directed? In whose interests is it running from year to year, and what aim are its producers pursuing? The aim is to evoke in Americans a feeling of hostility, mistrust, and animosity to the Soviet Union, its people, culture, and scientific and technical achievements. The aim is also to poison the atmosphere in which Soviet-U.S. relations are developing in particular at the moment, after the general summit meeting. The forces which are staging the anti-Soviet show are striving to hinder progress in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in any sphere and by any of the most unscrupulous means.

U.S. SHELTERING ESTONIAN 'NAZI CRIMINAL'

PM041118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Sheltering the Nazi"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Sep -- Attempts are being made in the United States to prevent the handing over to Soviet justice of (Karl Linnas), an inveterate Nazi criminal who committed mass murder of children in a concentration camp in fascist-occupied Estonia during the war.

THE WASHINGTON POST recalls that in 1962 he was sentenced by a Soviet court in his absence. Exhaustive eyewitness evidence and documents exposing the monstrous crimes committed by (Linnas) where presented at the trial. Afterwrds the Soviet Union demanded the extradition of the Nazi fanatic. He is, however, still in the United States.

POZNER COMMENTS ON TV LINKUPS WITH U.S.

PM041226 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Interview with Vladimir Pozner by A. Shliyenkov published under the rubric "Backstage Meeting" as part of "Next Week's Television" feature: "Refusal by High-Ranking U.S. Administration Officials To Take Part in Television Dialogue" -- place and date of interview now given; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Television linkups are firmly established as part of our programs. On the Soviet side, the anchorman for most of these broadcasts has been Vladimir Pozner. Today he is the guest of our feature.

[Shliyenkov] As one of the most senior linkup organizers, what do you, Vladimir Vladimirovich, recall as regards the establishment and development of this unique international contact?

[Pozner] The first experiment took place in September 1982, when a "live" signal was relayed to California through space, and the audience at a rock music festival saw Muscovites on huge screens, while Muscovites saw the Americans. The episode created a stunning impressiopn. At that time, however, the program was not carried by either [Soviet] Central Television or any of the U.S. channels -- only we on "Vremya" showed it. At that time we were cooperating with the (Yunason) Corporation.

Real television linkups started afterwards. Let me list the subjects, and you will get a clear impression of the importance and topicality of the programs. "Nuclear Winter" (Moscow-Washington, November 1983) was a meeting of most eminent scientists devoted to the problems of nuclear war. It was followed by "World Without Wars" (Moscow-San Francisco, December 1984), which we devoted to the presentation of the peace prize to the international organization "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War." There was particularly eager response to the programs "In Memory of Samantha Smith" (Moscow-Minnesota, December 1985), "Citizens' Summit Dialogue" (Leningrad-Seattle, December 1985), and the very recent program "Leningrad-Boston: Dialogue of Women."

All television linkups have been shown in our country on Central Television's First Program throughout the country's territory at peak time -- in the evening, and many have been repeated on the Second Program, and some even on the First Program. In the United States, until December 1985, they were carried only by individual stations of the PBS network. As we know, until that time the programs went virtually unnoticed by the broad public in the United States, each linkup being viewed by only 5-7 million people. Television linkups became national television events across the ocean only after the "In Memory of Samantha Smith" program was shown, and especially following the "Dialogue" with Seattle: They were anchored by Phil Donahue, who is extremely popular. Thanks to his participation in the program, it was carried by commercial television in addition to PBS, thus reaching a vast audience.

But the greatest success was scored by the "Leningrad-Boston: Dialogue of Women" television linkup (held on 22 June this year). We showed this program twice on our First Program, it was offered to U.S. audiences by 80 commercial stations in the largest cities, and PBS will carry the linkup on its network at the end of the year. The broadcasting rights were brought in Japan. Let me note: On this occasion the Soviet broadcast version of the linkup and the U.S. version were 90 percent identical.

[Shliyenkov] Our feature's Mailbag" has received quite a few letters whose authors have actively supported the television linkups and asked that they be made more frank and even sharper -- this would only benefit relations between our peoples and would attract people from the most diverse social strata, professions, and age groups.

[Pazner] The Soviet reaction on television was in a similar vein. U.S. viewers' opinion is largely similar, too. Only extreme right-wing figures are cautious and even hostile as regards television linkups. They even accused us: "Planted propagandists," "trained agitators," and other suchlike people speak on the programs on the Soviet side. It is, however, well known that we select program participants jointly with our American colleagues, both in the USSR and in the United States, and the accusation is therefore absurd.

[Shliyenkov] What are the future prospects for television cooperation?

[Pozner] We are corresponding energetically with U.S. television organizations on a number of projects. The following projects appear completely realistic in my opinion. The "Leningrad-Philadelphia: Family Dialogue" television linkup, in which Central Television will be partnered by the companies "Internews" and "Capital Cities" (the latter being in fact the ABC commercial network). A "Moscow-San Francisco" television linkup is planned whose subject will be the responsibility of scientists for the fate of peace, and there will be a discussion of the Challenger tragedy, the Chernobyl and Three Mile Island accidents...

We will continue our cooperation with Phil Donahue and his company with participation by the "Documentary Guild." We are examining several options for television linkups, including a continuation of the dialogue of women, a linkup between Mosfilm and Hollywood, and a linkup between Soviet Georgia and the State of Georgia (they are namesakes, after all!)

[Shliyenkov] So presumably things are absolutely fine?

[Pozner] In principle, of course, they are not going badly. But as you know, at times it is not always simple to link up even the two banks of a small river, and our countries are separated by an ocean, and not just an ocean... Take for example the television linkup proposed by the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting to NBC. An extremely important subject: relations between our countries, disarmament problems, the search for ways of mutual understanding and cooperation. Participants: on the U.S. side G. Shultz, U.S. secretary of state; William J. Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Max Kampelman, leader of the U.S. delegation at the arms control talks; Physicist Dr Edward Teller; on the Soviet side, correspondingly, the following ought to have taken part in the dialogue: USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev; V.P. Karpov, leader of the USSR delegation at the arms control talks; and Academician Ye.p. Velikhov. NBC eagerly responded to this proposal. NBC News Vice President Gordon Manning came to Moscow in June and had talks with the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting leadership. The U.S. television company was notified back in July of the agreement by Soviet participants in the projected broadcast to take part in the debates. On literally the next day Moscow received a reply from NBC News President L. Grossman: "...the selected high-ranking state representatives declined the suggestion to take part in the debates." Only E. Teller, the "father of the hydrogen bomb," accepted the invitation...

The situation needs no comment. Just bear in mind: U.S. figures are constantly complaining that Soviet people are badly informed about U.S. foreign policy. But they refuse to enlighten them... Open and direct debates on foreign policy questions were in the offing, and the peoples in both countries could have drawn their own conclusions regarding the stances of their governments. Could this be what the U.S. side feared when making its decision? Well, we will not engage in guesswork.

But television linkups will take place. This is demanded by people, it is demanded by the time.

BIRYUKOV ON JAPANESE DEFENSE CHIEF'S VISIT

OW041350 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From the "World Today" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] You know comrades that in the economic field there are very complicated relations between the United States and Japan, which sometimes turn into a real trade war.

There is also the process of involvement of Japan into the sphere of U.S. military strategic interests. This is, first of all, of course, because Japan borders on the Soviet Union across the sea and is a very suitable unsinkable aircraft carrier for the Americans.

Secondly, by applying pressure on Japan in the military sphere, the United States weakens it as a competitor in the economic sphere. We have told you about the entry of U.S. warships into Japanese ports, about joint meneuvers, and about a Japanese military delegation getting ready to go to the United States. This visit has now become a fact. Yuko Kurihara, director of the Japanese National Defense Agency, leading a military delegation, arrived in Washington. Today he will discuss with Caspar Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, the question of further strengthening military relations between the two countries. They say that soon, on 11 September, Japan should announce its official participation in the SDI project.

But despite all this, Washington is using every opportunity to trip its competitor. Today the newspaper YOMIURI announced that Washington is asking Tokyo to greatly reduce the shipment of elaborate computers to India. In this connection the Americans refer to the illusory danger of the flow of highly elaborate technology to Communist bloc countries. Washington in fact, is trying to punish India for its independent foreign political line and deal a blow to Japanese foreign trade at the same time.

HISTORY OF U.S. 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY' VIEWED

PM031018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent S. Filatov under the rubric "Target — Libya": "The Old 'Gunboats' Again"]

[Text] Tripoli-Algiers -- As usual, the first day of September was given a festive greeting by the Libyan capital. This year on this day the inhabitants of Tripoli, like the rest of the Libyan people, are celebrating the 17th anniversary of the revolution that paved the way for the country to genuinely independent development. But now Libyans are peering anxiously at the horizon where the silhouettes of U.S. 6th Fleet warships might be seen. In fact, the aircraft carrier Forrestal and a group of escort ships are currently in direct proximity to the Libyan coast. Yet another major U.S. naval group has been assembled there, in the south Mediterranean.

The dispatch of the naval force is being accompanied by a campaign of threats against Libya. The U.S. press reports that plans have been prepared in the Pentagon for a powerful strike against the territory of this independent country that could be bigger than the armed attack carried out last April.

"Gunboat diplomacy." It is about 100 years since this concept appeared in the U.S. political vocabulary. Its meaning is perfectly simple: It is a manifestation of U.S. imperial aspirations, of the U.S. desire to rule the world using gunboats, and now aircraft carriers flying the stars-and-stripes.

This is admitted in the United States itself. Here is a brief quote from the U.S. writer (J. Lyuis): "'Gunboat diplomacy' is the concentration of fleets in international waters close enough to the shores of a country to demonstrate political interests and the intention to use force in order to achieve the desired result." That's plain enough. It is characteristic that this quotation is from a book called "The Strategic Balance in the Mediterranean." It is the most accurate description possible of the purpose of the presene of the U.S. 6th Fleet, whose ships have been casting a dangerous shadow on Mediterranean waters for a long time.

What does this fleet comprise? Normally it numbers 2-3 aircraft carriers with nearly 200 aircraft on board, 5 nuclear submarines, and about 50 other warships. And the fleet's might is increasing.

Since the late forties, when the U.S. Navy established itself in the Mediterranean, it has been used for one purpose and one purpose only -- to intimidate the peoples of littoral countries and impose on them a mode of conduct prescribed by the United States. Here are just a few facts.

In 1948 6th Fleet warships, headed by the aircraft carrier Midway, entered the ports of several Italian cities. The aim was to support right-wing forces at parliamentary elections in Italy.

In all the Arab-Israeli conflictrs the 6th Fleet has moved to the areas of hostilities, demonstrating its readiness to participate in them on the Israeli side. In 1983, U.S. ships opened fire on national patriotic forces' positions and on civilians in Lebanon.

The 6th Fleet also performed a sinsiter role, as many Western observers now admit, during the "black colonels'" putsch in Greece in 1967 and when the antigovernment revolt occurred on the island of Cyprus in 1974.

U.S. naval maneuvers have become increasingly intensive in the Mediterranean of late. The Algerian magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE sees this endless merry-go-round of "exercises" as a demonstration of the U.S. Armed Forces' readiness for direct aggression against the Mediterranean people, a means of pressuring undesirable governments, and an attempt to intimidate them and make them veer from their chosen path.

Since the early eighties the United States has been constantly organizing provocations off the Libyan coast. Some years ago deck aircraft of the 6th Fleet shot down two Libyan patrol planes. In March and April this year a U.S. naval armada was directly involved in an attack on this independent Arab state.

SOVIET, U.S. EXPERTS MEET ON AFGHANISTAN

LD031100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1033 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep (TASS) -- A Soviet-U.S. exchange of opinions at the level of experts on the issues pertaining to the situation concerning Afghanistan took place in Moscow. Taking part in it from the Soviet side was Yuriy Alekseyev, chief of the Middle Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and from the U.S. side Arnold Raphael, deputy assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

OXFAM AGRICULTURAL AID TO NICARAGUA DENIED

LD042032 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 4 TASS — The Reagan administration has denied permission to the U.S. public organization "Oxfam America" to send to Nicaragua agricultural equipment designed for aid to the Nicaraguan peasants. The American authorities, which have just appropriated another 100 million dollars for military equipment and ammunition for the gangs of the "Contra" murderers and terrorists, said that the supply of agricultural equipment to Nicaraguan peasants is incompatible with the current foreign policy of the USA.

SINOLOGIST KRIMOV DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW040840 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Last of series of Sinologist Krimov's talks: "The Fruitful Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and China and Between their People in Working for Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] One of the firm bases of Soviet foreign policy has been and still is to cooperate with the Chinese people and to maintain friendly and good-neighbor relations with the PRC, a great neighboring country. In this last part of his series of talks, Sinologist Krimov will deal with this subject.

Gratifying changes have taken place in Soviet-Chinese relations in recent years, with which the Soviet people are satisfied. I firmly believe that the Chinese people are also satisfied with these changes. As the 27th CPSU Congress last spring emphatically pointed out, the cooperation between our two countries is in the interest of socialism and peace. The imperialist clique's open expression of its evil intentions and hostility toward us incontrovertibly proves that the development of good-neighbor and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and China accords with the interests of socialism and peace.

Judging from the comments published in bourgeois newspapers and journals, the imperialists hate the positive trend in Soviet-Chinese relations at present. They have openly expressed the hope that this trend would be temporary and a flash in the pan and that the process of improving Soviet-Chinese relations would stop or even retrogress.

It should be pointed out that imperialism not only takes a passive wait-and-see attitude in this respect. Reactionaries, especially militarists in the United States, have tried in every possible way to scare China with what they call a Soviet invasion. As is known to all, Pentagon chieftain Weinberger has done a lot in this regard.

The fallacy of a Soviet invasion is completely untenable. This has long been clear to all. More than 20 years have passed since anti-Soviet elements began to shout at the top of their voices that an invasion of China by Soviet troops is imminent. What happened? The notorious claim of an invasion from the north has gone completely bankrupt. The British paper THE OBSERVER said recently: No mentally sound person in the East or West believes that Russia will invade China. This allegation of the 1960's has long come to naught. This is a fact.

However, the U.S. imperialists have not given up the idea altogether. They have invented what they call a Soviet threat in an attempt to undermine the process of healthy development [jian kang hua] of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Soviet people are deeply convinced that this hope of the imperialists is bound to be shattered. This is because the people of both the Soviet Union and China eagerly hope for the development of good-neighbor and friendly relations between the two countries. Our country's stand on this issue is clear-cut. The Soviet Union holds that there is a tremendous potential for Soviet-Chinese cooperation.

There is also a tremendous possibility of further development of Soviet-Chinese economic relations. Being worked out at present is an agreement between the governments of the two countries on the joint use of rich natural resources in the Amur River on the border and the building of water conservancy projects along the river.

Preparations will soon be finished for the building of a railway linking China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region with the Soviet Union's Kazakhstan. The Soviet Union has proposed to China that the two countries cooperate with each other in space exploration, including in the training of Chinese cosmonauts.

In his 28 November speech in Vladivostok, comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: I wish to reiterate that the Soviet Union is ready to discuss in all earnestness with China, at any time and at any level, additional measures for creating a good-neighbor situation.

We hope that the border which separates us -- I should say the border that links us together -- will become an area of peace and friendship before long.

TIES WITH PRC IMPORTANT FOR ASIAN-PACIFIC PEACE

OW042204 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union firmly believes that, regardless of social systems, all countries should exert joint efforts to explore an effective way to safeguard security in the Asian-Pacific region, and that mutual understanding and coordination between the USSR and the PRC, two socialist powers, are all the more important. This is because the development of the international situation depends to a large extent on these two powers. You should know, therefore, that the future of consolidating the bastion of peace and socialism in the Asian-Pacific region also depends to a large extent on Soviet-Chinese relations; and that consolidating the international status of socialism is the same as expanding its influence to the development of this situation and consolidating the foundation for peaceful coexistence of countries of different social systems.

It is already very clear to you that, in his speech in Vladivostok, Comrade Gorbachev reiterated that the USSR is ready to discuss with China, at any time and at all levels, supplementary measures for establishing good-neighborly relations. This is the reason we are going to discuss the issue of establishing relations of (?mutual trust) among various Pacific countries.

Many observers maintain that, to ensure that international relations in that region can develop along the course of good neighborliness, mutual benefit, peace, and cooperation, instead of the course of confrontation and arms race, it is important for the United States and Japan to positively respond to the relevant Soviet proposals.

The United States has proposed that discussion should begin on [words indistinct] and nonuse of force. As stated by Comrade Gorbachev in Vladivostok, such measures may be discussed and drawn up at a meeting held in a coastal Soviet city. You should also know that the Soviet Union has proposed that a meeting of littoral states of the Pacific should be held to draw up broadly-based fundamental principles for strengthening security and economic cooperation among countries in this region. Incidentally, Gorbachev has said that Hiroshima has the capacity for the Pacific conference, and this has been confirmed by the mayor of that city and the vast number of peace-loving people in Japan.

We must point out, however, that the United States and Japan have desperately stepped up their war preparations and are unwilling to work with the USSR and other socialist countries as well as all peace-loving countries in the search for a way to attain mutual understanding and cooperation. Everyone knows, for example, that Japan is ready to be greatly involved in the (?Strategic Defense Initiative), but that the USSR, China, and other socialist countries as well as nonaligned countries are firmly against the expansions of an arms race in space. The Soviet Union, China, and all peace-loving forces must work in coordination. This is a demand in the interest of the survivial of people of all countries.

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS KHABAROVSK

LD050955 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Test] Khabarovsk September 5 TASS -- During their visit to the Soviet Far East members of a delegation from the Heilongjiang Province branch of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society expressed interest in searching for ways to improve goodneighborly relations between the adjacent regions of the Chinese People's Republic and the U.S.S.R.

The delegation got acquainted with the life of the Soviet Priamurye Region, its industry, agriculture, and had meetings with activists of the local branch of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

The Chinese delegation was received by Nikolay Danilyuk, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Soviet of People's Deputies of the Khabarovsk territory.

KUZNETSOV DESCRIBES PRIVATE MARKETS IN PRC

PM051056 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Sep 86 p 3

[Own correspondent S. Kuznetsov dispatch: "Small Secrets of the Night Bazaar"]

[Text] Beijing, September -- In Beijing and other major Chinese cities trading centers and major stores close their doors at 1800-1900 hours. But after 1900 trade in the cities does not diminish -- it simply changes its whereabouts.

According to official statistics, in China's cities there are now 4.5 million people with their "own businesses": workshops, tailoring, or market stalls. The individual sector accounts for less than 1 percent of gross industrial output, but, on the other hand, it accounts for around 15 percent of retail trade turnover and service costs. Individual traders have established "direct links" with producers, react flexibily to consumer demand, and have an excellent sense of market conditions. In a country where the sale of industrial goods and products was strictly subject to quotas until comparatively recently, concepts such as "ranges," "fashion," and "supply shortfalls" have become common currency.

With the permission of the Beijing Municipality numerous vegetable stalls, kosks selling drinks, and stands of industrial goods have appeared on the city streets. [paragraph continues]

The authorities require that each trader obtain a license, prominently display price lists, and, naturally, pay taxes. However, the newspaper ZHONGGUO RIBAO reports that in popular trading areas between 50 and 90 precent of traders do not have state licenses.

XINHUA reports that while beefing up measures against speculators and second-hand dealers, the authorities consider it expedient not to restrict individual enterprise and to introduce more and more forms of trade. Night markets are one such form.

There is a very popular night bazaar on Donghuamen Street. The 300 meters of rows of hawkers' stands and stalls become crowded with people as soon as the state and cooperative stores close. There was a line outside a mobile canteen making cheap omelets. Further along was a small stall where hot green tea was being served to groups of people and cold drinks and cups of ice cream wrapped in a multilayered insulating blanket were ready for sale.

There were many visitors, it was hard to get through. They were mainly young and middle-aged people choosing more fashionable and modern things to buy. At one of the stalls a young woman paid 15 yuan -- one-fourth of her salary -- for a bright yellow blouse.

Young people buy jeans and shorts with intricate labels. A charming girl who works in a state department store told me that she bought nothing "at work" -- only here. Today she had chosen a fashionable "Hong Kong-style" skirt. "Of course," an elderly man in a well cut European suit summed up, "people from Beijing travel to Shanghai for their fashion, while Shanghai people go to Quangzhou or Kong Hong..."

"Where's the harm in that?" a young trader butted in. "Yes, I travel to the southern provinces each month: They know about fashion down there. My earnings? Roughly 1,000 yuan a month -- 10 times more than an average worker's earnings!"

Even after making their purchases, certain people leave feeling disatisfied. One woman said: "How much profit must they be making if they'll willingly give even a 25-percent discount?" Clearly it was not for nothing that the capital's BEIJING RIBAO newspaper wrote: Many street traders have been convicted more than once.

By 2200 in the evening even the night market is closed. But tomorrow at exactly 1900 crowds of people will be flocking here again...

KAPITSA DISCUSSES GRAVE VISITS WITH SAKURAUCHI

OW050233 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, Sept 5 KYADO -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa Thursday told former Japanese foreign minister Yoshio Sakurauchi that the Soviet Union may continue to allow grave visits by former residents to Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido. Sakurauchi, now head of a parliamentary group responsible for promoting ties with the Soviet Union, urged Kapitsa to continue to allow the visits during and after next year, saying the grave visits by the Japanese former residents in August had a good influence on relations between the two countries. Kapitsa said he would consider Sakurauchi's request and make efforts for realization. Kapitas also told Sakurauchi that if areas open to foreigners increase in the Soviet Union and more graves of Japanese are found, areas for grave visits will be expanded.

A group of 45 former islanders visited their family graves in August for the first time in 11 years. The islands, known in Japan as the "northern territories," were occupied by the Soviet Union in the final days of World War II, and Japan has repeatedly asked for their return.

Kuril Island Sites Visited

LD041351 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 3 Sept 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The scientific research and study ship Hokusei Maru has entered the waters of the Pacific Ocean.

[Unidentified correspondent] Here is a large group of Japanese citizens who have been given permission to visit the burial sites of relatives on the islands of the Lesser Kuril Ridge and to carry out the relevant ritual ceremonies. Such a trip, held for the first time after a break of 8 years, was made possible as a result of an exchange of visits and mutual consultations between the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade Shevardnadze and the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Abe.

Here is the first landing on Shikotan Island and the first words of greeting from the South Kuriles Rayon Ispolkom in Sakhalin Oblast. The Soviet side has displayed real humaneness and respect for the national traditions and customs of the neighboring country. This is the best proof of our country's desire for friendship, good-neighborliness, and mutually beneficial cooperation with Japan. Indeed, that is just how close, good neighbors should live. The Japanese themselves say "A close neighbor is better than a far-off relative".

COMMENTARY WARNS JAPAN AGAINST SDI PARTICIPATION

OK041150 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Dmitriyev Commentary]

[Text] Listeners: as you know, the Japanese government is about to announce its participation in the U.S. star wars plan in the near future. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Dmitriyev writes as follows:

YOMIURI SHIMBUN has reported on the principles the Japanese government regards as grounds for Japan's participation in the moves to militarize outer space. When we review the events in Japan since the United States asked Japan to participate in the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] 1 year and a half ago, we find that the Japanese government has spent a great deal of time and energy studying the principles regarding Japan's participation.

Ms Alice T. Marlin, director of a U.S. private research institute, the Council on Economic Priorities, recently warned against the consequences Japan's participation in the SDI may entail. Based on a close analysis of the situation, Marlin drew the following two important conclusions. First, Japan's participation in the SDI will not produce any economic, scientific, or technological benefits for Japan. Second, perhaps more significant for Japan, Japan's participation in the SDI will weaken Japan's security rather than consolidating it.

It is clear that Japan's participation in the obviously anti-Soviet military plan will not have any benefits for Japan's security. What is more, the plan we are discussing here is related to the nuclear program. As is widely known, the plan to militarize outer space is aimed at placing x-ray lasers, a kind of nuclear weapon which uses a nuclear explosion as its motive force, in orbit. Here, it is not important what triggering device is used for a nuclear explosion. Noteworthy is the fact that research is now being conducted in the United States on reducing what is called the loss of effectiveness of laser beams as they pass through the atmosphere. These laser beams are designed for direct attacks against cities of so-called hypothetical enemies of the United States such as the Soviet Union. In addition, the SDI's (?nuclear targets) are directly connected with so-called conventional-type offensive weapons. Experts not affiliated with governmental organizations have long asserted with unanimity that the SDI does not guarantee a reliable defense for the entire territory of the United States, not to speak of the territories of its allies. Space-based antimissile defense is, in fact, designed to defend the launching sites of U.S. strategic nuclear missiles. It is aimed at protecting strategic nuclear missiles against retaliatory attacks and securing an advantageous position for making a first strike. The idea of achieving such an advantageous position is an illusion. Therefore, the establishment of such a system may easily entice one to launch a first nuclear strike based on an unrealizable wish for victory.

This then would be the strategic result of the space militarization program, in which Japan is going to participate through the efforts of its government. If Japan should participate, it would be the first participant in the same rank as the countries belonging to this military bloc. This means, above anything else, that the U.S. Government -- whenever it wants to draw Japan into its military plans -- will use Japan's SDI participation as a pretext. It will also become a precedent in violating Japan's three nonnuclear principles, principles which were declared in a Diet resolution regarding the peaceful use of outer space, and other important Japanese policies. These breaches would be a direct result of Japan's SDI participation, in whatever manner it is effected.

In his speech on Soviet television on 28 August, General Secretary Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union would speedily find effective measures to neutralize the SDI. This would virtually mean the continuation of nuclear armament and, consequently, an increased military threat. To prevent such a development, we should act now to check space militarization before it gets started. Before making a multipurpose decision, it is still possible for the Japanese Government to consider whether it should assist the space militarization program and promote armament.

In conclusion, let us quote from the remarks made by Ms Alice Marlin, director of the Council on Economic Priorities. Concerning the danger of star wars, Marlin said: It would be a historical event comparable to that of 1945. If nuclear weapons had been banned at that time, there would be no stockpiles of nuclear weapons throughout the world now. We cannot but agree with her views. Before it is too late, we should resolutely give a negative answer to space militarization.

REPORT VIEWS U.S. JAPAN-BASED SURVEILLANCE

LD050740 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reporting:

The United States established a network of electronic intelligence gathering centers in Hokkaido, Honshu and Okinawa Islands. They are engaged in the round-the-clock effort to collect data about the Soviet Union and the Strategic military situation in the Far East. According to the newspaper ASAHI, American journalist Seymour Hersch has information proving the existence of that intelligence gathering operation. Hersch is the author of a recently published book about the flight of the South Korean Boeing-747 airliner that invaded the Soviet Union's air space September 1, 1983 on an espionage mission according to ASAHI, the United States' central electronic intelligence department -- the National Security Agency -- has a top secret communication monitoring facility in the city of Vakkanai in northern Japan. A very limited number of people knows about its existence. It is staffed with about 30 espionage "veterans" who have good command of several foreign languages, including Russian. U.S. secret services included the facility into the espionage operation with the South Korean plane -- the facility's personnel was monitoring radio exchanges between ground control and the Soviet fighters scrambled after the invader. The recordings were urgently sent to U.S. Air Force Base at Misawa (Honshu Island) where the so-called team 6920 is stationed The unit reporting to the U.S. Air Force command is said to be the world's largest electronic intelligence gathering facility.

SIDEWINDER MISSILE EXPLODES AT JAPANESE AIR BASE

LD041022 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 4 TASS -- A Sidewinder air-to-air missile exploded at Hyakuri Japanese Air Force Base in Ibaraki Prefecture today. It was mistakenly released by an F-15 fighter. By a lucky chance there were no casualties.

This was the second serious incident in the Japanese armed forces in the past few days. A Japanese Air Force training plane crashed into a residential neighborhood in the city of Saito, the island of Kyushu. As a result, one person dies and several civilians sustained burns.

DEFEAT OF IRAN-BASED DRA REBELS REPORTED

PM040924 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Own correspondent D. Meshchaninov "On-the-spot Reportage": "Dushman Lair Destroyed" -- first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] The Afghan Armed Forces have destroyed a large dushman gang in the region of (Kokari-Sharshari), Herat Province, IZVESTIYA's correspondent, who visited the scene of the combat operations, describes this operation.

(Kokari-Sharshari) -- On the map the distance between Hill 830 and the border with Iran is no more than 1 centimeter. Several other hills, Numbered 856, 852, 782, and 835, lie in line with it, forming a semicircle opening toward Afghanistan. Signs on the map mark the dushmans' fire positions, minefields, and barbed wire enclosures. A black line runs between the hills, stretching inside the country. "This is a caravan route," Colonel Aaid Azham, commander of the 17th Infantry Division, explained. This is how the scene of combat operations appeared on the operational map shown to me at the division's command center in the ancient fortress of Herat.

It takes 1 hour to travel from Herat to (Kokari-Sharshari) by helicopter. The lifeless desert plain changed into undulating rock formations, resembling a gigantic washboard from above. Soon the mountains became higher, steeper, and more chaotic. The mountain range, lacerated by deep ravines, came suddenly to an end, making room for a narrow valley. The vertical rock at the edge of the mountain range is the actual hill marked by Number 830 on the map. Fierce fighting ended there only yesterday. The helicopter landed softly in a sandy clearing. The dust cloud settled down, and the caravan route, winding its way among the stone walls, became visible. "Follow exactly in my footsteps," the officer accompanying me said. "Not a step to the side. There may be mines around..."

I had never before had an opportunity to visit the scene of fighting that had only just ended. Vast craters everywhere, ribbed casings of exploded Italian mines which the dushmans had laid all along the approaches to the caravan route, pieces of warped metal, piles of spent bullet cases, and fragments -- thousands of sharp-edged fragments, glittering menacingly against the bright yellow sand. Heavy fighting went on for 3 days near Hill 830...

Shortly before the start of the operation, the dushmans were joined by a detachment of so-called "volunteers" from among Afghans who had deserted the motherland under the influence of propaganda by the enemies of the April Revolution. It was decided at the last moment that this detachment, formed by the Iranian authorities to be sent to the Iran-Iraq front, should be sent to reinforce the counterrevolutionaries planning to carry out a series of terrorist actions in Herat Province. Major General Abdul Ghafur, first deputy chief of General Staff of the DRA Ministry of Defense, who led the operation, told me while still in Herat: "The main complication arose from the fact that the proximity of the border made it more difficult to use aviation, artillery, and tanks. The continuous minefields prevented infantry units from approaching the dushmans in order to cut off their path of retreat..." Yet a successful landing did take place at the foot of Hill 830, facing in the direction of Iran. It was carried out by fighters from the 28th Regiment commanded by Major Abdul Rezak.

"We were set the task of establishing ourselves on the hill," Rezak said, looking at the steep mountain slopes. "It was difficult, but we performed the task. There was an exchange of fire, followed by an attack. The bandits held on, but then started retreating toward the border. The Iranian border guards, who had let the 'volunteers' enter Afghan territory without any difficulty, started shooting at them, forcing them to continue their pointless resistance."

A few hours later the region of (Kokari-Sharshari) was completely clear of counterrevolutionaries. The bodies of more than 200 dushmans and "volunteers" remained on the battlefield, dozens of weapon and ammunition dumps were discovered. Just one of them contained 400 cases with grenades, bullets, and mines. Smaller secret dumps were still being discovered the following day. Fighters from the reconnaissance battalion under Senior Lieutenant Shakh-swar discovered literally before my very eyes one such dump inside a cave blocked by stones, just off the caravan route. The lieutenant allowed me to go inside the cave only after the sappers had thoroughly searched it. The narrow entrance could be negotiated only by crawling on hands and knees. The flashlight revealed neatly stacked submachine guns and green metal cases containing bullets, three mortars, and a dozen or so artillery shells. A fireplace and a sooty pot could be seen in the one empty corner. "In daytime the bandits hide in such holes and venture outside only at night," Shakh-swar told me when I came out of the dushman mini-arsenal. "They had set up a well fortified and supplied transit base near Hill 830. Weapons, ammunition, food, and medicines were delivered here from Iran. All this was later sent deep inside the province by caravan. Esma'il's bandits were hatching big plans..." Incidentally, the name of Mohammad Esma'il (or "Captain" Esma'il, as he likes to grandly style himself) was well known to me, just like his countless bloody crimes. The name of that fanatic and sadist -- guilty of the death of hundreds of innocent civilians, plunder, arson of schools and hospitals, assassinations of clergymen, and explosions at mosques -- was mentioned dozens of times in documents and witnesses' testimony in the case of seven leaders of dushman gangs who were tried in their absence 1 and 1/2 months ago in Kabul. Esma'il, who had proclaimed himself supreme ringleader in the northwest of the country, decided to launch an attempt to capture Herat in June this year. Western and Pakistani "voices" went altogether overboard about "the brilliant victory by the soldiers of Islam," recalling the proverb that "the master of Herat is master of Afghanistan," but suddenly it became evident that the dushmans had been utterly defeated and driven away from the city.

Esma'il's boss B. Rabbani, leader of the so-called "Islamic Association of Afghanistan" entrenched on the other side of the line, demanded that terrorist activities by gangs all over the province be stepped up at all costs. (Kokari-Sharshari) offered, in their opinion, a safe and impregnable lair where they hoped to gather their forces and, at the same time, receive from across the Iranian border everything they needed to pursue the undeclared war.

The leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution, enjoying generous military, financial, and political assistance from international imperialism headed by the United States, pursue the goal of using all and any means to prevent the republic from building its life on democratic principles and to thwart a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the principles of trust and noninterference in its internal affairs. But these attempts are in vain. Despite the undeclared war, the Afghan people are confidently marching along the chosen path of social transformations. The retribution against those who invade the country's territory with weapon in hand is inevitabl[illegible] The rout of the major dushman gang in (Kokari-sharshari) is the latest proof of thi[illegible] The successful operations conducted by the Afghan Army in several of Afghanista[illegible]. provinces during the last few months alone offer convincing evidence of its increa[illegible]d might and of the counterrevolution's inability to oppose the DRA Armed Forces in [illegible]n combat.

NZ LABOR PARTY DISCUSSES NONNUCLEAR POLICY

PM041301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Skalkin: "Labor Sums Up the Results"]

[Excerpt] Wellington, 2 Sep — The New Zealand Labor Party conference, held a few days ago in Wellington, opened on a jubilant note. Less than 2 months ago the Labor Party celebrated its 70th anniversary, and the fact that the party marked this important date in its history while in power enhanced the significance of its annual meeting which examined key questions of the organization's current policy and strategic tasks.

Having given due credit to the past, the 716 conference delegates addressed the problems facing the country at present.

"Welcoming the government's antinuclear policy, the present conference simultaneously proposes the following additions to legislation on nuclear-free zone in New Zealand, disarmament, and arms control." This preamble to one of the proposals submitted for examination by the delegates is typical of the general mood of debates on international questions. The nuclear-free line followed by David Lange's Labor government (its well know elements are a ban on calls by foreign nuclear ships at New Zealand ports, the country's active role in creating a nuclear-free zone in the Southern Pacific, and other actions) is perceived by the party in its absolute majority as a success which has to be consolidated and developed through new active initiatives to strengthen peace.

A recommendation that the country should break away from the ANZUS bloc was adopted with complete unanimity by the entire hall and to the applause by delegates. It is supplemented by proposals for nonparticipation in any other military alliances; on withdrawal from military alliances with nuclear states; on a stance of positive neutrality by New Zealand which would include active promotion of peace treaties with all countries by its representatives; on opposition to the establishment of a naval base on Palau (Micronesia) by the United States; on establishment of diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and support for its heroic people against U.S. interventionism, and others.

According to current Labor Party procedures, conference recommendations are not directly mandatory for the government. They do, however, provide substantial material for the elaboration of the political manifesto which the party traditionally addresses to voters in advance of scheduled parliamentary elections. Moreover, the great moral effect of these proposals, backed by the authority of the party congress, is beyond dispute. It is well known, for example, that this was the origin of the principles now underlying New Zealand's foreign policy, including its well known antinuclear stance. This is why the newspaper DOMINION was fully justified in concluding with regard to the outcome of the conference's foreign policy debate: "The government found itself under renewed pressure by the party organization to intensify New Zealand's antinuclear stance." [passage omitted]

SHEVARDNADZE, SWITZERLAND'S AUBERT BEGIN TALKS

LD051046 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (TASS) -- Talks began in Moscow today between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Pierre Aubert, deputy chairman of the Federal Council and head of the Department (minister) of foreign affairs of the Swiss confederation, who is on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Later today, the ministers signed an intergovernmental agreement on tax matters. Before the talks began, Pierre Aubert laid a wreath at the monument to the unknown soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

PAKHLIN HITS U.S. NUCLEAR DEPLOYMENT IN TURKEY

LD051017 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Nikolay Pakhlin commentary: "NATO's Dangerous Plans"]

[Summary] NATO Commander in Chief General Rogers recently announced that the number of nuclear weapons in Germany was excessive, and some should be removed. However, Rogers wants to deploy the removed nuclear weapons to Greece or Turkey. Which one? "The U.S. press clearly says it will be Turkey. Washington has a number of important political and geographical factors in mind, above all [word indistinct] of the views of a number of Turkish officials. The statement by Sukru Elekdag, the Turkish ambassador the the United States, to a correspondent of the DEFENSE WEEK at the beginning of July has not gone unnoticed in the United States. The ambassador emphasized that Turkey, by securing one third of the front between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, was making an unparralled and vitally important contribution to NATO.

"Another fact Washington has in mind is the existence of U.S. nuclear weapons in Turkey. In Washington's view, a country that permits the depoloyment of nuclear weapons in its territory will easily permit the deployment of another batch of weapons, this time in the shape of nuclear missiles. The deployment of a batch of U.S. nuclear weapons in Turkey, as being planned by the Pentagon and NATO, can undoubtedly sharpen the political situation in the area where Europe and Asia meet, and will increase tension in the eastern Mediterranean. People in Turkey realise this. Thus, in a statement to GUNES, a representative of the Turkish Foreign Ministry said that at a time when Soviet leader Mikhail Gorvachev and President Reagan are called on to reduce nuclear arms, NATO asks Turkey for additional nuclear undertakings. Besides this, Turkey must behave with maximum care toward its relations with the Soviet Union and should abstain from actions that may harm the developing Soviet-Turkish relations. The Turkish public are also concerned over NATO's dangerous plans, and are justified in detecting the great danger to the national security of Turkey as well as to the national security of other Middle Eastern countries."

VORONTSOV ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR VISIT 4 SEP

Meets With Mitterrand

LD042030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1929 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 4 Sep (TASS) -- French President Francois Mitterrand received USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Yu. M. Vorontsov, who has arrived in Paris. Talks also took place with French Foreign Minister Raimond, and other senior French Foreign Ministry representatives.

Participating in the meetings and conversations was Soviet Ambassador to France P. Ryabov. In addition to the exchange of views during the Soviet-French summit talks this past July, current international problems were discussed, including a Near East settlement. The exchange of views is to be continued.

Speaks on Army, CSCE, DRA

LD051056 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 5 Sept 86

[Text] Paris September 5 TASS -- Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR who is staying here, has met with representatives of the mass media of France and other countries. He called their attention to the continuation of the arms race which promoted the aggravation of the menace of war threatening the whole of mankind and recalled the Soviet peace intitatives, primarily those which had been set forth in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of August 18. Vorontsov pointed out the importance of the decision of the USSR to prolong the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and of its proposal to the U.S. to join it and to conclude a corresponding agreement. Yuliy Vorontsov pointed out that the initiative had met with positive response in the world. Only a small group of people in the U.S. administration resisted it. He pointed out in this connection the important role played by the public in the struggle for disarmament.

Vorontsov told journalists about the contribution made by the Soviet Union to the creation of conditions for a successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and assured them of the readiness of the USSR for a further development of the all-European process. he dwelt on the present state of Soviet-French relations and prospects of their development in the political, trade, economic and other spheres.

Answering questions of journalists, he explained the approach of the Soviet Union to the settlement of the Middle East conflict, to the settlemnt of the situation around Afghanistan and the elimination of local conflicts. [as received]

SOVIETS TAKE PART IN UK AVIATION EXHIBITION

LD050815 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the small English town of Farnborough, not far from London, an exhibition of aviation technology is taking place. Over 150 types of aircraft and helicopters, maintenance facilities and airfield equipment from 20 countries are on display there.

The Soviet Union is taking part in the exhibition. The AN-124 "Ruslan," one of the world's largest transport planes, which has set 21 world records, is the subject of great interest among specialists and visitors to the display.

Unlike the USSR, most Western countries are exhibiting samples of military aviation technology.

AUTHORITIES PROTEST TO IRAN OVER SHIPS' SEIZURE

AU041530 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, Sept 4 (AFP) -- The Soviet authorities have protested to Iran for infringing maritime rules following the seizure in the past two days of two Soviet merchant vessels in the Gulf. Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said here Thursday negotiations for the release of the 11,000-tonne Piotr Yemtsov, were nearly complete. He said the ship's cargo, part of which had been forcibly unloaded at the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas at the entrance to the Strait of Hormuz, had already been returned.

In Manama earlier Thursday Kuwaiti port authorities said one of the two Soviet freighters seized by Iran had been released. The Kuwaitis were unable to name the ship, but thought it could be the Tutov, which was boarded by the Iranian Navy on Wednesday morning. The other Soviet vessel was boarded Tuesday 70 kilometres (40 miles) from the port of Dubai after a "large Iranian warship" fired several warning shots across its bows, maritime sources said. The ship, operated by Ajartha Black Sea Shipping, was forced into dock. It is the first time Soviet ships have been boarded since Iran began its policy 18 months ago of stopping Gulf shipping and confiscating material it considered was destined to aid Iraq's war effort. The Soviet Embassy in Kuwait was kept silent, pleading ignorance, while the Piotr Yemtsev's agents in Kuwait said they did not know what the cargo was, saying Soviet ships often handed over their cargo list only after docking. In London, Lloyds insurance company's daily newspaper, LLOYDS list, said Thursday that Iran has stepped up its stop-and-search policy in the last few days, adding that 10 ships had been stopped in the last 24 hours.

Freighters Released

JN050917 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0845 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Dubayy, 5 Sep (WAKH) -- The Soviet freighter Tutov arrived in Dubayy yesterday after being released by Iran. A maritime source in Dubayy said the freighter offloaded 200 containers of goods for Dubayy merchants out of its cargo of 600 containers, then left Rashid Port on its way to Bomby and Karachi to offload its remaining containers. The Abu Dhabi paper AL-ITTIHAD today cites the agent of the Soviet Black Sea shipping company in the UAE as saying the Soviet freighter was on its way from Portugal to UAE, India, and Pakistan with goods for merchants in these countries and that the search to which the Tutov was subjected was a routine operation which does not delay vessels' arrival, particularly those whose destination is Rashid Port. It has also been reported that the Piotr Yemstov has been released and has left on its regular trip to the Kuwaiti port of Al-Shuwaykh. The Iranian Navy had also intercepted the Piotr Yemstov to search it.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES U.S. ROLE IN MIDEAST TENSION

PM041410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Alarming Assessment"]

[Text] A report has come in from the United States. [paragraph continues]

The Reagan administration, it is stated in official circles, has begun reassessing the prevailing situation in the Near East. According to American officials, the aim is to determine ways of enabling the United States to play a more active role in the region. Let us be blunt. Such a "reassessment" can cause nothing but alarm and anxiety to those who regularly follow the development of events in the Near East. It does so for the simple reason that such ventures in various parts of the Near East have always been followed by a sharp increase in tension or another military explosion. The explanation for this lies in the very nature of such "assessments." They are directed, of course, not toward finding ways of settling the crisis in the region but toward the complete opposite. The task is how to exploit the prevailing situation to realize Washington's hegemonist military-strategic ambitions and consolidate the position of its partner -- Israel. To substantiate this I will cite examples from just the last 6-8 years. The late seventies were marked in the Near and Middle East by two important events. First, the U.S. Administration managed to impose on Egypt the notorious Camp David agreements, which caused a storm of outrage and were rejected by the Arab world. A pan-Arab summit conference on this score was in Iraq in 1978. One year later saw the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, and the country's new leadership, on coming to power, declared itself an implacable enemy of imperialism and Zionism. These events caused yet another "reassessment" on Washington's part. The fact that we have witnessed the bloody Iran-Iraq war, which is now almost 6 years old, is, to my way of thinking, a far from indirect result of it. The history of the Iraq-Iran war has irrefutably demonstrated that the war is completely against the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples and that there is also not a single disputed issue between the two sides that cannot be resolved by political means at peace talks. But the bloodshed goes on nevertheless. This gives the U.S. Administration, first, a pretext for building up its military might in the Persian Gulf area, which it uses to achieve Washington's strategic goals in the region. Second, it continues to drain the human and economic potential of the two participants in the war, which have proclaimed anti-imperialism to be a basic principle of their foreign policy course. Third, as a result of the continuing conflict, both Iran and Iraq have been deprived of the opportunity of actively participating in the common struggle for a just settlement of the crisis in Arab-Israeli relations.

In 1981 the U.S. Administration undertook a new "assessment" of the Near East situation. Armed with the "doctrine" developed on the basis of its conclusions, White House emissaries toured the Near East region, trying to "sell" it to the Arab leaders. Washington sought to persuade them at the time that Israel had now ceased to be their main enemy and that they should mainly fear the "Soviet threat." But the truth will out. As it soon became clear, the American Administration's efforts were just a crafty smokescreen for the lastest adventure by American's strategic partner -- namely, aggression by Israel against Lebanon, which continues to this day.

Washington's direct interest bound up with the Israeli aggression in Lebanon stems not least from a desire to avoid a settlement of the Palestinian problem, which lies at the bottom of the Near East crisis, and thereby open up the way for an arrangement there in the Camp David mold. After all, it is no coincidence that the "Reagan plan," which again denied the Arab world any part in the solution of the Palestinian question, saw the light of day on the eve of Tel Aviv's venture. Since then, the entire "assessment" of Washington's Near East policy has been geared to a single task -- to various attempts to impose separate Camp David-type deals on Arab countries, whether in the form of the "Reagan plan" or in some other wrapping.

The course of splitting the Arab world and deepening that split in every possible way has been chosen as the main means of achieving the set goal. This is being sought all out by means of political intrigues, economic pressure, and direct armed intervention. [paragraph continues]

Whereas previously the United States would work out a "doctrine" for a particular action, an all-embracing program dubbed the doctrine of "neoglobalism" has since been developed for such actions. The main Near East target for the practical application of its tenets has been those Arab countries belonging to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, and its first victim was Libya. The U.S. Administration started with a political and economic blockade against that independent state and ended with open aggression against the Libyan people, subjecting the cities and villages of the Libyan Jamahariyah to massive bombing. As a matter of fact, the long siege of Libya still continues. In the desert adjoining the March U.S. Air Force Base in California the Pentagon Central Command recently held large military exercises code-named "Gallant Eagle," whose Libyan emphasis was unmistakable. Nearly all the time U.S. Navy aircraft-carrier squadrons assigned to the Mediterranean stage provocative maneuvers near the Libyan coast which could culminate at any time in new aggression against that country. The United States has just carried out the latest such military exercises, called "Sea Wind," together with Egypt. It would seem that something like the Libyan situation is also taking shape at the other end of the Arab world. South Yemen, which is an active participant in the struggle against separatist deals and for an all-embracing and just Near East settlement, has been the object of unceasing intrigues on the part of the American Administration since the beginning of this year. Immediately after the tragic events that took place in that country in January Washington appropriated several million dollars from CIA funds for the conduct of subversive activity against Democratic Yemen, and all the indications are that great efforts are being made to create yet another "trouble spot" there.

There is now a new "assessment" of the U.S. Administration's further actions in the Near East. What has caused this and what will it lead to? It will most likely lead to a deepening split in the Arab world and escalation of American-Israeli military adventures in the region. What forced Washington to step up its activity in the Near East arena was described in quite a lot of detail the other day in THE NEW YORK TIMES. First, it reported that administration staffers cited the recent meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres, which is regarded "as an important step forward," despite the Arabs' resolute condemnation of it. Second, the newspaper observed, the meeting between Hassan II and Peres "has exerted a positive influence on Egypt's efforts in the Near East, and, according to a U.S. Administration official, it is now easier for Egypt to maintain contacts with the Israelis."

THE NEW YORK TIMES considers that Vice President George Bush's recent visit to Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, which is expected to be followed by visits by other high-ranking Americans, is the beginning of a new round in the U.S. Administration's subversive activity in the Near East. The point of what he was doing was best summed up by the White House envoy himself when he observed during an interview in the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS that the United States is making every effort to help increase the number of moderate Arab countries and isolate radical states (the classification and terminology are purely American -- K.G.). And what "isolate" means in present-day Washington jargon can be seen from the example of Libya. Thus, the facts speak for themselves. They show that instead of a policy of cooperation and solution to regional conflicts, the U.S. Administration still favors confrontation and the creation of new "trouble spots" in the Near East. While at the end of the seventies the main threat to peace and security there was the Arab-Israeli conflict, whose geographical limits were virtually confined to the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, this has now been augmented by the Iraq-Iran war, U.S. and Israeli aggression against Lebanon, and American provocations against Libya. This situation is, of course, intolerable and unacceptable. Particularly in the last quarter of our century.

PRAVDA CHRONICLES MEXICAN SOCIALISTS VISIT

PM041534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarization with the CPSU's Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of United Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] representatives in parliament and other elected bodies in the country, headed by A. Vale, member of the PSUM Central Committee Political Commission and National Congress deputy, has visited the Soviet Union.

The Mexican comrades had meetings at the USSR Supreme Soviet, the CPSU Central Committee Party Organization Work and International Sections, the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Moscow and Riga Gorispolkoms. During the converations which took place the guests were briefed on the measures aimed at further enhancing the role and stepping up the responsibility of soviets of people's deputies for the acceleration of socioeconomic development in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The delegation gave a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions through 1 January 1987 and emphasized that this fact, just like M. S. Gorbachev's reply to the appeal by the leaders of the "Delhi Six," who assembled recently in Mexico, testifies that the USSR leadership, in contrast with the Reagan administration, take steps to eliminate the nuclear threat to mankind not merely in words but in deeds.

The PSUM parliamentarians also visited the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Latin American Peoples and the USSR Writers Union, and had a meeting with journalists.

GUN AGENDA CONSULTATION HELD WITH TRINIDAD

PM021506 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "meetings, Conversations"]

[Text] Soviet-Trinidadian political consultations on questions concerning the agenda of the forthcoming 41st UN General Assembly session were held 26 August in Port of Spain, capital of Trinidad and Tobago.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETING HELD -- The constituent meeting devoted to the creation of the USSR-Brazil Friendship Society took place in Moscow today. The society's rules were adopted and its board was elected. Konovalov, member of the Academy of Medical Seciences of the USSR, director of the Burdenko neurosurgery institute, has become president of the new society. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 180 GMT 3 Sep 86 LD]

REPORTAGE OF SHIPWRECK RESCUE OPERATIONS

Gerasimov Press Conference

LD042234 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; 1 September Press Conference by G.I. Gerasimov, chief of USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry Press Department, and A.I. Vlasov, first deputy chief of CPSU Central Committee propaganda Department, at Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow -- Recorded]

[Text] From the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers: Following the tragic loss of life on the shipwreck of the passenger liner Admiral Nakhimov, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers express their profound condolences to the families, kith and kin of the dead.

A press conference was held at the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow today in connection with the shipwreck of the Admiral Nakhimoiv. It was opened by Comrade Gerasimov, chief of the press department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Comrade Vlasov, first deputy chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed journalists.

[Vlasov] On the instructions of the leadership of the Central Committee of our Party, I should like to inform you of the progress of rescue work following the shipwreck of the Admiral Nakhimov. In very difficult conditions of night darkness, wind, and choppy seas the joint efforts of all the services led to the rescue of 836 people: 559 passengers and 277 crew. You will realized for yourselves that very severe, extreme conditions occurred, and the fact that in these circumstances it was possible to rescue 836 passengers [as heard] was a manifestation of the courage and, if you like, the heroism of the rescuers and the efficient organization of the work carried out in such a short space of time. Altogether, 60 vessels, 20 helicopters, and 80 divers were involved in the rescue work. On the night of the 31st/1st a government commission, headed by Comrade Aliyev, member of the Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, flew out to Novorossiysk. The commission also included representatives of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Health, and AUCCTU, as well as representatives of Krasnodar Kraykom and Krasnodar kray executive committee. Representatives of the USSR Public Prosecutor's Office also travelled to the scene of the accident with all haste. The captains of the two vessels, the liner Admiral Nakhimov and the dry-cargo ship, are under investigation. Party and local soviet bodies and trade union, and Komsomol organizations took part in the implementation of a wide variety of search and rescue measures and in the rendering of assistance to those who suffered in the accident. They were given medical and material help. Travel arrangements home were organized for the survivors.

The party organizations of the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic region and the towns in the RSFSR where those who suffered in the accident came from organized reception measures for those returning from Novorossiusk and made arrangements for the necessary assistance to be given them.

As a result of the work done to date, 116 bodies have been recovered.

The Party's Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Minister today expressed their profound condolences to the families, kith and kin of the dead. A special government decision has been adopted on assistance to the families of the dead, the passengers of the liner Admiral Nakhimov. At the present time, the government commission is continuing its work in Novorossiyskl to pinpoint the causes of the accident, and naturally after the commission has taken its decisions we shall try to inform you of this.

[Unidentified member of the audience, speaking in Russian with a foreign accident] Are any measures in hand to salvage the ship itself in the near future?

[Vlasov] The ship is now lying at 45-50 meters. Divers have already made numerous descents. They have taken a look at things down there, and conditions are very difficult. Nevertheless, the necessary work is being planned.

[UPI correspondent in audience, speaking in English with superimposed Russian translation] Has the search for the 319 people who are at the moment missing been officially abandoned, or is the search continuing?

[Vlasov] Search measures are continuing. The entire shoreline is being closely examined, and most of the work is being done by divers. They were the first to go down to check whether an air pocket had formed somewhere. They found no air pocket. The gash was very large, and the ship was lying on this damaged side.

[MTI correspondent in Russian] What is your view of the way the international community has reacted to this catastrophe?

[Vlasov] Gennadiy Ivanovich [Gerasimov] and I have seen a large number of reports in the ast few days, and to judge by reports in the press, your reports, published in your press organs and transmitted by your television organization, the world community regards this as a tragedy.

[Voice, either Vlasov or Gerasimov, neither of whom are on screen at this moment] any more questions?

[LOS ANGELES TIMES correspondent in English, with superimposed Russian translation] Your desire to provide full information at a press conference of this kind has been very widely and positively viewed. What could you say on this?

[Vlasov] In my view, we are giving you full information, such as we know it. It is not just on matters of this kind, but also others. We are for openness and frankness, and we are openly and frankly talking to you.

Novorossiysk People Help

PM041615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 3

[A. Dergachev, V. Shmyganovskiy report: "The Whole City Came to Their Aid"]

[Text] Novorossiysk -- the seamen's city -- is particularly closely involved in the tragedy which took place in Tsemesskaya Bay: The entire city has come to the aid of the tourists and crew of the steamer Admiral Nakhimov. The city services are helping them actively.

G. Tsekhanovskiy, director of the city's joint hotels association, explains:

"In literally an hour, we prepared more than 1,200 places in hotels and hostels in Novorossiysk. Even before clothing and footwear were brought from the Kurortpromtorg office, the residents of our hotels shared their own clothing and food -- everything they had -- with the victims. The laundresses worked for several shifts in succession... Now the tension has lessened -- many of those rescued have already left the city."

The railmen had a special mission -- it was up to them to dispatch hundreds of people to various addresses at the peak of the vacation season. In a matter of half a day railcars were filled for Odessa, Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, the Baltic, Kharkov, and Saratov.

The preparation of the railcars was taken on by the workers of the administrative and management apparatus, headed by cadre section chief F. Serednyakova. The railmen fulfilled their target.

...Now the sea in the region of the Doob lighthouse is covered with patches of oil and fragments of various objects which have floated to the surface. The rainbow film streches for some 3 miles. The collision took place at the entrance to Novorossiysk Bay, at the point marked by coordinates 44 degrees 36.7 minutes north and 37 degrees 52.3 minutes east, at a distance of around 2 miles from the shore at Cape Doob. The steamer tried to come closer to the shore, and sank at another point.

Several diving boats have reached the accident region, with some 80 people on board.

The aim is to look for the liner, which is lying on the bottom, and determine where it is possible to cut a path to its accommodation -- the cabins and lounges -- so as subsequently to be able to bring up the bodies.

Representatives of the cities from which tourists had gone on the voyage have assembled at Novorossiysk Gorispolkom. They are drawing up lists of those lost without trace and those injured.

... The government commission continues its work.

DOMESTIC, FOREIGN TOPICS VIEWED BY POLITBURO

LD041836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, at a session held on 4 September, examined urgent tasks in speeding up autumn field work and completing the preparation of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex for work under winter conditions.

It was noted that as a result of the intensification of agricultural production, many farms have grown a good harvest and are successfully completing the work of bringing it in. The center of harvesting has now moved to eastern regions of the country.

The completion, on time and to a high standard, of the whole complex of autumn field work and of the winter preparations of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex was specified as the most important economic task. Its successful achievement is of decisive importance for meeting more fully the population's food requirements.

The Politburo session examined the question of further increasing production of technological equipment for the food and processing industries. A decision adopted on this question draws the attention of the USSR Ministry of Light and Food Industry Machine-Building, and of other ministries and departments bearing responsibility for developing, and mastering serial production of, equipment and materials for the food industry to serious shortcomings in this area. The Ministry of Light and Food Industry Machine building is allowing the production of equipment of low technical level and quality, and this is at variance with the guidelines of the 27th Congress and June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the need to produce machinery meeting world standards. The Politburo pointed out the importance of solving more quickly the problem of supplying agro-industrial complex enterprises with all they need in the way of a range of highly-productive modern machinery to successfully implement the food programme. Machine systems are to be developed to make possible the introduction into the processing branches of industry highly efficient technology for producing food products and packing and packaging of food commodities. It is proposed that ministries producing this equipment should be more energetic in switching from turning out particular machines to the production of integrated automatic lines, and that they should substantially improve the quality of the equipment which they are manufacturing; party committees are to monitor more intensively the implementation of the planned program.

Approval was given to the government's proposals of the transfer, as of 1 January 1987, of subsections of the USSR Ministry of Merchant Marine to full financial autonomy. It is envisaged that, working in the new conditions, the ministry's shipping lines and enterprises will provide for their own scientific-technical, industrial, and social development out of earnings. Worker's responsibility for and material interest in improving the final results of labor are increasing.

The decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers has been adopted, on speeding up the creation at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant of designs for passenger vehicles which conform to the advanced level of world motor vehicle construction. It is planned to implement a number of important measures to ensure the development of modern motor vehicles with specifications which are not inferior to the best world models as early as in the current 5-year period. In this air it is envisaged to organize a scientific and technical center with an experimental industrial base equipped with special types of machinery and instruments. Instructions have been given to the ministries of allied industries to organize the development and production of the necessary materials and assembly items for the manufacture of motor vehicles with a high technical standard.

The Politburo approved the results of Comrade Ryzhkov's conversation with Sodnom, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the MRP Council of Ministers. It was noted that the work on further enriching the content and forms of cooperation between the USSR and the MRP in economic and other spheres in the spirit of the accords reached at the recent Soviet-Mongolian summit meeting, is fully in line with the CPSU's unchanging course of deepening and raising the efficiency of fraternal interaction between hhe USSR and the MRP in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace.

The Politburo heard a report by Comrade Ligachev on his meeting with Messaadia, member of the Politburo and leader of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party, who conveyed a personal message from Bendjedid, the president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, and the general secretary of the party to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Satisfaction was expressed with the fruitful development of friendly cooperation between the USSR and Algeria in various spheres and confirmation was given of the Soviet Union's unchanging stance in support of Algeria's independent course and of solidarity with the Algerian people in its struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed certain other issues of economic and social construction and also of foreign policy activity directed toward ensuring peace and security of the peoples.

CC DEPARTMENTS DISCUSS EDUCATION, ECONOMY

LD041350 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 3 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] CPSU Central Committee departments today held a conference in which deputy ministers and chairmen of USSR and RSFSR state committees in charge of the economic education of working people, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the All-Union House of Political Education of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee of Field Trade Unions, and the Knowledge Society took part.

A report was delivered by Comrade Slezko, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department. Tasks were discussed concerning the fulfilment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee on the organization of the political and economic education of the working people in the 1986-87 school year. The following issues were also examined: ensuring in-depth study of the documents and materials of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1986 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the problems of intensification of production, taking into account the particular nature of the various branches of the national economy; and the preparation for reorganization of the system of political and economic teaching.

WORK ON CPSU CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED

PM041022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS Report: "Materials of 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The second volume of the stenographic record of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress has been published.

The second volume includes the report "On the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-90 and in the Period Through the Year 2000" delivered by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and items relating to the discussion of the report.

The book publishes the congress resolution on the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-90 and in the Period Through the Year 2000, the text of the Basic Guidelines, and a resolution on letters and appeals made to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The volume publishes items on elections to CPSU central organs, a report on the first plenum of the new CPSU Central Committee elected by the Congress and the first session of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the 27th CPSU Congress closing ceremony.

The composition of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission elected by the Congress are published.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

KA-32 INSTALLS DOSIMETERS AT CHERNOBYL

LD050741 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Moscow September 4 TASS -- The crew of the "KA-32" helicopter installed dosimetric sensors in the ventilation pipe of the Chernobyl atomic power station. Lifting the unusual cargo on suspension, the pilots placed with precision a chain of sensors within the opening of the pipe, the tallest structure at the atomic power station. The aerial operation considerably sped up decontamination work at the damaged power plant.

RAZUMOVSKIY AT CHITA PLENUM, SECRETARY ELECTED

LD0212029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] A plenum of the Chita Obkom, which examined an organizational issue, took place today. The plenum released Comrade Mikhail Ivanovich Matafonov from his duties as first secretary of the obkom in connection with his retirement on pension on health grounds. Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Malkov, who had been working as first secretary of the Magadan Obkom, was elected first secretary of the Chita Obkom. Comrade Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

RAZUMOVSKIY TOURS CHITA ENTERPRISES, FARMS

LD040846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] From 1 to 3 September Comrade Razumovskiy secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Chita Oblast. He acquainted himself with a number of enterprises and farms in the oblast. During his visit to the Chita machine-building works, Comrade Razumovskiy inspected workshops of the leading enterprise in the Trans-Baykal, and talked with machine operators, fitters, and engineers in the workers canteen. During the conversation with machine operators, the discussion dealt with problems of introducing modern equipment and technology, creating robotized lines, training qualified cadres, increasing the interest of machine builders in the end results, and improving the team method in the organization of labor. In the works' party committee, the Central Committee secretary took interest in the changes in style and work methods of the party organization in the conditions of restructuring, in increasing the effectiveness of criticism and self-criticism and the development of the creative initative of the workers at the enterprise, and the creation of an atmosphere of consideration for the working person. Comrade Razumovskiy visited housing developments, trade enterprises, and new construction sites in Chita, where meetings and discussions with town-dwellers took place. During his tour of Uletovskiy rayon he acquainted himself with the work of the path of communism and Chapayev collective farms in the organization of feed preparation and the beginning of the harvesting campaign.

Machine operators and cattle breeders shared their concerns with the CPSU Central Committee secretary and talked about changes in the social reconstruction of villages, about how they believed the lagging behind that was tolerated in earlier years could be eliminated, and about the ways in which the provision of agricultural products for the people of Trans-Baykal could be improved. In his tour of the oblast, comrade Razumovskiy was accompanied by comrade (Malkov), first secretary of the Chita Obkom, and comrade Popov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

KIRGHIZ ACADEMY FAILS TO ANSWER PRESS CRITICISM

PM051102 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 September 1986 carries on page 13, under the headline "Reaction, 'Protectionism,' LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 2 April 1986," a 250-word letter from Academician A. Izmaylov, member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences, and a 100-word letter from S. Tabyshaliyev, corresponding member of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences and winner of Kirghiz SSR State Prize. They both express concern over the fact that the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences has failed to give an official reply to the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA article mentioned in the headline, which exposed "serious shortcomings" in the academy's work. These mainly concerned promotions and, according to Izmaylov, the article "directly and unambiguously" spoke about the blame placed on former Academy President M.I. Imanaliyev. Tabyshaliyev says in his letter that "the facts exposed in the article are only a part of what is taking place in the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences and is causing serious alarm and anxiety."

The feature is completed by the following editorial note:

"The editorial office has received dozens of letters like these. The readers resolutely support the publication of the article 'Protectionism' and deliberate on the subject of social justice, whose principles are openly trampled in the Kirghiz have been taken? "A question of principle. We are addressing it primarily to the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences Presidium. After all, hitherto these organs have not given an official reply to the editorial office. Meanwhile, it would not be amiss to recall that the article 'Protectionism' was reprinted by two republican party newspapers. The silence has lasted 5 months already. To judge by the letters from Kirghiz scientists, the situation in the academy still remains unhealthy and uncreative, encouraging a sense of impunity and disregard for critical publications by the press. This fact will force the editorial office to return to its April publication in the very near future. Kirghiz scientists are right: It is too early to close the file."

BRIEFS

ACADEMICIAN AWARDED -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has conferred the title of Hero of Socialist Labor with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold medal on Academician Aleksandr Yefimovich Sheyndlin, for great services to the development of science and the training of scientific cadres and in connection with his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Sep 86 LD]

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL HONORED -- Aleksandr Ivanovich Iyevlev, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and USSR minister, has by a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. This award has been conferred on him for his meritorious services in the development of agricultural production and in connection with his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1537 GMT 4 Sep 86 LD]

MANAGEMENT COMMISSION DISCUSSES MEASURES

PM040850 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 36, Sep 86 (Signed to Press 28 Aug 86) p 4

[Unattributed report: "In the Commission for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Machinery"]

[Text] At its session the commission examined the question of transferring industrial enterprises belonging to nonidustrial ministries to new conditions of economic management. It was laid down that enterprises belonging to USSR nonindustrial ministries will be transferred by the Commission for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Machinery, while enterprises belonging to union republic nonindustrial ministries will be transferred by the corresponding union republic commissions. The enterprises will be transferred to the conditions established for the corresponding industrial ministries. The commission adopted a decision on the transfer of production associations (enterprises) belonging to the USSR State Committee for Forestry, enterprises belonging to the USSR Ministry of Health Main Administration of Medical Biotechnology and Immunological Agents, and production associations (enterprises) within the systems of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for the Supply for Petroleum Products, the Ministry of Railways, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Ministry of Grain Products, and the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee to new conditions of economic management of industrial activity. The USSR State Committee for Forestry has been ordered to conduct in 1987-89 an economic experiment at individual forestry production enterprises (funded through the state budget) on the basis of the principles of financial autonomy. The experiment will be conducted without any changes in relations with the state budget within the limit of the funds appropriated for forestry measures.

Approval was given to the work of Commissions for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Machinery in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Armenian SSR, the Tajik SSR, the Turkmen SSR, and the Kirghiz SSR concerning the transfer of industrial enterprises belonging to nonindustrial ministries. Approval was given to proposals to transfer highways administrations and the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Highways, and industrial enterprises and the All-union State Industrial Association for Repairs to Aviation Equipment ("Aviaremont") of the Ministry of Civil Aviation to new conditions of management. Approval was also given to proposals to transfer associations (enterprises) for the extraction and enrichment of coal (shale) belonging to the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and production associations (enterprises) belonging to the Ministry of Power and Electrification to new conditions of economic management, to complete the transfer of associations, combines, and enterprises belonging to the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and to transfer the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism to financial autonomy and its associations, sections, and enterprises to new conditions of economic management.

A proposal from the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry was adopted concerning the experimental transfer of the "Nizhnevolzhskneft" Production Association and the Volga Area Main Oil Pipelines Adminstration in the second half of 1986 to new wage and salary scales similar to the system established for the Belorussian Railway, with adherence to the planned correlation between the rates of change in labor productivity and wages. Approval was given to the basic provisions for the conduct of the economic experiment to expand the rights of the No 18 Construction and Installation Trust under the Moscow Oblast Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction as regards planning and economic activity, to enhance its responsibility for end results, and to deepen the collective contract. The question of drafting proposals for the development of counterplanning in the 1987-90 was examined.

AGRO-INDUSTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES HARVEST

LD041336 [Editorial report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 3 September, in its "Vremya" newscast, rounds up the latest news on the harvest.

The report begins with an announcer saying that harvesting of late crops is just about to start in western regions on the corn, sugar-beet, and potato plantations. Grain is reported to have been harvested on nearly 79 million hectares.

Then Vyacheslav Ivanovich Chernoivanov, deputy chairman of the USSR State committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, in an interview with an unidentified correspondent looks at how work is proceeding in the country's eastern regions. A good crop of grain has been cultivated in these regions, he says, adding that the grain has ripened a little later than usual. Agricultural equipment is in considerably better condition than it was last year in a whole number of oblasts in Kazakhstan and Siberia. Grain has been threshed on over 2 million hectares in Altay Kray, which is much more than last year. More grain than at this time last year has also been harvested in Krasnoyarsk Kray, Chernoivanov says, without supplying any figures. The same may be said of Turgay, Pavlodar, Irkutsk and Novosibirsk Oblasts. But not all farms have utilized the party's assistance to the full: for example, in Kemerovo Oblast, Tyumen, Kurgan and the Buryat ASSR, not all machinery has been made ready, Chernoivanov concludes.

AGRONOMIST DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL SHORTFALLS

LD041539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] More than a third of the area allocated for winter crops was occupied by grain crops by the beginning of September at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. At the microphone is our commentator Yuriy Platonovich Kovyryalov, meritorious agronomist of the Russian Federation:

[Begin Kovyryalov recording] In summing up the first results of the present harvest period, one can say with confidence that he who expanded the winter crop field and mastered intensive technologies for growing winter crops is coming out on top for the umpteenth time. In May commentary I want to draw attention to very sharp contrasts in the winter crop fields. [passage omitted] In the fields of Voronezh Rayons -- Bogucharskiy, Vorobyevskiy, Petropavlovskiy and Kantemirovskiy -- amounts of threshed grain from winter wheat did not exceed 8-13 quintals per hectare. What's the matter? Why, for example, in Khokholskiy Rayon in Voronezh Oblast was the average amount threshed from 8,500 hectares about 40 quintals? Their neighbors frequently didn't exceed 15 quintals of grain? Leaders and specialists of Khokholskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association analyzed in detail and attentively their experience in mastering intensive technologies. [passage omitted] The reasons for failures in the winter crop fields need to be sought in the serious infringements of agricultural equipment and in the simplification of intensive technologies. [passage omitted] [end recording]

CPSU CC CRITICIZES KAZAKH STOCKRAISING

PM041053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of "The Work of Party, Soviet, and Economic Organs of the Kazakh SSR To Fulfill Food Program Targets and Ensure the Accelerated, Steady Development of Livestock Raising."

The resolution adopted notes that in the Kazakh SSR, despite the great natural economic potential and considerable material, technical, and financial assistance to agriculture from the state, livestock raising is operating at a low level and the Food Program targets for the production of meat, milk, and other products are not being fulfilled.

Extensive methods of developing livestock raising have become firmly established in the republic. Despite the great increase in fixed production capital in the sector, its gross output is increasing extremely slowly. The delivery weight of animals has fallen sharply, many cattle and sheep are still being delivered for processing after being fattened only to a poor standard, and much low quality milk is purchased. The quality of wool and karakul has deteriorated. Plans for deliveries of meat and milk to all-union stocks are not being fulfilled from year to year. The debt is particularly large in North Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, Tselinograd, and Chimkent Oblasts.

These manifestations of stagnation in livestock raising are the result of the fact that the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers are making serious errors in the leadership of this sector and many leaders of ministries and departments and party, soviet, and economic organs in the oblasts and rayons are displaying inertia in tackling key problems of the development of livestock raising. Party committees ignore the fact that a significant proportion of cadres are uncritical in evaluating the state of affairs and display a desire to embellish the actual results, exaggerate the difficulties, and conceal the major failures in livestock raising.

The leadership workers of the republic, oblasts and rayons, and many kolkhozes and sovkhozes acknowledge verbally that the main retarding factor in livestock raising is the poor feed base, but they fail to ensure the necessary changes in feed production. Serious violations of techniques for the cultivation of feed crops are allowed to occur, the yield of these crops is low, the cultivation of grass seeds, and especially alfalfa seed, is in a state of neglect, and the production of seeds of early hybrids of corn has not been set up. As a result, from year to year on many farms the publicly owned herd is not provided with all its feed requirements. Feed quality is improving too slowly. Because of the lack of protein in the feed, a large overexpenditure of forage grain and other feeds occurs. At the same time the conditions which exist for increasing soybean and rape production are not utilized. Work to increase the productivity of pastures is poor and questions of creating a base for feed storage and processing are being tackled only poorly.

Although they put forward an initiative on developing sheep raising in the Kazakh SSR, the republic's leading organs are not ensuring strict fulfillment of this program. Although major capital investments have been channeled into the sector in the last 5 years, there have been no improvements in its development. The sheep population and the wool clip have remained at the former level, and sheep meat production has actually fallen. On the farms of Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, Turgay, and Uralsk Oblasts wool and sheep meat production has actually fallen even in comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee drew the attention of party obkoms and raykoms, local soviets, and law enforcement organs in the republic to the fact that they are not waging a proper struggle against misrepresentation and overreporting, and have become reconciled to mass instances of animals being left out of the accounts, stolen, or misused and of animals belonging to private individuals being kept within the publicly owned herd.

The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, and organs of the repubican State Agroindustrial Committe [Gosagroprom] are not concentrating cadres' attention on questions of thrift and efficiency. [paragraph continues]

On many farms financial autonomy and the collective contract is organized only as a formality. Many economic leaders and specialists are not used to calculating costs and analyzing production efficiency. As a result the prime cost of livestock products grows, despite rising purchase prices, and the number of loss-making sovkhozes and kolkhozes increases.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution notes that the prolonged laggardness in livestock raising is directly connected with serious shortcomings in work with cadres. In promoting people to leadership posts, they often fail to take into account people's practical, political, and moral qualities. Workers who have ruined one job are sometimes transferred within the republic from one leadership post to another. There is a great turnover in cadres, and a particularly large number of replacements among sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairmen.

The party organizations' ideological work is not sufficiently oriented toward the development of the stockmen's initiative and labor activeness, the cultivation of a sense of civic duty on their part, and the creation of intolerance toward shortcomings, ostentation, and empty talk. The mass media provide superficial, uncritical coverage of the state of affairs in the leading sector of the republic's agriculture, and have yet to become collective organizers of the introduction of whatever is new and progressive.

The CPSU Central Committee deemed the work of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers in the leadership of the development of livestock raising to be unsatisfactory.

The attention of the Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the Council of Ministers Presidium of the republic was drawn to the uncritical evaluation of the state of affairs in livestock raising and the insufficient exactingness toward leaders of local party, soviet, and economic organs as regards the implementation of Food Program targets.

The CPSU Central Committee stressed particularly that the present state of affairs in the republic's livestock raising cannot continue to be tolerated, and instructed the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, and agro-industrial committees and associations to take exhaustive measures to eliminate shortcomings and omissions and ensure that the prolonged laggardness in the development of livestock raising is overcome in the shortest possible space of time.

Party committees and soviets of people's deputies are instructed to increase the responsibility of economic leaders and specialists in all components of the agro-industrial complex and the scientific institutions of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Eastern Department for the resolution of the key problems of livestock raising. Work to strengthen the feed base is to be restructured radically. Decisive measures are to be adopted to improve the organiation of livestock breeding work and rid the livestock units of infectious diseases of livestock. The struggle against thriftlessness, embezzlements, and the squandering of material resources is to be stepped up. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and their subunits are to be transferred urgently to the collective contract, full financial autonomy, and self-financing. The technical standard of the processing industry is to be improved and its direct links with sovkhozes and kolkhozes are to be widened.

The attention of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms was drawn to the need for a major restructuring of the style and methods of work in line with the demands of the 27th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. [paragraph continues]

The standard of work with cadres in all components of the agroindustrial complex must be improved, and it is necessary more boldly to promote to leadership posts on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes workers who are politically mature, competent, energetic, and enterprising and who understand modern economic methods of management. Cadres must be taught the ability to assess critically the actual situation and perceive unutilized potential.

Party committees and primary party organizations were instructed to increase exactingness toward economic leaders for the formation of stable collectives at the livestock units and the substantial improvement of the stockmen's working, living, and leisure conditions. There must be more concern for young people working at the livestock units. Party influence must be stepped up among the stockmen and the vanguard role of communists in production and in public life must be increased. All forms and means of ideological influence must be used to cultivate in the workers a conscientious, creative attitude to labor, initiative in the quest for reserves, and a sense of responsibility for the state of affairs in the collective and in the sector as a whole, and the press, radio, and television must be oriented in this direction.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the USSR Gasagroprom, together with the ministries and departments concerned, to give the Kazakh SSR every possible assistance in eliminating the existing shortcomings in the development of livestock raising and feed production.

PRAVDA REVIEWS FEED PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

PM050926 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Stock Units' Feed Reserves"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The development of stockraising will be determined primarily by ensuring the stable production, quantity, and quality of feed. The pace that has been gathered here must not only be consolidated but also be developed, aiming for higher targets. This imposes a particular responsibility on those who prepare the feed reserves.

Their procurement is not going badly in, for example, Lithuania and Latvia. Many farms there have already fulfilled their feed supply plans. Noticeable positive changes have also occurred on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Khabarovsk and Altay Krays. On the whole, compared with last year, more feed has been procured and its quality is better. Nevertheless, feed reserves so far constitute just over one-half of the planned quality.

Success in competition is scored wherever the organization of labor and the volumes and timetable of the "green harvest" were thought out in advance, wherever financially autonomous and nonregulated subdivisions operate in fields and meadows and payment is linked to end results. Such farms gathered the first grass mowing promptly, and are preparing aftercrops and for the harvesting of catch crops and land that is not fit for cultivation. In short, all resources are utilized for the needs of stockraising. Unfortunately, this approach is not used everywhere. Haymaking has been dragging on for more than 2 months in, for example, the Chuvash and Kalmyk ASSR's and in Saratov and Rostov Oblasts, and yet the hay that has been laid in covers not more than two-thirds of requirements. Feed procurement is slow in Irkutsk, Vinnitsa, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts. Evidently, people in some places are forgetting the bitter lessons of previous years when the inefficiency and passiveness of individual leaders resulted in large areas of uncut grasses being covered by snow while animals were on starvation rations. Such omissions must be evaluated in a principled fashion, and the negligent must be held strictly to account.

Great opportunities are offered by the onset of the season for the mass ensiling of corn and other crops. Almost 280 million metric tons of silage -- the greater part of the feed -- have to be laid in. And this must be done in an extremely short time. The winners will be those who determined the techniques for work and the "recipes" for succulent feeds in good time. The front-ranking farms do not simply lay in large reserves of silage, but actually strive to ensure that it contains more dry matter and vitamins, and make extensive use of various chemical preservatives and biological, nitrogenous, and other additives.

This year many farms did better in repairing silage and feed harvesting combines and prepared quite a few storage facilities. And yet the condition of the machine pool and stores in some places causes justified alarm. Take Amur or Bryansk Oblasts for example. One-fifth of silage and feed harvesting combines there still cannot get out in the fields, and there is a shortage of lined trenches. Even in the country as a whole their availability is on 76 percent. The outcome is that almost one-fourth of the feed will be stored in makeshift storage facilities -- clamps, pits, and unlined trenches. The result will be losses and deteriorating feed quality. The workers in the field expect the relevant services of the USSR State Agroindustiral Committee and its subdivisions to ensure that construction organizations accurately perform their tasks concerning the construction of such projects.

It is important to deal in a thrifty fashion with the remnants of the harvest and other horticultural waste. Everything counts for the really thrifty farmer -- straw and chaff, beet and vegetable haulms, corn cobs, and deseeded sunflower heads. This year kolkhozes and sovkhozes have procured larger quantities of this type of feed than at the same time last year. The editorial office is also receiving reports that some regions are burning the straw or leaving it ungathered. This is not the thrifty way. it is well know that excess feed reserves place no burden on the economy and can prove useful in the future.

The pasture season is drawing to a close, and the herds will switch to winter rations. That is when people usually remember the feed shops. However, front-ranking farms use them all the year round, playing a part in building up feed reserves and ensuring high milk yields and animal weight gains. There are numerous instructive examples of this, but they have still to be followed everywhere. Just over 400 of Ryazan Oblast's 1,800 cattle units have such shops. And even they still await maintenance work and need modernization. The feed shop is an integral part of intensive technology. It must operate at full capacity on every farm and must help reduce the consumption of feed in producing output.

A reliable feed base is the foundation of stockraising and the basis of animal productivity growth. It is also an absolute condition for new victories in the competition for successful wintering. But how is it possible to talk about accelleration on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in, for example, Turkmenistan or Dagestan when people there are planning to procure 11-12 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock? This is just about one-half of zootechnical norms. What are the hopes of leaders and specialists of such farms? [passage omitted]

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U.S. PEACE GROUP REPORTS SECRET NUCLEAR TEST

LD061928 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1823 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Report by TASS Correspondent Maksim Knyazkov]

[Excerpt] New York, 6 Sep (TASS) -- Ignoring the will of the peace-loving public, the Reagan administration has carried out another nuclear weapons test. This was announced by the U.S. antiwar organization "American Peace Test."

According to its evidence, the explosion, under the condename "Galveston" was carried out on this test site [as received] at 0909 local time on 4 September. Precisely at that moment local seismic stations registered a subterranean shock with a force of 3.5 percents of the Richter scale.

According to data in the possession of the organization, the explosion was carried out in a vertical shaft at section 19 of the test site, at the order of a research center in Los Alamos (New Mexico). This center is well known in the United States as one of the main suppliers for the Pentagon. Active work is carried out in its laboratories to perfect nuclear weapons and also to develop nuclear and nonnuclear space systems within the "star wars" program. To all intents, this is why the test was of a strictly secret nature and there was no official announcement about it.

The explosion is the 19th nuclear test in the United States since the Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear weapons tests on 6 August 1985. It is significant that it was carried out the very day the second round of Soviet-U.S. talks on ending nuclear weapons tests started in Geneva. [passage omitted]

Bogachev Commentary

LD070810 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- By TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev:

Demonstrating disregard for the vital interests of the people living on this planet, the U.S. Administration has exploded yet another nuclear device at the testing range in Nevada, the U.S. anti-war organization American peace test reported.

Washington has gone ahead with the latest test at a time when the Soviet Union has refrained from any nuclear explosions for 13 months and when Moscow's decision to continue observing its unilateral test moratorium till January 1, 1987, has kindled hope for a long-awaited turn for the better in international relations.

As if mocking the Americans' common sense, the U.S. Administration claims that the only reliable route to disarmament is through a U.S. nuclear arms buildup.

If the propaganda-makers from Washington are to be believed, for the nucleer weapons to grow "obsolete", they should first be modernized and for them to become "impotent", the yields of the nuclear warheads on American missiles should be increased.

To follow the twisted logic of the politicoes from the Pentagon, the U.S. nuclear blasts are bringing nearer the day when it will be possible to end the testing of weapons of mass annihilation.

A ban on nuclear testing would be a very simple yet effective measure to bridle the arms race.

An agreement to stop testing can hurt the security interests of neither side.

The Soviet Union's large-scale and concrete proposals on ways of verifying a nuclear test ban, including on-site inspections, make it possible to solve also this problem.

The logic is simple: with no tests, there will be no upgrading of nuclear weapons of which both sides already have more than enough.

The side refusing to halt nuclear testing is demonstrating most visually its reluctance to agree to any accord to reduce the risk of outbreak of a nuclear war at all.

The present U.S. Administration's obstructionist posturing on the Soviet proposal for an end to nuclear explosions is showing distinctly the true meaning of the U.S. "disarmament concept".

During the 13 months after the Soviet Union announced its unilateral moratorium, Washington has responded with 19 nuclear blasts to worldwide public demands for an end to all nuclear testing.

The U.S. Administration has clearly been out to make the people put up with the arms race as something inevitable, but this is an unfeasible task.

The stakes are too great. The question is one of preserving the very life on earth.

This is why Washington's latest "no" cannot and should not be seen as the final answer.

Sooner or later, even the most reckless adventurers in the United States will have to reckon with the people's right to life and put the interests of mankind before the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

U.S. CONTINUES NUCLEAR ARMS BUILDUP POLICY

Weinberger, Abrahamson Speeches

LD061021 Moscow Television Service in russian 1445 GMT 5 Sep 86

[From "The World today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Why is it that despite all the demands of the world public and the warnings of leading scientists, the thunderous road of nuclear explosions is continuing in Nevada?

From today's incoming reports it is graphically clear that, despite all the statements by certain representatives of Washington administration, the Nevada tests are by no means intended for checking on the reliability of the present U.S. nuclear arsenal, but for building it up and modernizing it. This is above all a matter of an attempt to get nuclear weapons into space to be used in star wars.

Incidentally, this was admitted in his most recent speech by General Abrahamson, director of the U.S. military space program. He said outright that the SDI program has already gone far beyond the framework of research and has entered the stage of practical development [razrabotka] and creation [sozdaniye] of space weaponry components.

The Pentagon has officially announced that during the next few days the launch of a Delta rocket is scheduled. It is to put two objects into orbit: One of them will be used as a target, and the second will perform the role of a killer satellite. What kind of a term is that -- a "killer satellite?" These are even the linguistic paradoxes that are being produced by the substitution of Washington's Star Wars strategy for the peaceful cooperation in space that is being proposed by our country.

Outlining this strategy, Weinberger, the Pentagon chief -- who incidentally was like Abrahamson, his general, speaking at the convention of the American Legion, one of the largest militarist organization in the United States -- emphasized in every possible way that the SDI could not even be the subject of any kind of talks and that it should be implemented energetically and ahead of schedule, so that it might be deployed as quickly as possible. Strength, Weinberger pointificated, is still the optimal principle making it possible to ensure security. There you have yet another example of the same old political thinking based on the principles of the stick and fisticuffs!

Weinberger Interview on MX, Talks

LD051544 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger came out with a statement which confirms that the course at [as received] the further build-up of the strategic nuclear arsenals and the implementation of the "star wars" programme remains the main contents of the present administration's policy.

In an interview to "DALLAS MORNING NEWS" he admitted that during the stay of the Reagan administration in power the United States "built up a great deal of its military might." "We haven't finished the job," the head of the military department emphasized, however. Specifically, he admitted "a great deal to worry about" the U.S. Administration has over what is believed to be insufficient accuracy and yield of U.S. inter-continental balistic missiles. [sentence as received]

This is why it is "essential", Weinberger said, to deploy new MX nuclear missiles with greater accuracy and greater yield. He asserted that without the deployment of such missiles it would allegedly be impossible to create a "situation in which deep reductions in those missiles" could be made.

And he himself had immediately to admit that "this is the paradox again".

The Pentagon's chief spoke with unconcealed irritation about the recent decisions made by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. The amendments to the Pentagon's budget which prohibit the testing of anti-satellite weapons, which reduce appropriations for nuclear testing and the "star wars" programme, the amendments endorsed by the congressemn under the pressure of the country's public opinion, were described by him as "pieces of the Soviet agenda". Meanwhile, the head of the U.S. military department himself had to admit that "the Soviets want an arms reduction agreement." Yet, he tried to present the Soviet Union's determined striving for working out a treaty, containing truly radical measures in the sphere of disarmament, as a result of the military build-up now made by the Washington administration. But as the recent voting in the Congress showed, such absured statements no longer convince anyone.

Actions Contradict Statements

LD041417 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- The U.S. refusal to stop testing nuclear weapons does not at all tally with the American declarations of the desirability of an eventual ban on the these weapons and their removal from the arms arsenals of all the states, Valentin Falin says in th September 4 issue of the weekly NEW TIMES. But the course of developing new system and types of nuclear weapons fits perfectly the U.S. steps aimed at wrecking the mechanism of arms control assembled with so much efforts in the 1960s and 1970s. The refusal to join the Soviet moratorium, the subversion of the ABM Treaty, continued explosions in Nevada and the avowed intention to violate the SALT-1 and SALT-II accords are all linkd of the same chain.

The stubborn attempts of the USA to involve the Soviet Union in a competition in the development of new weapon system, which are becoming costlier from one day to the next, also are a means of warfare. There was a time when the Americans called it the Cold War, although the philosophy behind it was little different from that of a shooting war. The idea was formulated in 1947 externally to increase enormously the burden on the USSR with a view to either destroying or gradually eroding the Soviet form of government. Today similar nonsense is being called the Stratetgic Defense Initiative.

The USSR does not reduce international relations to Soviet-American relations: The international community consists of almost 160 countries. Yet the condition and ebb and flow of Soviet-American relations directly affect many others, if only because American first-strike weapons are deployed in Western Europe and Asia and because U.S. military bases from a dense web in the old and new worlds. Hence when the weapons are being made deadlier and more sophisticated with the help of nuclear tests, the community as a whole is affected. New, more efficient weapons immediately detract from universal security and the process is growing worse. Military technology cannot be allowed to decide the future of mankind, Valentin Falin says.

Test Ban Resistance

LD072040 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 7 TASS -- There is abundant evidence in American-Soviet relations that Moscow wants to stabilize the relationship, wants to deal, wants specifically an arms control agreement that will halt the gathering arms race in space.

On the other hand, there is the administration's determined resistance on all of these points, THE NEW YORK TIMES says today.

In announcing the first extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing, Mikhail Gorbachev argued that, in the absence of a positive American response, Moscow has every right to resume nuclear tests. But he emphasized that his purpose was to avoid being trapped in the dreary, futile action-reaction syndrome that has so long frustrated progress in arms control.

Expert observers believe that a test ban is perhaps the cleanest, most decisive way to terminate the further development of nuclear weapons, and then want to work for reductions from that point, with the negotiations freed from the constant pressure of technological innovations. There is no doubt among scientists that test-ban verfication can be assured.

Washington's response to test ban proposals has been categorically negative, but the successive extensions of the Soviet ban have exposed the true nature of the Reagan policy. The administration first argued that it must go on testing because we still lag behind in missile modernization, despite an unprecedented military buildup over the past five years. When this ploy fell flat, it resorted to the theory that we must test in order to assure the reliability of the existing weapons stockpile.

This was an argument never heard before and, in the view of many experts, it is simply not true. The way you determine whether nuclear weapons will work is to take them apart, check and reassemble their mechanical, non-nuclear components. The properties their mechanical, non-nuclear components. The properties of uranium and plutonium remain the same from year to year. Test firing is not necessary to assure the reliability of weapons. It is necessary only if the aim is to create new, more accurate, more sophisticated weapons. The administration has dropped its reliance on the verification issue as an obstacle to agreement, but new obstacles have been invented.

The real reasons for refusing a test ban are simple, the President is obsessed by the fantasy of "star wars," certain components of which, notably the x-ray laser, will require testing if the program is pursued, and administration advocates of war-fighting strategies want to go on building new and more sophisticated offensive weapons. Mr. Reagan is thus the first president to show no interest whatever in a cessation of nuclear testing. His road to "real agreements" runs through the uninterrupted building of more weapons as a means of providing America with a coercive edge in negotiation. Either he and his advisers fail to grasp the demonstrated futility and danger of that approach to arms control, or they reject a test ban because it inconveniently conflicts with their own visions of American power and dominance.

U.S. PREFERS 'MIRE' OF DISCUSSION TO ARMS AGREEMENT

LD0723239 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Sep 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] They say we are living in the century of information. We are living in the nuclear era, in the era of scientific-technical revolution, but also in the century of information, But any invention, from Promethean fire to the nuclear fire, has one side turned toward good and another one turned to evil. This applies also to the century of information. Sometimes it becomes a century of disinformation, and the biggest lie in this context is that on the intentions of the Soviet Union. It is possible to conjecture about them, and you try and prove it. Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, the other day did conjecture when he was speaking at the congress of the American Legion Organization, which unites rightwing veterans. Weinberger said that beyond any doubt, there is a threat to the United States and that this threat is the Soviet Union.

Recently, this book, "Sovieticus", has been published in the United States. One must assume this to mean in translation from the Latin, the Soviet man, in scientific terms. In order to emphasize that one has to do with something out of the way, the title adds: American Ideas and Soviet Realities. The author, Stephan Cohen, sees a highly dangerous gulf between the former and the latter, between what the Americans think about the Soviet man and what he looks like in fact. The author writes about Sovietophobia — that is, about hatred toward us -- which indeed determines the ideas the Americans have about us. He writes that this is a neglected disease; it is as if it had been in remission in the years of detente, but now there is again evidence of it, and even of an acute bout of it, which is particularly dangerous when foreign policy and issues of war and peace are concerned.

But now it has become a little more difficult to blacken the Soviet intentions, since our country, not only in words but also in reality, shows its concern over peace, and an example of this is the moratorium. The opponents to the latter have several divergent arguments. Well, in the past, their main bulwark, so to speak, was the question of verification [kontrol] -- that is, of ensuring that we would not dupe them continuing somewhere around the corner, on the sly, to take pleasure in nuclear explosions, whereas the Americans would have closed their ranges. Very little remains of this argument, because technical possibilities for carrying out inspection [proverka] as well as readiness on the part of the Soviet Union do exist.

Presently, the second bilateral meeting on nuclear tests is proceeding in Geneva. The meeting is a closed one, but from U.S. statements, Washington's position is to be seen as almost crystal-clear. In general, the United States is allegedly for the ban on nuclear weapon tests, only this should be sometime in the future. But, for the time being, they are for verifying [kontrol] limitation of the nuclear tests. Of course, this is a little bit better than unlimited freedom of tearing the ground by negations, but it is worse than full abstention from these explosions, and here the United States makes the good the enemy of the better. The U.S. side is sticking to the view that it is necessary to verify [kontrolirovat] the limitation of nuclear tests, but we consider it necessary to verify [kontrolirovat] the comprehensive prohibition of nuclear tests. Even the nonspecialist will easily admit that it is easier to verify [kontrolirovat] silence on the range than racket.

Presently, the United States has found a new method of checking inspection [proverka], the so-called cortex, and they are highly praising it as an achievement of technological thought. But it is not these achievements which are at issue here; the point is that negotiations on a new method, if they are to start, can draw much in length. For example, it was not that long ago that the President dispatched to the Congress a report with the following title: "About the Potential Directions of U.S.-Soviet Cooperation in the Development of Possibilities for Checking Inspection [proverka] Agreements on Arms Control." This tricky report says that much time will be necessary for determining technical details of calibration of tests.

Well, in the meantime, tests will go on, one must suppose. This is to say, Washington would prefer a mire of technical discussions in which it would be easy to drown several years, and during this time the United States would continue their tests.

U.S. 'STAR WARS' PROGRAM STEPS FORTHCOMING

LD052119 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 5 Sep 86

["Illusory Hopes of Apologists of 'Star Wars'" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

The U.S. Administration continues its vigorous efforts to deploy a large-scale space-based anti-missile defence which is absolutely unambiguously prohibited by the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. At the same time the U.S. Administration comes out with propaganda statements that the United States is observing and will continue observing the terms of that treaty.

THE WASHINGTON POST points out that the U.S. "star wars" programme starts assuming concrete contours in facilities and systems, and not just in descriptions on paper. In the days ahead the Pentagon intends to test a space system for guiding a laser to target in near-earth space. A "killer satellite" and a target will be put into space. Director of the U.S. "star wars" programme Lieutenant-General James Abrahamson announced that the United States had concluded creating and testing the "miracle" ABM infra-red laser meant for the deployment in space.

A report that came from Tokyo says that the United States intends to involve Japan in the creation of the so-called system for intercepting tactical ballistic missiles. Washington also intends to make Israel, South Korea and European allies in NATO its accomplices in the violation of the 1972 treaty which prohibits transferring ABM systems or their components to other states or deploying them outside the national territories.

As the congressional discussion of the administration's request for the appropriation of over five billion dollars in the 1987 financial year for the preparations for "star wars" is drawing nearer, statements are made in Washington that the implementation by the United States of the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) would allegedly envigorate talks on arms control. Meanwhile unbiased experts on military affairs justifiably note that the main flaw in the U.S. "star wars" programme is that it precisely undermines the prospects of removing the threat of nuclear war, enhances distrust among countries, destabilises the military-strategic situation in the world.

American apologies of the militarisation of outer space see their task above all in enabling the biggest war industry monopolies of the United States to get huge profits from the SDI programme, to try exhaust the Soviet Union economically, weaken it politically and ensure military superiority for the United States. These calculations rest on the underestimation of the possibilities of the Soviet Union, of other socialist countries and on overestimating the United States potential.

No one will be able to intimidate socialist countries with the "star wars" programme or with other fantastic military projects.

Absolutely illusory are Washington's hopes to compel the USSR to make extra military expenditures. If need be, the Soviet Union will promptly give an answer to the SDI, and it will not be what the USA expects it to be. This answer will devalue the "star wars" programme.

SECOND ROUND OF NUCLEAR, SPACE ARMS TALKS HELD

LD070519 Moscow TASS in English 0511 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 7 TASS -- The second round of Soviet-U.S. expert consultations on nuclear and space arms took place here on September 5 and 6.

They were held in preparation for the forthcoming visit between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The group of Soviet experts at the consultations was led by Ambassador Viktor Karpov, while the U.S. expert group was led by Ambassador Paul Nitze.

CDE DELEGATION MEETING WITH PUBLIC GROUP REPORTED

LD042115 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm September 4 TASS -- A meeting between the USSR delegation to the Conference on Confident and Security -Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and members of the Secretariat of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation was held here.

The representatives of that public organisation spoke highly of the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at a successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference. They emphasized that peoples of Europe and the whole world expect from the conference positive results.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD071946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 Sep 86

["International Observers Round Table Program" with Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Kim Antonovich Gerasimov, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Gerasimov] Hello, Comrades! So, the first week of autumn is drawing to a close. From the political point of view, I think it has been a highly active one. There were many events in various countries, on various continents, and some of them were tragic ones. Blood was shed in Soweto, the African suburb of Johannesburg; at least 40 people were killed in a single day. Blood was shed, too, on the battlefields of the Iran-Iraq war. It is difficult to state the number of dead. Many thousands are most likely to have died. These daily deaths in the black ghettos of South Africa and on the shores of the Persian Gulf, alas, have become customary, though are no less terrible for that.

The same can be said for the consequences of catastrophes and natural disasters. Unfortunately, there have not been few of these, either, in the past week. There were terrorist actions; a civilian aircraft was hijacked. Preparations were under way at full speed during the week for the next nuclear explosion at the nuclear testing ground in Nevada. There also were, of course, various talks, visits, and exchange of message.

I would like here, however, to draw attention first and foremost to two events of the past week which have one important feature in common: I want to say that the start of the week was dominated by public manifestations in various countires in connection with Peace Day, which fell on 1 September, and with the trade union day of actions for peace. The manifestations were indeed on a mass scale, and even for this peace. The manifestations were indeed on a mass scale, and even for this reason alone, they merit mention. The end of the week was dominated by the end of the Eighth Conference of Leader of the Nonaligned States, who had gathered in the Zimbabwean capital of Harare. The chief topic of the conference was that of international security in the nuclear age, which -- as the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, for example, and many other European and U.S. newspaper commented -- eclipsed other topical themes, even that of the colossal indebtedness of the developing states, which amounts to almost a trillion dollars. Words of support for the latest Soviet peace initiatives resounded vigorously at the conference.

With regard to last week, all the same, one could go through the events one by one as they happened. I would like, however, to stress precisely what did not happen this week, nor, incidently, in many other preceding weeks, either: Namely, there were no nuclear explosions at Soviet nuclear testing grounds.

[Shishlin] This, however, is truly a significant silence, of course, and a very important one. One should, by the way, take into consideration the fact that the decision to extend the Soviet unilateral moratorium for the fourth time was itself, indeed, no easy one; for many people not only in our country but also abroad, are asking themselves how long patience can be tried, how firmly the Soviet Union will adhere to this decision, under conditions when its example of good will remains without response from the United States. All sorts of opinions and guesses are being aired on the subjects as to who will win and who will lose, although, of course, the categories of winning and losing are wholly inappropriate here.

I think it would be correct to say that with the extension of the Soviet unilateral moratorium, the struggle to ban nuclear tests and to overcome the arms race has entered a new, very important, and vital stage.

But, we are at the beginning of that stage: One should not simplify the picture of events. For we all, probably, took note of the fact that, for instance, following Mikhail Gorbachev's appearance on Soviet television, voices expressing support for accord with and understanding for this Soviet action were audible in Western Europe and in the United States, as well. Later, however, these expressions -- as concerns government circles in the Western European states, and U.S. official circles -- began to be overlaid with phrases such as the following: There is nothing to worry about, there is no need to hurry. After all, this problem is just one of many, and nuclear weapons are, in the final analysis, a phenomenon to which mankind has become reconciled for over 4 decades already. There is to be a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting -- they said -- this is scheduled to take place, it is expected, and this meeting will sort out everything, will discuss everything, and will put everything into place. This in itself, of course, strikes a false note: for the legacy to be handed on to the forthcoming year by 1986, declared by the United Nations as Peace Year, will essentially be determined now, in the autumn months.

[Bogdanov] I took note of one point in your analysis, Nikolay Vladimirovich, which seemed to me to be very significant for understanding what is heppening. You said that the moratorium and its extension for the fourth time now should be regarded as a process, as a struggle thrust upon the United States by the Soviet Union, I stress, a struggle thrust upon it by the Soviet Union. This is very significant because, indeed, none of us falls into the category of day-dreamers, and none of us expected the United States to react immediately equally positively and declare a moratorium on its own part. I think that when the decision on declaring a moratorium was taken, it was from the very start actually regarded as an action which, in the first place, would show how one should behave under the new conditions, at the new stage of the nuclear space age; and, in the second place, as an action which, if you like, mobilizes public opinion and draws attention to the major part of what you mentioned, that the nuclear threat remains the chief thing.

I would also like to subscribe to what you were saying about the influence, so to speak, of the U.S. public, upon what is happening with the moratorium. On 2 September this year, if I am not mistaken, THE NEW YORK TIMES published a very interesting article by the well-known journalist Michael Gordon. This article analyzes the conduct of U.S. presidents following their election to the White House. It turns out that practically all the U.S. presidents who got to the White House with the knowledge that they possess such a terrible weapon were always struggling with the temptation, so to speak, of responding to all events taking place in the world -- especially those which they consider to be hostile to the United States -- by the use of nuclear weapons. This article made a pretty big impression upon me, I can tell you.

I would like to draw attention to the latest U.S. Administration we are dealing with, the Reagan administration. Outwardly, this administration has so far, apparently, threatened no one publicly with the use of nuclear weapons, if I am not mistaken, Nikolay Vladimirovich...

[Shishlin, interrupting] No, in fact, it has not.

[Bogdanov] In contrast, for example to the Carter administration, and other administrations.

It seems to me, though, that they are doing real things in the sphere of nuclear policy which are in some degree even more dangerous than simple threats. For example, the continuation of nuclear explosions: Wherein does the essence of this problem lie, in fact? What are we worried about, and why do we so persistently propose that nuclear tests should be stopped? I would compare this to a nuclear dragon, which has teeth stuffed full of atoms, and these teeth are continually being polished, sharpened, and improved. This is what is happening with nuclear tests; weapons systems are being developed [sozdavatsy] which let some people think they can wage a nuclear war, and win it.

[Gerasimov] But their arguments are somewhat different, as I understand it: They believe that it is we who are trying to foist this method of explanation, as it were, on them, do you not think so? For every one of our arguments they have an argument of their own.

[Shishlin] Well, I think that on this occasion, they look fairly bare of arguments. Well, you know what their system of arguments is at the moment: First of all, they declare that the Soviet position is pure propaganda, and second, that the Soviet Union has forged ahead in perfecting nuclear warheads. That is in the context of the fact that the United States has for a long time been the unfailing record holder and leader in terms of quantity of nuclear tests not just by comparison with the Soviet Union, but even if one is to take the sum total of nuclear tests, of other nuclear powers as well. Then they declare -- and they do so haughtily and without any particular details whatsoever -- that stopping nuclear tests does not meet the security interests of the United States and of U.S. allies. In his latest speech, in Cincinnati, the U.S. secretary for defense -- who, I think, has one merit in the fact that he often says what the administration is actually thinking -- says that nuclear tests are essential, both for the implementation of the SDI plans and for a breakthrough to military superiority over the Soviet Union. And, naturally, they will deal with military superiority in the most noble manner, but who is to believe this? In this sense Radomir Georgiyevich is absolutely right that, of course, this problem of nuclear tests, per se, really is a problem of the continuation of the arms race, the build-up of these arms, and this is a problem which entails the potential of a destabilization of the military-strategic balance which has taken shape now and is being maintained fairly firmly.

[Gerasimov] It seems to me, Nikolay Vladimirovich, that there is some sense in reminding our listeners of the comparative statistics of nuclear tests: the poor and simple-minded United States, which the sly Soviets have allegedly twisted round their little finger, has so far carried out more nuclear blasts than all the other nuclear powers put together, namely over 800. This is one-third more than us. If one is to take the most recent years, then in 1984, our country and the United States carried out an approximately equal number of nuclear blasts. But in 1985, the highly moral United States exploded about 20 nuclear devices, while the wily Soviet Union exploded only 9, and that is before it announced its unilateral moratorium. All in all, after our moratorium, the United States has exploded almost 20 nuclear devices. What are the given statistics evidence of? From the viewpoint of the Washington specialists in searching out counterarguments, only of, it seems to me, the Soviet Union's insidious striving to put the United States into an uncomfortable position.

[Shishlin] I would like to draw your attention to yet another thing: That, per se, the issue of stopping nuclear tests does not concern only the Soviet Union and only the United States, and not only the nuclear powers.

You were quite right to say at the beginning and to draw attention to the fact that in Harare, at the conference of nonaligned states, particular emphasis was put precisely on the problem of international security. And yet, this group of countries has such strident problems!

[Bogdanov] Yes, South Africa, and debts, and many other problems, of course...

[Shishlin, interrupting] And nevertheless, they really have put the problem of curtailing the arms race and ending nuclear tests as such, at the top.

[Bogdanov] Finally, a key idea has penetrated the consciousness: that without the presence of international security -- and present international security signifies security for all without detriment to the security of any country -- all the other problems acquire, I would say, a theoretical aspect: They are unsolvable without the presence of this main condition. Perhaps this new idea, this new idea which was heard in Harare, I think, is very important. And, I would say that this group of nonaligned countries, to some extent, in their comprehension of the situation, is overtaking very many so-called civilized and advanced capitalist countries...

[Shishlin, interrupting] That is very interesting.

[Gerasimov] Yes, the bankruptcy of the arguments of the opponent of stopping nuclear tests is obvious to any unprejudiced and fairly informed person. But that is the point, that in the United States and other Western countries there is a mass of people who are indeed not sufficiently informed, who often are not informed at all. Our listeners probably remember the scenes shown on the "Vremya" program of a poll of the U.S. subway passengers. Did they know -- people asked -- that the Soviet Union has not been carrying out nuclear tests for over a year. Most answers were simply astonishing: I do not know; I have not heard; really?; and so on. It is really possible that there can be such ignorance? After all, we ourselves, in conversations with our listeners and our readers, often work with data taken from U.S. newspapers such as THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST and others. The orientation of these newspapers, in their activity as a whole, is of course anti-Soviet and anticommunist, but they also report many really interesting facts. By the methods of brutal natural selection, as well as purposeful selection, in the United States they train reporters to be capable of penetrating the smallest keyhole and obtaining literally any information. So that, in general, the U.S. mass information media, however they may have regarded it, have nevertheless reported the Soviet moratorium, and nontheless there is a staggering lack of information and ignorance. And where, one may ask? In the society whose apologists are literally bursting with pride for the Americans who allegedly enjoy absolute freedom in information. But, Radomir Georgiyevich, as someone who knows the realities of United States' domestic political life well, what can you say on this subject?

[Bogdanov] The United States does not live only in Washington or only in New York; I would say not much of it lives there. All in all, the U.S. political elite there, according to the calculations of U.S. political scientists themselves, numbers all in all something between 5,000 and 7,000 people, while the rest of the United States, the millions, live in the so-called backwoods. That is where all begins. Have we ever presented to our reader the broad picture of what goes on in the provincial U.S. press that appears for these millions of Americans?

Allow me to tell our radio listeners the following, I think, interesting example. Recently I had the opportunity to meet one American woman -- a very respectable professor, a doctor, a psychiatrist, with a very big reputation in the United States -- a respectable women of about 75 years of age, who, regularly, at the head of a group of women demonstrators, protests against the nuclear blasts on the Nevada test site. She recently was arrested during another protest, and was taken to a courtroom. She tells me that when the judge interrogated her, the floor of the building was rocking because another nuclear blast was taking place. The judge sentenced her to 20 days imprisonment and a fine of several thousand dollars. And she says: Mr Judge, how is it that you are sentencing me when the Russian have stopped their nuclear tests? The judge was so amazed, she says, that he dropped his gavel. [laughter in background] He said, how do you know that the Russians have stopped their nuclear tests. She says, how is that, how come? Our newspaper have written about it. And he says, I only read my Nevada newspapers, and I only watch my television. When they took her to prison, she ended up in the women's section. The female warden said: Ma'am, you are so respectable, so famous, why do you get involved with these people. She says: Listen, they have stopped their tests. She was similarly amazed and said: No, don't you go doing any propaganda in prison, that could never happen. I think that that is a sufficiently eloquent example of what really happens with the Americans' level of information.

[Shishlin] And then, Radomir Georgiyevich, there is also the following matter which, by the way, is customary for the U.S. mass media: An event takes place such as the extension of the Soviet moratorium. This, by the way, is evident in the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center here. Whereas the representatives of other newspapers and of television and radio are continuing to sustain the liveliest interest in what the Soviet Union is doing and how it is seeking to advance its initiative, U.S. journalists are displayinig a complete lack of interest in this.

That is one matter. The second is that they are attempting to divert attention to other topics. If you now open any U.S. newspaper, you will see that in the first columns, the issues of ending nuclear tests will not be ther at all. You will find all kinds of things there: threats to Libya, condemnation with regard to the terrorist activity of Libya. You will find discussions about contacts between Soviet and U.S. experts, and the impression will be formed that some kind of new, good process is starting and gathering force in Soviet-U.S. relations: But this sore spot will be avoided.

[Gerasimov] It is also a deliberate example of the way, well, disinformation is organized. I would like to stress that any, literally any, political action by the United States is accompanied by intentional disinformation, which distinguishes itself both by its extent and, very often -- excuse me if I express myself improperly -- by its blatant shamelessness. We can see this now in the example of Libya. You made mention of this, Nikolay Vladimirovich. Let us say, the majority of Americans are convinced, as public opinion polls show, of Libya's guilt in the organization of international terrorist actions everywhere, everywhere in the world. Although the U.S. Administration itself possesses no facts whatever confirmed the accusations made with respect to Libya, this administration itself can not bring itself to admit this. Well, whether it admits this or not, nevertheless, the chauvinist mood is meanwhile being whipped up in the country to the necessary level. The trip by Vernon Walters to Western Europe is also being used for the purpose of fanning such a situation.

Last week, the United State permenent representative to the United Nations travelled around the countries of Western Europe, seeking to convince their leaders to extend sanctions against Libya. Well, all this was very reminiscent of his trip around these countries in April. Following this visit, you will probably recall, was the U.S. bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi. At that time, the West European public, by and large, sharply condemned the actions by the United States. And now, in conversations with Walters, the West European leaders have been listening to Walters -- as many European and U.S. newspapers have been writing -- with great skepticism.

It is therefore a great temptation to say now that Walters has returned from Europe empty-handed. Well, of course this may be the case if one bears in mind the specific promises to the Europeans about sanctions against Libya. But after all, his trip, like the wholly military-political operation against Libya by and large had as its aim also (?and perhaps) in the first instance, the aim of rousing U.S. and world public opinion against Libya and thus to sharpen the situation in the region in question and distract the people's attention above all from the Soviet peace initiatives. I feel one should not underestimate the capabilities of the U.S. propaganda machine in this sphere, alas!

[Bogdanov] I think that your last comment is of very great importance. For the thing is that this administration, this Republican administration, has in its ranks a whole group of masters in the manipulation of public opinion and the manipulation of truth, if you like. I think that we should always ask ourselves the question: When the Libyan problem arises, what is really behind all this? What, so to speak, is the administration's strategic plan? Well, the first strike against Libya was accompanied by the Congress having its arms twisted over pushing through the military budget...

[Shishlin interrupting] And, aside from that, Radomir Georgiyevich, you will remember that this strike against Libya led to the meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state being postponed...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes...

[Shishlin, interrupting] And many hopes were dashed then.

[Bogdanov] Whenever any kind of prospects in Soviet-U.S. relations begin to take shape, there are always forces in the U.S. political elite -- and these forces are either of the majority or the forces of the minority, in fact this is of no importance -- that are always to be found at the very forefront of anti-Sovietism and always create situations which, of course, in the final analysis, inflict colossal damage to progress along the path of normalizing Soviet-U.S. relations.

[Shishlin] In general, one must admit, all the same, that because we were just now speaking about autumn, then autumn 1986 -- as far as it appears from its very outset -- has nevertheless received a very serious boost from those months that have already passed.

[Bogdanov] Yes, yes.

[Shishlin] From these 8 months. This of course is more than time for meditation and more than time for consideration: It has of course been a time of activity.

For this reason, the busy diplomatic calendar, as far as it looks at the start of September, I think, enables one nevertheless to say that certain prerequisites, certain fundamental elements do exist for striving with more confidence for a change for the better in the development of international relations. In any case, one thing is apparent, that is that the dialogue today on the cardinal problems of ending nuclear tests and on resolving other problems related to the limitation and curtailment of the arms race is becoming a universal dialogue.

[Bogdanov] And this, perhaps, is the most important thing taking place this autumn. I would like to remind you that in Paris in September last year, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev put forward the idea of thinking in a new way. Now, all that has taken place until the present day has amounted to the fleshing out of this idea with a specific content. All the same, I agree with Nikolay Vladimirovich that there are complete grounds for optimism. And you know, this autumn, although I never belonged to that class of rosy optimists especially where the United States was concerned, I am certain that the world really is more varied than U.S. policy alone, and in this varied world of ours there are very many positive processes that are fusing together into a single current and perhaps, are also determining the way our world looks and what is happening in it today.

[Gerasimov] Well, summing up our meeting today, I once again would like to turn to the symbol of the silence in the Soviet nuclear test sites. Behind this silence is the very active, tireless struggle of our country in alliance with the fraternal countries of the socialist community for peace on earth. This struggle is a truly an obstinate, hard, and difficult one, but the Soviet Union is ready to undertake it and will undertake it because the happiness of our people and peace on earth, the existence of the human race, is at stake.

Our conversation is finished, comrades. All the best.

LEGASOV INTERVIEWED ON IAEA CHERNOBYL FORUM

PM051429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Academician V.A. Legasov by PRAVDA correspondent V. Gubarev: "In the Light of Chernobyl" -- date, place of interview not stated; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The group of scientists and specialists who took part in the IAEA experts' conference has returned from Vienna. PRAVDA correspondent V. Gubarev asked Academician V.A. Legasov, leader of the delegation, to tell us about this conference.

[Gubarev] Judging from reports in the Soviet and Foreign press, it was a hectic week in Vienna?

[Legasov] The discussion was about the accident at the Chernobyl AES and its consequences. More than 500 experts from 45 countries were present in Vienna, among them major specialists in the energy sphere. Some 200 journalists from leading newspapers and journals covered the conference, and press conferences were held twice daily. And although our meeting in Vienna was by way of preparation for the conference which is to be held at the end of September, where important documents on safety in the nuclear power industry will be signed, nonetheless there was unusually great interest in the experts' work. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union presented to the international community detailed information about the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

[Gubarev] Was our country the initiator of the Vienna meeting?

[Legasov] Yes, of course. The accident at the Chernobyl station was a major disaster for our people. People were killed and there was great material and moral damage. Many scientific and economic institutions and enterprises were forced to change the nature of their work, switching over entirely to the elimination of the accident's consequences. People are having to work in a complex radiation situation. At the same time the accident at the fourth unit stepped up the debate both in our country and throughout the world on the expediency of the continued use of nuclear power. How should we proceed? How should we assess what happened? These questions are being posed by many people in different countries. And their evaluations of what happened differ. The Soviet Government instructed the group of experts to present to the IAEA complete, reliable information based on the conclusions of the government commission on the causes of the accident and the research, measurements, calculations, and observations carried out in connection with the event which took place.

[Gubarev] As is well known, you are a member of the government commission and were in Chernobyl from the very day of the accident...

[Legasov] The expert group includes many specialists who, together with their colleagues, have been engaged throughout the past months in drawing up and implementing accident prevention measures. The experts tried to select those data which are most useful for collective examination, reliable, repeatedly checked figures and results from those measurements it has been possible to carry out in a relatively complex situation. But that is only the beginning. The tremendous work of more detailed soundings of the damaged fourth unit, the study of the characteristics of the migration of radionuclei in various spheres -- all this is still at the development stage. Much experimental material has been and is being accumulated. The results set forth in Vienna were those for which the methods by which they were obtained are not called into question by specialists and those figures which have been established sufficiently reliably.

[Gubarev] I wish to quote certain remarks by Western newspapers. "Austrian experts, like other specialists, were surprised at the extensive Soviet figures and materials," VOLKSTIMME wrote. London's FINANCIAL TIMES noted: "Western officials are assessing highly the sincerity of the Soviet experts who for their part expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the meeting." American special envoy Richard Kennedy said: "We have got practically everything we came for, and have perhaps heard more than we expected to."

[Legasov] We were counting on a frank discussion, and that is why we made available to our colleagues all the experience so far acquired. We were prepared for critical and constructive discussions of our plans for increasing the reliability of AES's. It is important, in general discussions, to reveal the common factors behind accidents which have happened in different countries at nuclear power stations and in other technological systems, so as to find joint recommendations for the most effective means of reducing the risk of accidents happening.

As regards the quality of the information submitted to the IAEA, I can say that the USSR's most important and authoritave organizations took part in preparing the report.

They included the I.V. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, the V.G. Khlopin Radium Institute, the Ministry of Health, the State Committee for Hydrometeorology, the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, the Ministry of Defense, and many institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences and other departments.

[Gubarev] Another quotation, from LE MONDE: "Apart from the examination of purely scientific problems and the analysis of the causes and consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, the meeting laid firm foundations for broad international cooperation in the sphere of nuclear power, which is extremely necessary in present conditions." Do you share that view?

[Legasov] Specialists know that in recent years there have been several accidents in the world with an unusually high level of human and material losses. These accidents do not have much to do with the type of technology, but they have a great deal to do with the unit capacity of the nuclear power station, chemical reactor, or gas reservoir which is in the operator's control. The damage also depends on the locality and density of siting of potentially dangerous facilities. But even an accident with such grave consequences as that at Chernobyl should not reverse the technological development of civilization or make us renounce the peaceful use of nuclear sources, since that renunciation would have even graver consequences for people. But the further development of nuclear power requires an improved level of safety and the stepping up of international cooperation so as to use the highest standards available, as well as a critical attitude toward technological systems or components which have not been reliably resolved.

The main cause, as happened at Chernobyl, is defects in the interaction between people and machinery. Every time, it is indeed a problem of interaction, because optimally, machine and man should help each other when there are accidental failures. And help each other automatically!

[Gubarev] Is this problem analyzed in the report submitted to the IAEA?

[Legasov] Of course, because the accident at the fourth unit was the result above all of the grossest errors by the personnel servicing it. But that is only one cause, an important one, but not the only one. The report analyzes every stage of the work on that day and gives a chronology of the development of the accident. An analysis is carried out of the process of the accident's development using a mathematical model, and after that all the causes of the accident are examined... Every stage of the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident and monitor the radioactive contamination of the environment and the health of the population is shown. The report gives recommendations for increasing safety in the nuclear power industry and defines its avenues of development.

[Gubarev] The discussions lasted a week. What is the main conclusion?

[Legasov] All the actions of Soviet organizations and specialists in eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl accident were deemed correct, and the international community approved them. The additional safety measures which we proposed for nuclear reactors were assessed as correct. Specialists from various countries made many useful proposals.

It was not easy for us in Vienna, because we were sharing not the results of the meeting with Halley's Comet, but information on the causes and consequences of an event which had a grievous effect on our fellow citizens and disturbed many people in the world.

Nuclear technology, by virtue of the public's special attitude to it, should be the leader in the resolution of safety problems. The Chernobyl tragedy is making us invest many new efforts in improving AES safety standards. The discussions held at the IAEA were useful. And we would like to develop such contacts in the future.

Joint work on a worldwide scale is today absolutely essential. But any safety will be pointless unless the greatest danger is eliminated -- the possibility of the destruction of facilities not accidentally, but deliberately in the course of a nuclear conflict. That is why the Soviet Union, having proposed a system for the safe development of nuclear power, has imposed a moratorium on nuclear explosions and proposes embarking on nuclear arms reduction.

U.S. REACTION TO GATT APPLICATION EXAMINED

LD061013 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 5 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] A special meeting is opening in Lisbon today with the participation of representatives of the foreign trade departments of the United States, Japan, Canada and the EEC. Preparations are under way for the next round of talks between GATT participants (due to be held on 15 September). I would remind you that at present 92 states, including some socialist countries, are GATT participants.

A few days ago the Soviet Union also applied to take part in the next round of these talks, which is due to be held in the Uruguayan town of Punta del Este. However, I have already seen a report that there has been a negative attitude to our application in Washington. The U.S. monopolies, whose interests are protected by the Washington administration, would plainly like to keep intact their command positions in world markets, where they also attempt to act from a position of strength, imposing their own terms on other countries.

KUBRIN: DANILOFF USED TO DISTRACT FROM ARMS ISSUES

LD071818 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by political observer Igor Kubrin]

[Text] A diversionary manuever from Washington -- a commentary by political observer Igor Kudrin:

Hello Comrades! A few days ago you could have read in our press that the KGB bodies had arrested Nicholas Daniloff, a correspondent of the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT in Moscow, while he was receiving secret material. In strict accordance with Soviet law and the norms of international law, an investigation is now being conducted. I would like to inform you that today, 7 September, Daniloff was officially charged with committing a crime.

The correspondent of the influential weekly is far from the first U.S. citizen to be caught in unseemly acts. In the past, the espionage activities of Stombaugh, from the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, was exposed and proved by documentation. Stombaugh was expelled from the Soviet Union, while the traitor Tolkachev who was involved in his case, was sentenced to death. U.S. citizens Sellers, Seitz and several others had to make an early departure from our country. All of them, like Daniloff, were caught red-handed while holding conspiratorial meetings with agents of the U.S. intelligence.

And so there have been cases similar to that of the journalist from the influenctial weekly. However, it is probably difficult to recall the U.S. mass media raising such a heart-rending cry as this time. What is up? Why has the incident with journalist Daniloff, which is in essence a criminal offense, suddently brought forth such a brouhaha in the press and on radio and television? Why have high-ranking political figures started speaking about his case all at once, as it were?

I will settle on the example of Pentagon chief Weinberger, who grieved over Daniloff's arrest, saying that it is very difficult to do business with the Soviet Union. In short, they have turned the incident into an invented pretext for fanning up more anti-Soviet hysteria which is profitable only to the supporters of a hard line concerning the USSR. But can one really make relations between two great powers dependent on propaganda campaigns which pursue short-term political considerations? Of course not. Ignoring the facts proving the hostile nature of the activities of their colleague, the U.S. journalists from the newspapers which consider themselves as weighty, and from those somewhat smaller, are not only trying to protect one of their own, but also to influence public opinion in the United States and in other Western Countries.

Daniloff is presented as some kind of naive and innocent victim of the caprice of the Soviet authorities, who supposedly want to make him a pawn in a political game with the west. The Western press is littered with provocative headlines. In expansive articles, readers are told cock-and-bull stories about how difficult and, most important, how dangerous it is for Western journalists to work in Moscow. All this is ridiculous slander, and the overwhelming majority of foreign journalists accredited in our capital work honestly and are doing a great and useful job, making their contribution to mutual understanding and trust between peoples. But as far as Daniloff is concerned, we can simply see for ourselves once again that the press pass does not always fall into clean hands.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the investigation into the case of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine correspondent continues. It will come to a final conclusion on the measure of Nicholas Daniloff's responsibility before the Soviet law.

'Trite Case of Espionage'

LD071321 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 7 Sep 86

["'A Distracting Maneuver' That Will Hardly Work" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep (TASS) -- TASS observer Petr Lidin writes:

Often when they in the United States attempt to divert public attention from something really important but which the U.S. authorities would prefer to cover up, one and the same simple tactical device is used -- namely, the media catch up any "sensation" of local importance and try to present it as the "main news of the day."

This is just what happened recently when international public opinion had ardently supported the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium yet again and demanded that the U.S. Administration follow this example. As a "distracting subject" in which the main matters that are now truly worrying everyone could be "drowned," bourgeois propaganda has seized upon a trite case of espionage of which a certain Daniloff, former correspondent of the U.S. journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT in the USSR, is guilty.

Having been caught red-handed carrying out an intelligence action, he has almost become the "hero of the day" thanks to bourgeois propaganda. Reports are coming in of protests in his defense, rivers of tears being shed over the alleged "injustice" or "strictness" of the Soviet authorities, and interviews being published with his relatives who talk about how good a family man he is, etc. But it is merely a case of an ordinary and, evidently, not very important spy who has been caught and completely exposed by the materials confiscated from him.

In short, it is an extremely clear-cut case, about which, frankly speaking, it would be more decent of the U.S. side to simply remain silent. However, a sensation is needed right away. It is simply essential to distract public opinion at whatever cost from the new Soviet initiative -- the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests until 1 January 1987 -- and from facts that truly are arousing indignation among the world public -- namely, the continuation of U.S. nuclear explosions in Nevada.

As is known, the antiwar organization "American Peace Test" has reported that the United States carried out another nuclear test on 4 September, the 19th since the announcement of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium. And this is why the unfortunate spy Daniloff became necessary -- to attempt to distract attention from the explosion in Nevada. But this will hardly succeed.

'Rejoinder' on U.S. 'Threats'

PM071623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Menshikov "Rejoinder": "If the Cap Fits"]

[Text] Surely no one would venture to wrest the Champion's laurels for organized and "unorganized" crime from the power across the ocean. There is thieving and robbery of every kind, right down to the theft of its own and other states' secrets. Watergate, for example, is well established as an American criminal and political "classic." The CIA, with its "cloak and dagger knights," is up among the leaders and record-holders in this crimminal pursuit. Its "heroes" even become Hollywood movie stars. And that is greatly to the liking of their Washington patrons, right up to the State Deparrtment and the White House.

Of course, they only applaud their secret agents until such time as they are caught red-handed. Even quite recently Washington would bashfully disown CIA agents who fouled up. But times have changed, and so has the tune. Nowadays, when the CIA's "invisible" servitors are hauled into the open -- as happened, for example, when the American spy N. Daniloff was exposed in the USSR (as is well known, he has been arrested by Soviet security organs, and his case is being investigated) -- a frantic press ballyhoo is raised on the Potomac. Without a blush they immediately point the finger at the East: There, they say, that's where the evil lies!

Even the top levels of the State Department, right up to the office of Mr Shultz, its head, are not squeamish about joining this farcical chorus. They don't just burn with "righteous anger" but even drop transparent hints about possible sanctions against Moscow -- for example, threatening to break off [sorvat] important USSR-U.S. diplomatic meetings.

The failed agent's backers clearly have an acute need to divert world public attention from both the peace-loving Soviet initiatives and Washington's policy aimed at pulling off the real "robbery of the century": stealing from mankind the emergent hope of a world without nuclear weapons and suicidal war. So they are running themselves ragged across the ocean in propaganda shrieking to the accompaniment of yet another nuclear explosion at the Nevada test site.

COVERAGE OF TALYZIN DELEGATION TO BEIJING

Seen Off by Yeltsun

LD070921 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- Nikolay Talyzin, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today left Moscow for Beijing on an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Flying with him were also USSR Minister [of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry] Mikhail Busygin, Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations, and senior officials from a number of ther ministries and departments.

Nikolay Talyzin was seen off at the airport by Boris Yeltsin, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, and other officials. The seeing-off party included Li Zewang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the USSR.

Arrival in Beijing

LD080533 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0512 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (TASS) -- N. V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers arrived in Beijing today for an official visit at the invitation of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic. He is accompanied by leading workers of a number of ministries and departments.

The Soviet guest was met at the airport by Yao Vilin, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPC, vice premier of the State Council of the PRC, and other official persons.

On his arrival, N. V. Talyzin gave a statement to the press, which says that cooperation between the USSR and PRC is in the interest of both countries, and in the interests of peace and socialism. He recalled that M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his recent speech in Vladivostok that history had given the Soviet and Chinese peoples an extremely responsible mission. Much international development depends on the two largest socialist states.

LI PENG VISITS SOVIET PAVILION AT BEIJING FIAR

LD061330 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excepts] Beijing, September 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Grigoriy Arslanov reports.

An international book fair has opened in the exhibition complex in Beijing today. On view at the exhibition are products of more than a thousand book printing firms and companies in 30 countries and regions of the world. [passage omitted] Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who attended the opening ceremony of the fair, visited the Soviet pavilion and familiarized himself with its exhibits.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JAPAN PARLIAMENTARIAN VISIT

Received by Demichev

LD051357 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1334 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (TASS) -- Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received Yoshio Sakarauchi, chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association of the Japanese Parliament. Petr Demichev emphasized the great importance of the USSR decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. The visitor's attention was also drawn to the proposals put forward by Mihail Gorbachev for improving the situation and developing cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region. Yoshio Sakarauchi said that the statements by the Soviet leader, in particular his speech in Vladivostok, had been received with satisfaction in Japan. During the conversation, questions of Soviet-Japanese relations were discussed, as well as certain international problems of mutual interest.

Sakarauchi Gives Interview

LD052213 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- The propsals on improving the situation in the Asian and Pacific region put forth by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok, can help stabilize the situation and strengthen security in this area, said Yoshio Sakurauchi, a former Japanese foreign minister and chairman of the parliamentary Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association. In his interview with TASS reporter Gennadiy Gavrilenko before his departure from the Soviet Union where he stayed as a guest of the USSR parliamentary group, Y. Sakurauchi emphasized that the Soviet leader had set forward his proposals very timely. This year, he said, an important date will be marked in Soviet-Japanese relations in October. It will be 30 years since the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The proposals by the Soviet leader have created a possiblity for continuing the dialogue on problems of stabilizing the situation and strengthening peace in Asia. Y. Sakurauchi favourably assessed the Soviet decision on extending the unilateral nuclear tests moratorium. Speaking of the prospects for developing Soviet-Japanese relations, the Japanese guest noted that a noticeable change had taken place in them this year. In this context Y. Sakurauchi mentioned a meeting of the Soviet and Japanese foreign ministers, planned industrial exhibitions of the two countries in Tokyo and Moscow, a coming round table meeting in December, a planned Soviet-Japanese seminar on science and technology and other events aimed at developing bilateral relations. All these, Y. Sakurauchi said, show the broadening of an exchange and contacts in various spheres. Y. Sakurauchi specially pointed to possibilities for developing economic relations, mentioning that Mikhail Gorbachev had spoken in detail of this in Vladivostok. He said that prospects for their development at the government and non-government levels had been discussed in Japan.

In conclusion Y. Sakurauchi expressed satisfaction with his present Soviet visit. He said that he had been to the Soviet Union many times and added that he was glad to point out that this time he found out again that the Soviet people lived better than during his previous visit.

Departs for Home

LD052216 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1703 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (TASS) -- Chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association of the Japanese Diet, Yoshio Sakaraukchi, departed from the Soviet Union today. He was present in the USSR as a guest of the USSR parliamentary group.

ANALYST EXAMINES JAPAN'S FUTURE ROLE IN STAR WARS

LD051202 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- TASS political analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

It has been decided to draw Japan into the U.S. "star wars" programme. Next week this decision will be announced officially. For the time being it was stated in Tokyo that this step did not contradict the parliamentary resolution (still in force) limiting Japan to using outer space only for peaceful purposes. Addressing editors of the KYODO Tsushin agency, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone substantiated the government's decision in the following way. The SDI programme, he said, provided for developing defensive military hardware with the use of vast outer space for the purpose of liquidating nuclear arms and also gave a chance for achieving considerable scientific and technical progress. Arguments advanced to justify the above decision are neither convincing nor original, closely resembling the reasoning of the "star wars" programme masterminds.

Today the newspaper MAINICHI noted that the Japanese Government's decision did not dispel doubts which had existed from the very outset on the question of Japan's participation in the SDI: what will be with the country's "non-nuclear policy" and with the well-known decision of parliament? Does the SDI include nuclear weapons? The paper notes that the SDI is based on energy-guided weapons. It is well known that at present such energy is generated only by nuclear explosions. MAINICHI adds that the SDI can boost the nuclear arms race, since its implementation will provoke counter measures of the opposing side. The paper is right. Indeed, the SDI gives a boost to the nuclear arms race, since it leads to new nuclear explosions and to more sophisticated types of weapons. According to scientists from the Los Alamos laboratory, the development of only one type of "third generation" weapons will need between 100 and 200 nuclear explosions. It means that joining the SDI, Tokyo actually authorizes the continuation of nuclear explosions whose discontinuation is demanded by all mankind. The paper is right about countermeasures too. If the USA continues to work on implementing the SDI, the USSR will find a reply which will make the SDI programme senseless. What is the reason for Japan then to join the programme which leads to strategic chaos and drastically increases the danger of a nuclear disaster?

Naturally, the Soviet Union will take into account consequences of the decision taken by Tokyo. The TOKYO SHIMBUN correspondent in Washington, Sakuma, writes that Japan, in the system of Japanese-American cooperation in the sphere of defence, played in the past, too, a definite role in the U.S. strategy spearheaded against the USSR. The drawing of Japan into the SDI, irrespective of whether it wants this or not, turns it into a mainstay of the U.S. anti-Soviet strategy.

PYONGYANG NUCLEAR-FREE CONFERENCE CONTINUES

Addressed by Kim Il-song

LD061954 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 TASS -- The People's Democratic Republic of Korea actively supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at the defence of peace and security all over the world, and expresses solidarity with the Soviet people's struggle for their implementation, said general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party, PDRK President Kim Il-song. He was addressing a meeting in Pyongyang today with the participants in the current international conference for nuclear-free, peaceful Korean peninsula. The proposals of the CPSU and the Soviet Government on a ban on nuclear testing, a cut in nuclear weapons, prevention of militarisation of outer space and total elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as the extension by it of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts clearly demonstrate the the CPSU, the USSR are pursuing a peaceful foreign policy, [words indistinct] displaying a responsible attitude to questions pertaining to he elimination of the nuclear threat and defence of peace and security on earth, Kim Il-song stressed.

Supports Gorbachev Proposals

LD072158 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 TASS -- Struggle for the suppression of centres of the war threat in different regions is one of the more important tasks of all the peace forces in the world, the participants in an additional conference for a nuclear-free and peaceful Korean Peninsula, taking place in the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, point out. Their speeches are evidence of te strong impact on the peace efforts of the Soviet Union's program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the current century and the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. These initiatives were appreciated by delegates from Mozambique, the USA, Burundi, Malta and a number of other countries, who called upon all the nuclear powers to follow the Soviet example. Peace campaigners from Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia voiced support for the concept of strengthening peace and security in Asia and the Pacific, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech in Vladivostok. Mirsahib Karwal, an alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, characterized the Soviet Union's decision to return six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan back home as a manifestation of the goodwill of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and their sincere desire to achieve a political solution of the problems of the regions.

Mikhail Gorbachev presented in his speech in Vladivostok an integral and consistent program of action aimed to ensure that Asia and the Pacific are no longer a source of tension or a scene of war preparations and that this region beocmes effectively involved in the overall process of the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security, proposed at the 27th CPSU Congress, Zaura Kadyrove, the leader of the Soviet delegation, who is secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, said in her speech. It is characteristic of the Soviet approach that it relies on the invigorating of the efforts of the Asian countries themselves with a view to the formulation of measures to ensure peace and stability in the region. That is why the Soviet Union thinks highly of the peace policy of the Korean Republic of Korea and their efforts to establish a nuclear-free zone of peace in the Korean peninsula.

COMMENTARIES EXAMINE KARACHI HIJACKING

Condemned by TASS Statement

LD061741 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- Follows the TASS statement:

The world has witnessed a fresh act of international terrorism. On September 5, a passenger plane with nearly 400 persons on board was seized in the airport of the city of Karachi in Pakistan. A group of terrorists made an attempt at hijacking the plane. In the subsequent shoot-out with security men of the airport, more than twenty persons have been killed and over 100 injured. A grave crime has been committed, which involved casualties among innocent people. There is no justification for such a crime by whatever motives those who perpetrated it could be guided.

TASS is authorised to state that the Soviet Union most resolutely condemns this act of terrorism and calls upon all states for effective cooperation so as to eradicate fully this dangerous phenomenon. This should be done without delay. Such criminal terrorist actions must not be allowed to carry a toll of human lives, jeopardise the normal functioning of international and interstate ties, sharply deteriorate the situation and spread violence. It is necessary to start practically elaborating effective actions to prevent international terrorism. The Soviet Union, as it said in the past too, is ready for such work and proposes that other countries should also do everything possible to find a solution to that problem. One of the most important directions is to end crises and conflicts in various parts of the world, which are a breeding ground for international terrorism.

The Soviet Government is expressing sympathy with the families of those killed and injured during the tragic events in Karachi.

Viewed as 'Provocation'

LD081352 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] There have been more acts of international terrorism. Radio Moscow's Viktor Glazunov offers an opinion:

The cities around the world that saw more acts of terrorism last week include New York, Istanbul, and Karachi. When a group of terrorists tried to hijack a passenger liner in Karachi they killed more than 20 and wounded over 100. An attack on the synagogue of Istanbul cost more then 20 human lives, and almost 30 people suffered when a tear gas bomb exploded at New York's Metropolitan Opera during a performance by a Soviet dance company.

As far as New York is concerned, it's quite clear that the Zionist Jewish Defense League that masterminded the terrorist act hopes to hinder better American-Soviet relations, but who is behind the actions in Karachi and Istanbul? Well, the information available is not enough to assert anything with certainty, one can only guess, but my colleagues in the West quickly saw behind it all the hand of Al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader. Who stands to gain is an old rule indeed. In the last few days we all have witnessed tension around Libya growing thicker and thicker.

Washington was threatening to teach Libya another lesson. The United States 6th fleet began to flex its muscles off the Libyan shores. At the same time the Western news media claimed that Tripoli was preparing more acts of terror, and an official in Washington even insisted in kicking Al-Qadhdhafi in the jaw. He definite [as heard] and in mind the action of last April when the Americans carried out bombing raids on Tripoli and Banghazi. The only they need today is a pretext.

Isn't the bloody history in Karachi a good enough pretext? But let's stop to think. Is Tripoli really so stupid in the thick of this anti-Libyan hysteria and held at gunpoint by American warships to give pretexts of this kind to its enemies? Doesn't it all smack of a deliberate provocation? United States' aircraft carriers have drawn closer to Libya before the investigation has produced any results. Make hay while the sun shines. Some quarters would like to see more casualties and more bloodshed, even if it takes more innocent people to shed their blood. Isn't this devilish chain of crimes going to end? Terrorism, no matter how it is motiviated, is a crime. Both individual terrorism and the terrorism that has been raised by Washington to state policy is a crime.

Probable Consequences Previewed

LD071214 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Sep 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The world media is paying great attention to the hijacking of the Pan-American Boeing-747 airliner at Karachi by terrorists. What does our commentator say about this?

I would like to say that the Soviet Union always condemns terrorism, whatever the justification might be. In this context, our country calls for clearing the international atmosphere to the greatest possible extent, bearing in mind the unfortunate fact that there are clouds of dust that lead to occurrence of various kinds of terrorist actions.

I do not want to go into the details of the Karachi incident, considering that there are quite contradictory reports and that the investigations began only yesterday. I think we should now talk about the probable consequences of the hijacking. First of all, Washington's official replies attract attention because they concentrate on the Arab origins of the hijackers. The ruling circles in the United States would like to use this particular fact for bad purposes. The Pentagon has issued an order to the aircraft-carrier Forrestal and the accompanying ships to leave the Italian port of Naples for the central Mediterranean. Pentagon representatives refuse to give information about the forthcoming meeting place of the group of naval vessels and the purpose of the [word indistinct]. The only thing that is not concerned is the relation between the movement of the aircraft-carrier Forrestal and the accompanying ships to the central Mediterranean and the terrorist operation in Karachi. In this regard, the commentary draws attention to the official statement by Washington which says that the United States will reply to the incident [words indistinct]. Some people express fears that Libya might become a target for this U.S. invasion. Dear listeners, I would like to point out that the Libyan jamahiriyah has condemned the hijacking of the American airliner and has denied any involvment in the incident.

Possible Retaliation Condemned

LD060945 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 6 Sep 86

[News commentary by international affairs journalist Dmitriy Morozov]

[Text] Virtually all the Western news agencies have concentrated their attention on the details of the storming by Pakistan security forces of the U.S. airline company's aircraft which had been seized by terrorists. According to the latest information no fewer than 15 persons have been killed and over 60 wounded as a result of the terrrorists' foray. Of the four hijackers, two were killed and two captured by the Pakistan security forces.

There is, of course, no justification for the actions of terrorists, and the indignation of the world public, which is reflected in the reports of the news agencies, is fully justified. However, one cannot fail to notice at the same time that the cables of U.S. news agencies are full of the idea that Libya is again to blame for the terrorist action, this despite the fact that Libya has already officially stated that it was not involved in the tragic events.

In general, everything that has occurred is very reminiscent of the prelude to a tragic drama in accordance with the old script, whereby senseless forays by terrorists were followed by Washington hastening without proof to accuse Libya and to inflict a bombing strike on that country. On that occasion too the news agencies were plainly and with half hints preparing public opinion for the idea that a U.S. attack on that country was inevitable. For this reason the concern of the world public at the present situation around Libya is quite understandable.

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI AIR INCURSIONS

LD060150 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 4 TASS -- Afghanistan's Permanent Mission at the United Nations sent a letter to the United Nations secretary general. The letter expresses a protest against Pakistan's continued aggressive actions. The letter says, specifically, that on August 28, a fighter plane of the Pakistani Airforce that was making a reconnaissance flight at an altitude of 2,000 metres invaded the air space of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the depth of 6 kilometres over Gul Gundi district and the Shahidan range. The DRA Government demands that Pakistan's authorities should stop such provocations which lead to the worsening of the situaton in the border line districts, the letter says.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS HAYDEN IN CANBERRA

LD061003 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Canberra September 6 TASS -- L. Chizhov, special representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, head of the Pacific Department of the ministry, met here Friday with W. Hayden, minister of foreign affairs of Australia. During the conversation Chizhov conveyed to Hayden an oral message of the Soviet leadership to the Government of Australia explaining the Soviet approach to problems of the consolidation of peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region in the light of the speech of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made on July 28 in Vladivostok. At the meeting the sides raised questions mentioned in the message of the Soviet leadership. During Chizkov's visit a press conference was organized for local and foreign journalists and a number of interviews were given to Australian TV companies in which (?he) set forth the principal elements of Soviet proposals.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN DEPARTS AFTER VACATION

LD081030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and chairman of that country's Council of Ministers left for home today. He was vacationing in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. MILITARY ROLE IN THAILAND

BK071345 Moscow to Thailand in Thai 1200 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Dmitriy Zanin commentary]

[Text] Highest U.S. defense agencies have not tried to conceal the U.S. desire to start the establishment of a war reserve stockpile [WRS] in Thailand as soon as it is feasible; even the site of the WRS has already been selected to be somewhere not too far from Bangkok. But negotiations on the matter have not gone as smoothly as the United States wanted. According to REUTER, several more rounds will be necessary before Thailand can be persuaded to sign an agreeement on the WRS. Just where are the hitches in the negotiations? Thai papers agreed that the WRS project has encountered increased opposition in their country. THAI RAT said thorough study is essential to see if the project really meets Thailand's security needs. Skepticism about the project includes, first of all, the United States refusal to clearly say who will be drawing from the WRS. The well-informed Japanese paper (?SANKEI SHIMBUN) says a source close to the U.S. Defense Department confirmed that the purpose of the WRS will be to serve operations of the Rapid Deployment Force in time of crisis. Typically, the U.S. Administration will decide which situation is a crisis, on the basis of the so-called "fundamental U.S. interests." The BANGKOK POST says: on this basis, Thai and U.S. interests are not likely to always coincide. This line of thinking fits attempts ot the United States to draw Thailand in to help serve its goals in this region.It is public knowledge that ASEAN countries have increasingly shown a trend toward solving Southeast Asian problems through peaceful means and dialogue with Indochinese countries. It is clear that the United States is not happy with this, and it has campaigned to drag the six ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand, to join its undeclared war against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Faced with U.S. pressure, the Thai Adminstration has conceded to allow remnants of the elements opposing the Cambodian and Lao Governments to use its territory as sanctuaries, and with the support of the Thai military, to sabotage the two independent countries.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during a recent tour of Southeast Asia said that his country wanted Thailand to participate more in U.S. policy in the region. With this objective in mind, the United States has expanded military cooperation with Thailand and the scope of joint military exercises. For instance, the latest exercise "Cobra Gold" used 13,000 soldiers as well as U.S. Navy ships and Air Forces planes from major U.S. units. It is to be noted that the focal point of the exercise was the landing operation near the Thai-Cambodian border. The Thai paper THE NATION commented that the WRS in Thailand would suit this U.S. strategy well. It will be the first step in a return of U.S. soldiers to the Thai bases which once belonged to the United States.

Negotiations on the WRS also raised another cause of concern because the United States refused to say specifically which types of weapons will be stockpiled in Thailand. This issue is worth deep consideration in vierw of strong U.S. opposition to ASEAN proposals for establishment of a nuclear free zone in Southeast Asia. Shultz has said that U.S. nuclear role is among major U.S. strategies for the region. Moreover, nuclear ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet participated in "Cobra Gold" for the first time, including the battleship New Jersey and the patrol ship Long Beach, both of which carried nuclear arms, and submarines carrying nuclear missiles. The Thai paper THE NATION says: Who can guarantee that in the future the Pentagon will not stockpile nuclear weapons in the WRS in Thailand the way it did in U.S. bases in the Philippines? In the FRG and South Korea there are nuclear weapons in the WRS'.

There have been comments in Southeast Asian countries to the effect that establishment of a WRS in Thailand could only worsen the already not-so-smooth situation and hinder the existing progress toward a solution of problems in Southeast Asia through dialogue. An interesting assessment in Southeast Asia is that only by peaceful solving of long standing disputes and beginning dialogue for mutual benefits can the security of countries in this region be guaranteed. This fact can be seen from praises of the recent Soviet proposals for comprehensive security in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, including Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's statement at Vladivostok. Southeast Asia and the Pacific should become a region of cooperation, not a battlefield. This the wish of people of countries in this region which the United States must consider.

THAI MILITARY VIOLATE CAMBODIAN TERRITORY

LD041125 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh September 4 TASS -- According a report of the Kampuchean news agency SPK, over the week from August 16 to 22, Thai Air Force planes and helicopters repeatedly flew over the border areas of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Thai naval ships nearly 90 times invaded the republic's territorial waters. Thai artillery permanently shelled Kampuchea's western provinces ensuring support for Pol Pot men and other reactionaries in their attempts at invading Kampuchea. The units of the People's Revolutionary Army of the Republic, the SPK agency said, have given a rebuff to the violators and put tens of bandits out of action.

MACHINE COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CSSR SIGNED

LD031025 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow Sept 2 (CTK correspondent) -- Visiting Czechoslovak Minister of General Engineering Ladislav Luhovy discussed here today topical issues of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in agricultural machinery industry with Soviet Minister of the Tractor and Agricultural Machinery Industry Aleksandr Yezhevskiy. The ministers exchanged experiences from the development and production of new agricultural equipment and pointed out the necessity to introduce latest scientific-technological knowledge into the farming machines industry.

Later in the day, Ladislav Luhovy signed an agreement on Czechoslovak-Soviet Farming and Fodder Production with Leonid Khitrun.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET PROCURATOR GENERAL

LD052149 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The leader of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, today, received in Prague USSR Procurator General Rekunkov. They discussed issues concerning the activity of procuracy bodies with regard to building a developed socialist society. Particular attention was paid to the tasks of law enforcement bodies in the protection of socialist property and the defense of the legal interests of citizens and organizations.

CSSR, POLAND SUPPORT SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

LD072206 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Prague September 7 TASS -- Czechoslovakia and Poland unconditionally support the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace and will for their part give comprehensive assistance in its implementation, the joint Czechoslovak-Polish communique released here today on the results of the official visit of friendship of Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski to Czechoslovakia says. The sides stress the need immediately to fulfil the program for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear weapons, in accordance with the proposal put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on January 15, 1986. They noted the importance of the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. Czechoslovakia and Poland strongly denounce the attempts to revise the post-war political and territorial setup in Europe and draw attention to the dangerous activity of the revanchist forces, especially in West Germany, which are a threat to peace and security in Europe.

LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH GDR

LD060721 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (TASS) -- Representatives of the Soviet Union and GDR have concluded long-term trade agreements worth more than R2 billion at the trade and industry fair which is under way in Leipzig. News of this was given at a news conference held today. According to accords which were reached, the Soviet Union will supply the GDR with machine-building products, printing equipment, electrical engineering output, and also motor vehicles. The GDR is to supply the Soviet Union with ship-building, light and agricultural machine-building products. Representatives of the foreign trade associations of the two countries stressed the planned and long-term character of the concluded agreements.

WALTERS RECEIVED WITH 'SKEPTICISM IRRITATION'

LD061031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Vernon Walters, the special representative of the Washington administration who is on a trip to a number of West European capitals, has visited Rome. A "Latest News" commentary, with our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver at the microphone:

The present trip by the high-ranking U.S. emissary who at one time, holding the rank of general, was one of the leaders of the Central Intelligence Agency and who now represents the United States at the United Nations, is directly linked with Washington's aggressive actions against Libya. I would remind you that in the spring of this year a trip by this same Walters around Western Europe immediately preceded the raid by the U.S. Air Force on Libyan cities; and at that time, as the London DAILY TELEGRAPH said, the general was instrumental in the use of British bases for U.S. bombers. He is carrying out a similar mission this time.

The Washington emissary has already visited Madrid and London, Paris and Brussels, The Hague and Bonn. Everywhere, he demanded that the United State's NATO allies join more actively in the political, economic, and purely military actions against Libya. Walters tried to present as the motives for these sanctions, as he calls them, the notorious threat of Libyan terrorism. However, as is admitted in the capitals visited by the retired U.S. general, he did not present any concrete proof of this treat, for the simple reson that no proof exists.

The West German SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG, in its reports on Walters' visit to Brussels, noted for example, that his information contained very few, if not to say absolutely no details about the supposed planned Libyan terrorist acts. And the newspaper quite reasonably supposed that matters were hardly any different in Bonn.

However, there is more than enough, very specific, extremely detailed information about really terroristic actions by Washington against Libya. Provocative operations by the U.S. Air Force and Navy near the Libyan borders are continuing to this very day. F-111 bombers have once again been transferred from the United States to airbases in Britain -- the same aircraft that bombed Tripoli and Banghazi in April. And the CIA, the same department Walters directed not long ago, is, as the WALL STREET JOURNAL admits, stepping up its secret efforts to overthrow the leader of the Libyan revolution. What is this if not a policy of state terrorism? It is not suprising that Walters is being received in West European capitals with scepticism and irritation, as the WASHINGTON POST has admitted.

LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER

Ryzhokov Meeting 5 Sep

LD051557 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1512 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (TASS) -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received in the Kremlin Pierre Aubert, deputy chairman of the Federal Council and head of the Federal Department (minister) of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation.

In the course of their conversation they examined questions of Soviet-Swiss relations, as well as certain international problems of mutual interest.

On both sides, satisfaction was expressed regarding the recent increase in political contacts between the two countries. Of special importance in this respect was the meeting in Geneva last fall between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Swiss President K. Furgler. That meeting, where a mutual interest in the development of the Soviet-Swiss cooperation in various fields was demonstrated, imparted a greater dynamism to relations between the two countries.

A generally positive evaluation was made of the results achieved in Soviet-Swiss trade, and economic, scientific and technical ties. Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed that implementation of the policy of accelerating the social and economic development of our country, which was approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, creates the conditions for raising the effectiveness of the USSR's foreign economic ties, including those with Switzerland. This also presupposes a search for new forms of cooperation, including industrial cooperation, the creation of joint production facilities and exchanges of licences.

In the discussion of international issues it was emphasized that the alarming state of affairs which has currently unfolded in the world urgently requires the mobilizaton of the forces of all states to adopt radical measures to end the nuclear arms race, halt their spread to space, ban and scrap chemical weapons, and to reduce armed forces and conventional arms. In this connection Nikolay Ryzhkov noted the particular significance of the Soviet Union's decision announced on 18 August of this year by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to prolong the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 1 January 1987. An end to nuclear tests would be the first decisive step on the path to delivering manking from nuclear weapons.

Pierre Aubert confirmed the Swiss government's efforts to further the strengthening of peace and the revival of detente. Neutral Switzerland welcomes the initiatives and practical steps which are leading to a lowering of the level of military confrontation on the European Continent and to a growth a confidence in relations between states.

In the course of the conversation there was emphasis on the significance of the pan-European process as an important tool for states' constructive interaction to strengthen peace, security, and peaceful cooperation. The two sides expressed their desire to develop this in all directions.

The conversation took place in an atmosphere of mutual respect and well-intentioned frankness.

Shevardnadze Talks 5, 6 Sep

LD061221 Moscow TASS international Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 6 Sep (tass) — On 5-6 September talks were held in Moscow between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Pierre Aubert, deputy chairman of the Federal Council and head of the Federal Department (minister) of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation, who is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

There was an exchange of opinions, in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, on topical aspects of the European and international situations. At the center of it lay issues relating to the sphere of security, including the prospects for realizing a reduction in nuclear arms, banning and scrapping chemical weapons, and lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe and the world.

The hope was expressed that the states which are advocating the removal of the nuclear threat and bringing about a breakthrough in international affairs, will, as far as they are able to do so, further the achievement of a bilateral -- Soviet-U.S. -- or multilateral accord on not carrying out nuclear weapons tests and rejecting any nuclear blasts.

Pierre Aubert said that Switzerland advocates a total rejection of nuclear weapons and would sincerely like the appropriate accords on nuclear and space arms to be concluded at the Soviet-U.S. talks. It also supports the idea of a reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe with the equal security of the sides being guaranteed.

Both sides spoke out for a successful completion of the Stockholm conference and for a dynamic staging of the forthcoming Vienna meeting of the states participating in the Helsinki conference. Taking into account the significance of the Vienna forum they consider it purposeful to open it at foreign minister level.

The sides advocated a search for ways of eliminating the existing hotbeds of tension in various areas of the world fraught with dangerous complications for peace and international security.

The ministers expressed their satisfaction with the state of bilateral relations and confirmed their readiness for their further comprehensive development.

Aubert's Comment on Talks

LD072109 Moscow International Service in French 2000 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Pierre Aubert, vice president and chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Swiss Confederation, held a press conference at the Press Center of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow. On the subject of his official visit to the USSR, he said notably:

[Begin Aubert recording] This official visit is, as you know, a great historic first between our two countries, the Soviet Union and Switzerland: 1946 was when we established diplomatic relations. In 1986, 40 years elapsed without there being any official visits between our two countries. I think it was time for a member of the Federal Council to come to Moscow to make contact and speak with the authorities of a state which, as a result of its status as a great power, we may even say a superpower, has world responsibilities. A visit such as the one I have just completed does not generally produce results immediately. One sows seeds and then waits for a crop from them. Such visits create incentives and show up points of interest to whose development the embassies will apply themselves in the political field -- both multilaterally and bilaterally -- and in the economic, scientific, and cultural fields.

I had the opportunity with ny delegation to have official talks on two occasions with my colleague, Foreign Mnister Eduard Shevardnadze.

I would like to tell you how much the talks I have just had have permitted contacts -- which were both deep and fruitful -- to be established with the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, talks during which each side was able to express its opinions very freely, although they did not necessarily coincide and sometimes differed. But everything took place in a spirit of dialogue, which we decided to continue; and I have extended an invitation to Mr Shevardnadze to come to Switzerland next year so that we may continue our dialogue on the issues that are so important, particularly concerning world peace. We tackled practically all the issues and questions on the agenda with the required seriousness by beginning a real dialogue. We attach great importance to this first high-level contact in the Soviet Union and, as I told you when I opened this press conference, it was high time for a member of the federal council to come to Moscow. [end recording]

COMMENTATIONS VIEW BERLIN AGREEMENT ANNIVERSARY

Kabanov in PRAVDA

PM041114 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Viktor Kabanov "Commentator's Column": "An Important Element of Detente"]

[Text] West Berlin -- It was 15 years ago, on 3 September 1971, that the four powers -- the USSR, the United States, Britain, and France -- signed the agreement on West Berlin.

The time that has passed since then has incontrovertibly proved the necessity and viability of this document and has confirmed that, together with the well-known treaties concluded between socialist countries and the FRG, this quadripartite agreement helps to improve the situation in this region and to ease tension in Europe as a whole. All this became possible thanks to persistent efforts by the USSR and other socialist community states and also to the sensible stance taken by sober-minded politicians in Western countries. Now there is hardly anyone who would seriously doubt the need for the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

Even so, speaking about the undoubtedly positive results of the effect of the aforementioned agreement during the last 15 years, it has to be stated that some Western politicians, primarily West Germans, are trying to breach the provisions of the document that takes into account the interests of all signatories and to "amend" it to their advantage. Attempts continue in the FRG to perceive West Berlin, despite its special political status, as their own soil. This is all contrary to the key provision that clearly points out that the Western sectors of Berlin are not part of the FRG and will not be governed by it either now or in the future.

A series of crude provocations against the GDR were committed recently in West Berlin, pursuing the goal of reviving the spirit and usages of the "cold war" and turning the city again into a dangerous seat of international tension. Revanchist gatherings held in the city in August were illegally attended by leading FRG politicians, including Federal Chancellor Kohl.

The U.S. ambassador to the FRG also took part in the emotional "warming up" of ultra-rightwingers in West Berlin. Irresponsible statements in the very same spirit were also made by the U.S. President. And yet, 15 years ago, the United States appended its signature to the quadripartite agreement -- in other words, pledged not to whip up tension in and around West Berlin.

The citizens of West Berlin, who got tired of life in "the cold war trenches" in the past, desire peace and tranquillity. West Berlin must be preserved as a constructive element of all-European detente. This is demanded by today's complex international situation and by the immediate interests of West Berliners themselves.

Lysenko in IZVESTIYA

PM051503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent B. Lysenko report under the rubric "The 15th Anniversary of the Four-Power Agreement on West Berlin": "Guarantee of Stability"]

[Text] West Berlin -- Fifteen years have passed since 3 September 1971, when the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and the United States signed the four-power agreement on West Berlin. Over the years it has played a positive role in the process of normalization of the situation in and around the city. It is generally acknowledged that this agreement, along with the FRG's treaties with the USSR, the GDR, Poland, and the CSSR, was an important element in detente on the European Continent in the seventies.

The one time "front-line city," as West Berlin used to be called, gradually became a region of political stability. Thanks to this international legal act by the four powers, it was possible to find concete solutions to a number of very complex political, economic, and social problems.

A particularly acute problem for the city, which lies in the center of GDR territory and takes the form of a particular, closed political formation, was and is the problem of well-developed communications with the outside world. Statistics show that in 1971 7.6 million transit passengers took the GDR's rail, air, water, and motor routes from West Berlin to other countries and back. Last year, that number exceeded 23 million. Whereas, for instance, in 1971 fewer than 100,000 West Berliners visited the GDR, in 1985 some 1.8 million inhabitants of West Berlin came to the neighboring socialist state as guests.

The possibility of unhampered contact with the outside world has ensured the progressive development of West Berlin's foreign economic, trade, and cultural ties with other countries, including socialist countries.

"The volume of foreign trade turnover between the USSR and West Berlin in 1971 was practically nil," S. Ya. Glushchenko, leader of the Bureau of Soviet Foreign Trade Organizations in West Berlin, says, "but now West Berlin ranks 13th among our West European trading partners, ahead of such countries as Denmark, Portugal, and Iceland."

Hans (Vibe), the leading firm in West Berlin's textile industry, imports weaving equipment from the USSR, and supplies us with various types of textiles. This firm bases its relations with Soviet foreign trade associations and industrial ministries on a long-term foundation. One of our ancient, traditional trading partners, the firm (V. Tatye), purchases measuring cutting tools and bearings from the USSR. The firm (Verner and Kolb) supplies us with machine tool equipment for the production of flexible automated systems, while the firm (Essig) buys pneumatic punches from us. Since November 1985 West Berliners have been receiving natural gas from Urengoy in their homes. The agreement signed in 1983 is to last for 25 years.

The four-power agreement has had a positive effect on the development of Soviet-West Berlin ties in the sphere of culture. The biggest cultural exchange event is the traditional annual USSR Days in West Berlin, which have been organized since 1973 by a number of the city's public organizations, highlighting the achievements of one of the Soviet republics. Since 1975 the Soviet Union has taken part in the international West Berlin movie festivals. At the same time Soviet people have been able to familiarize themselves with the art of West Berlin's theaters and musical ensembles. There was a wide response in the USSR to the performances by West Berlin's Berliner Kappeller choir and the Theater Manfaktur company. At the same time two-way tourism has developed during these years and the exchange of trade union and youth delegations has widened.

The city's links with the other socialist countries have also developed comprehensively.

The situation in West Berlin apparently ought to go on improving, in the main, from year to year. But the opponents of the four-power agreement never stop trying to undermine its foundations, creating additional difficulties in the resolution of the contentious issues which arise.

The main violators of the four-power agreement over the whole of the last 15 years have been the FRG ruling circles. They have constantly tried to emasculate one of the main provisions of the agreement, whereby West Berlin is not an integral part of the FRG and will not be governed by it in the future.

The Bonn authorities remain hostile to this provision of the agreement and try by every possible means to consolidate their illegal presence in the city, deliberately violating the four-power agreement. They have installed various federal departments and institutions in West Berlin. Representatives of the West German parliament, government, and judicial and municipal organs have visited West Berlin with and without any pretext, and have carried out illegal state and judicial acts here in violation of the agreement.

The acts of violation of the four-power agreement become especially flagrant and provocative with the coming to power of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union bloc in the FRG. With zealous support from the Christian Democrat "city fathers," especially the ruling mayor, Diepgen, and his Senate colleagues, the revanchist campaign launched in the FRG has spread to West Berlin. The preaching of the ideas of revanche and the refusal to acknowledge the postwar borders in Europe play into the hands of the local neo-Nazi and profascist organizations and groups. Seventeen neo-Nazi formations are already holding their orgies and gatherings under the protection of the West Berlin police. And this in spite of the fact that their existence and activity in West Berlin have been banned for 41 years!

The three Western powers which are responsible, along with the USSR, for the situation in the city have, despite the Soviet side's protests, taken up a position of tacit connivance with such sallies. Moreover some people in the West are not averse to the idea of tying West Berlin to the NATO militarist chariot. Thus West Berlin Senator Sholz recently stated that the Senate would not object to participation by local firms in research work under the American SDI program -- that is, he virtually called for the city to embark on research in the military space sphere. If these dangerous plans are carried out, the city's demilitarized status will be flagrantly violated, and so will one of the fundamental principles of the four-power agreement. It is not hard to predict that this will create a quite different political situation fraught with severe complications.

The events of recent weeks, when a whole series of provocations and violations on the GDR border have been inspired by West Berlin and a torrent of lies, slander, and threats has been poured out on socialist state, show that FRG and U.S. reactionary forces, which were basically the organizers of this antisocialist and anticommunist campaign, are trying artificially to create a new seat of tension in central Europe.

Nonetheless the four-power accords on West Berlin which were concluded with a view to ensuring normal, tranquil development in this region, have played their part over the last 15 years. This international agreement is evidence of the possibility of finding solutions to complex international problems on a realistic basis, and is also a concrete example of a constructive compromise which could yield positive results of all interested parties.

DEMICHEV, DELEGATION ATTEND KEKKONEN FUNERAL

LD0621935 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] A state delegation of the USSR led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Helsinki today to attend the funeral of former Finnish President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen. The delegation includes Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Chaplin and Soviet Ambassador to Finland Vladimir Sobolev.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and other officials. Among the farewell party was Muhonen, temporary Finnish charge d'affaires in the USSR.

RSFSR FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS DANISH MINISTER

LD0419145 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Copenhagen September 4 TASS -- Foreign Minister Vladimir Vinogradov of the Russian Federation was received by Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Hensen here today. Their conversation covered pressing international problems and the further development of soviet-danish relations.

Vingradov is here at the head of a delegation from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, which arrived in Copenhagen today at the invitation of the Denmark-USSR society to attend a conference of Danish peace activities.

JANA DENIAL OF LIBYAN ROLE IN HIJACKING CITED

LD051512 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 5 TASS -- The Libyan News Agency JANA has today refuted any involvement of the Jamahiriyah in the seizure of a U.S. plane in Karachi Airport. The attempts of some Western mass media to put the blame on Libya for that incident, says the commentary issued by the agency here, is evidence that Washington's scenario of a new armed aggression against Libyan people is now at the stage of its implementation. The act of terrorism in Karachi Airport is the responsibility of the forces hostile to Jamahiriyah, in particular the U.S. Central Intelligience Agency and the Israeli espionage organisation "Mosad" which are thus trying to fabricate a pretext for a new attack against Libya. As far as the Jamahiriyah is concerned, the commentary stresses, it is itself a victim of U.S. state-sponsored terrorism and resolutely opposes such actions against innocent citizens.

PREPARATION FOR 'UNPROVOKED' LIBYAN ATTACK VIEWED

LD061131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Aleksandr Korshunov report]

[Excerpts] I would like to begin our bulletin with the following alarming report. The Libyan agency JANA has put out an urgent report citing Al-Sharq, a Paris radio station broadcasting in Arabic, to the effect that aggression against the Jamahiriyah could start in the next few hours. The station reported that U.S. air and naval movements in Gibraltar, and also the order given to the aircraft carrier Forrestal to sail into the Mediterranean, have been undertaken within the framework of preparations for this attack. Thus, the United States, that imperialist colossus, is preparing for a new armed strike against the independent Arab country. Displaying unheard-of hypocrisy, the largest capitalist powers in the world profess to condemn so-called international terrorism in all its forms, as well as the governments that finance and support it. At the same time the United States forgets about the state terrorism it practices on a virtually global scale. It is under Reagan's neoglobalist doctrine that Washington openly arrogates to itself the right to hold sway over other countries using terror and to foist the laws of might everywhere, as indeed was done in the bombings of Libya. This comparatively small Arab country is sort of a traditional victim of terrorism, both colonial and neocolonialist, to which it has been subject for almost 200 years. [passage omitted: 19th and 20th century aggression against Libya outlined]

I would now like to play a recording of a discussion involving prominent specialists on the problems of the Near and Middle East, who spoke at a round table meeting at the APN devoted to the present situation around Libya. At the microphone is Valeriy Sukhin, Soviet diplomat and deputy chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I asked him to describe the present situation in the southern Mediterranean.

[Begin Sukhin recording] What is involved is a collection of political, military and also economic and propaganda actions by the U.S. Administration directed against Libya, which create a threat of an unprovoked U.S. attack on this sovereign Arab state. I would like to repeat that it is unprovoked, since it is a well-known fact that not a single piece of concrete evidence to support the accusations that Washington is making against Libya has yet been provided.

How, in these circumstances, is one to assess these actions by the U.S. Adminstration? Above all, this is an unambiguous challenge thrown down to the world community.

In this regard it is worth drawing attention to another side of the problem. The United State's provocative fuss over Libya is being made a moment when the whole world wants for a positive response, a positive reaction, from Washington to a whole series of the USSR's peaceful foreign policy initiatives, including the recent announcement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev of our country's extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. These initiatives, taken as a package, in our view open up a reliable path to the achievement of constructive accords capable of averting mankind's further slide toward nuclear catastrophe and consolidating peace throughout the world. In these circumstances, what the United States is currently doing in the Mediterranean shows that Washington evidently is unwilling to accommodate the demands of our age or to renounce its adventurist course toward the whipping up of tension in different regions of the world, a course which is seriously aggravating the already tense situation existing in the world today.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its position on the events taking place around Libya and its evaluation of the adventurist course of the U.S. Administration are also well-known. We are against all manifestations of terrorism, and we are also resolutely oposed to fabricated pretexts of fighting terrorism being used to justify an even greater evil -- namely, state terrorism. [end recording]

Doctor of Juridical Sciences Professor Reshetov gave a legal assessment of the United State's actions and of Washington's possibly armed aggression against Libya.

[Begin Reshetov recording] If the Americans make an attempt at some kind of armed stike against Libya, this would evidently have to be described as aggression taking the form of state terrorism. States are not subject to the authority of militiamen or police, so it is more difficult to make them face responsibility for their actions. All the same, Nuremberg showed that a judge does exist and there is a sword which, at least in certain cases, can reach international criminals. Thus, in the public memory, the memory of international and world public opinion, all these cases must remain, and alongside the direct responsibility of the United States the question must also arise of the responsibility of specific political and military leaders who cary out this kind of action. [end recording]

Condemned by Jallud

PM051430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service report: "Seeking a Pretext for agression"]

[Text] At a meeting with heads of the diplomatic missions of West European countries accredited in Libya, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, stated the the United States is trying to "justify" future aggression by accusing Libya of involvment in preparing terrorist acts against Americans. Libya categorically rejects such accusations and resolutely opposes all forms of state terrorism. We demand, A. al-S. Jallud continued, that the U.S. Administration furnish us and the international community with information about people accused by it of terrorist activity. [paragraph continues]

Otherwise it will be clear to the whole world that Washington's claim that it possesses such information are nothing more than a pretext for aggression and that in fact the White House wants to "punish" Libya for its political and ideological concepts.

Vernon Walters U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, has set off on a tour of West European countries. His task is to force Washington's partners to join in U.S. sanctions against Libya.

TIMOSHKIN: RESULTS OF MURPHY SHUTTLE 'LAMENTABLE'

ID061943 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Sep 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Now we deal with the mission of Richard Murphy, Washington's envoy, who has held another round of so-called shuttle diplomacy between Tel Aviv, Cairo and Amman. What are its results? They are lamentable as far as official Washington is concerned, because Murphy came to the Middle East with the purpose of reviving the Camp David operation which the United States and Israel call a peace process, and what is more, to involve more partners, in this process, Jordan in particular. The reality is that Amman confirmed at the meeting with the White House envoy that it continues to support a Middle East settlement in which all the concerned parties take part through the convening of an international conference. Thus Jordan refused once again to take an isolatory path. Another objective of Murphy's mission is summed up in the revival of the process of the normalization of Israeli-Egyptian relations in accordance with the Camp David accords. For this purpose, it was at least required to solve the problem of one crucial issue, that of the future of the Taba pocket is Sinai, or rather the reaching of full Egyptian-Israeli agreement on the (?consultation) of the international body of arbitration. But such an agreement was not reached and Tel Aviv doubts that it could be reached in the near future.

Does this not indicate the failure of another U.S. -Israeli plan, that of a meeting between Egyptian president Husni Mubarak with Prime Minister Peres with U.S. participation? Let alone the fact that Murphy did not succeed in securing Jordan's participation in this meeting. In view of this, and as it becomes clear from reports from the United State, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will not embark on a Middle East tour to contribute personnaly to the revival of the Camp David process. In short, this process is still facing a stalemate. This is not surprising, as most Arabs reject it because it does not at all lead either to the liberation of all the Arab territories occupied by Israel, beginning with [words indistinct], or to the realization of the legitimate national rights of the palestinian arab people.

CORRESPONDENCE VIEWS JANUARY PDRY COUP ATTEMPT

LD080644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0550 GMT 8 Sep 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep (TASS) -- PRAVDA correspondent Yuriy Glukhov reports from Aden about the January events in the PDRY:

On 13 January Aden radio broadcast an official statement that was published the next day in the press of various countries. It spoke of an attempted coup d'etat and an attempt on the life of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who at the time held the post of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), and head of state.

As it later turned out, the events were of a different nature. They were the culmination of disagreements in the party and in its leadership, which had grown recently on many problems. The object of the assassination attempt was not 'Ali Nasir Muhammed, but his opponents. It was an attempt to forcibly get rid of those people who did not suit him, and of part of the party and state workers. They were subjected to an attack on 13 January during a session of the Politburo (the general secretary himself was not there). Armed clashes immediately flared up in the capital and in a number of provinces. They went on for more than 2 weeks and ended with the deaths of thousands of people, mainly cadre party workers."

"Having suffered a failure in these battles, A.N. Muhammad and some of him supporters went abroad. A change of leadership took place in the YSP. The process of consolidation and of reorganization of state, party and public institutes continues today. The question of the causes of the events which took place is also a subject of discussion.

"In the 19 years that have passed since independence was achieved, important changes in the leadership linked with correcting the line and accompanied by military action have taken place five times in the country, says the report. The struggle against backwardness and for progress inside the country has been complicated by the hostile attitudes to the PDRY by its "conservative neighbors," and intrigues by both Arab reactionaries and the forces of imperialism."

"Democratic Yemen is going through a responsible stage in its development. The country is undergoing a test of steadfastness and maturity."

MINISTER OF MINERAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION NAMED

LD071502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Nikolay Olshanskiy as USSR minister of mineral fertilizer production.

Nikolay Olshanskiy was born in 1939. He is a Ukrainian and a member of the CPSU. He graduated from the Lvov Polytechnical Institute and the Academy of Social Science attached to the CPSU Central Committee.

He began his working life in 1960 at the Sumy Fuel Regeneration Plant of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, where he proceeded from the position of equipment engineer to that of enterprise director. From 1973, he worked within the party Central Committee as deputy head of the chemical industry section of the CPSU Central Committee.

YELTSIN PARTICIPATES IN MOSCOW GORKOM SESSION

LD061257 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] We have just received the news that, in the capital, the latest session of the Moscow Gorkom completed its work. The deputies have approved an integrated special health program, the carrying out of which is intended for the period up to the year 2000. The basis of the program is work to organize a healthy way of life, the creation of the necessary conditions for the work, everyday lives and leisure of Muscovites, the provision of a rational diet, the development of mass physical training and sports, and the improvement of medical services for the population.

Comrade Yeltsin took part in the session's work.

MOSCOW OBKOM CRITICIZES WORK OF SERPUKHOV GORKOM

LD062125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The organizational and political work of the Serpukhov Gorkom was subjected to justified criticism at a plenum of the Moscow Obkom held today. The members of the plenum categorically acknowledged the activities of the gorkom and primary organizations as out of line with the demands of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Serpukhov party organization is one of the largest in the Moscow area, but restructuring there is still proceeding slowly almost everywhere. The work of the gorkom in directing the primary party organizations retains obsolete approaches and cliches, as well as the substitution of endless meetings and paper-shuffling for down-to-earth work. The gorkom apparat continues to assume uncharacteristic administrative, managerial and control functions.

The members of the Moscow Obkom plenum called the leaders of the Serpukhov party organization strictly to account. It was stressed that the response should be concrete action rather than assurances. The times are now such that it is necessary to appraise the work of every collective, every communist and worker not by their schemes, but by real changes and practical deeds.

EXTENT OF MOLDAVIAN EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE ASSESSED

AU080917 Paris AFP in English 0913 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, Sept 8 (AFP) -- An earthquake which rocked the Soviet frontier republic of Moldavia on August 31 left a 500 million ruble (700 million dollar) trail of destruction and 12,500 people homeless, according to reports in the lastest edition of SOVETSKAYA Moldaviya which reached here Monday.

Some 55,000 homes had been "seriously damaged", the newspaper said.

One person died and 45 people were hospitalized. TASS reported initially that several hundred people were injured.

The earthquake's epicentre was in neighbouring Romania, but shock waves were felt as far away as Moscow.

FURTHER ON MEASURES TO COMBAT DRUG ADDICTION

LD080659 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1315 GMT on 7 September carries a phone-in program, "Yunost," in which Viktor Mironenko, first secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee, talks to readers of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and "Yunost" listeners about the work of the Komsomol organization. He answers there questions on a wide range of topics, including social problems.

An unidentified male questioner points out that cases of drug-taking have become more frequent in the Soviet Union. He asks Mironenko how much experience there is in fighting drug addiction. Mironenko says above all, one must think about where the phenomenon has sprung from. As far as experience with combating it is concerned, Mironenko cites the example of the Ukraine, where there are poppy fields. It Kharkov Oblast, teams of students and internal affairs officials patrolled the poppy crops constantly. Mironenko says that a trend for healthy living must be encouraged.

SECRETARY NIKONOV VISITS KURGAN OBLAST

PM051418 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Kurgan Oblast"]

[Text] V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Kurgan Oblast on 28 and 29 August. He visited a number of rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes and inspected fields, where he learned about the state of the grain crops, the introduction of intensive crop cultivation techniques, and the organization and provision of machinery for harvesting work. During conversations with farm leaders, specialists, and machine operators it was observed that the delayed ripening of grain crops this year makes it particularly important that harvesting time be reduced and agrotechnical measures promoting more rapid crop growth be applied.

At the Kurgan Agricultural Institute's training farm V.P. Nikonov inspected plant-breeding areas and commercial crops of promising new strains of grain. During his meeting with working people at Shatrovskiy Rayon's Ural and Rossiya Kolkhozes questions were raised about economic incentives for work on arable farms and stockraising units and the social developments of farms.

V.I. Nikonov paid a visit to the Zavety Lenina Kolhoz in Shadrinskiy Rayon, where he met with T.S. Maltsev, academician emeritus of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and twice hero of socialist labor. [paragraph continues]

The doyen of crop farming showed fields of "Vera" and "Kurganskaya" wheat, which is distinguished by high productivity and grain quality. He asked that the production of progressive implements for arable farming soil-protection systems be speeded up.

The attention of oblast leaders and all agroindustrial complex specialists was particularly drawn to problems of speeding up grain procurement and its uninterrupted delivery to the grainaries. The state of feed production and the organization of livestock wintering were analysed in detail.

V.P. Nikonov was accompanied on his tour by A.N. Plekhanov, first secretary of Kurgan CPSU Obkom, A.I. Makhnev, chairman of the oblispolkom, and I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section.

DUKHOVIN DEPLORES RAILWAY FREIGHT LOSSES

LD052207 Moscow Television service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; "Addresses of mismanagement" by S. Dukhavin]

[Text] An opportunity arose for us to film the subject of robbery. The topic also appeared interesting because the thieves are known, but are not suffering punishment corresponding to their actions. Every day at the Oktyabrskaya railway warehouses, on the spur tracks of a number of Leningrad enterprises, up to 3,000 wagons stand idle beyond the normal period of time. They stand idle because the recipients are not in a hurry to unload them while the station workers can't do this -- there is nowhere to do it. The warehouses are literally choked up with freight which hasn't been removed. The freight cars are turning into warehouses on wheels. Moreover, many sets of wheels are managing to rust as they are at a complete standstill. Railwaymen exact fines from motor vehicle enterprises which are holding up the removal of freight. The extent of these fines since the beginning of the year is expressed in six figures. In their turn, motor vehicle transport workers make good their losses at the expense of enterprises which don't ensure the reception of freight, and as a result it is the state which comes out the loser, - that is, - all of us.

Who knows, perhaps it wouldn't be necessary to write off these tons of rotten melons, if they were transported not in conventional freight cars, but in refrigerated vehicles, which stand idle waiting for unloading at food enterprises and at the city's fruit and vegetable centers these fall days. So robbery results -- robbery of the state. Perhaps thieves wouldn't be tempted if the principle of personal material responsibility on the part of all who organize the reception and delivery of freight was operating at full force.

ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN WORK ON IMPERIALISM NOTED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by A. Melentyev, candidate of economic sciences: "Dialectics of Lenin's Thought"]

[Text] Lenin's theory of imperialism is among the highest achievements of economic thought of the 20th century. The propositions developed in V.I. Lenin's series of works initiated by "Imperialism as the Highest Stage of Capitalism" in their creative interpretation with respect to the singularities of the present period of the historical process are the fundamental basis of the truly innovative characterization of the content of the modern era and the main trends and contradictions of our complex, largely integral world developed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Lenin's book is of tremondous and permanent significance for the development of Marxist political economy. Accomplishment of the new tasks of this science formulated by the party is largely connected with penetration in depth of the essence of what Lenin's teaching on imperialism contributed to the theory thereof theses its dialectical-materialist method. And this applies not only to the political economy of capitalism, where the given questions have been developed with great amplitude, but also to the political economy of socialism.

The task set in the new version of the CPSU Program of an in-depth analysis of the regularities of the coming into being of the communist formation and the ways and means of gradual advance toward its highest phase has made problem of the political-economic criteria of the change of phase of production mode and the appearance of - historical levels within the framework thereof sharply pertinent. Lenin's theory of imperialism contains in this respect very rich and as yet far from fully "fitted" methodological potential.

V.I. Lenin's work reveals primarily in a political economy respect the basis of the change of phases of specific-historical production mode--the change in the composition and "set" of components of the system of its production relations. The description of the essence of the growth of capitalism into its imperialist stage (phase) is such: "Imperalism grew as the development and direct continuation of the basic properties of capitalism in general. But capitalism became capitalist imperialism only at a certain, very high level of its development, when certain basic properties of capitalism had begun to change into their opposite..." (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Works," vol 27, p 385). It is thereby emphasized, first, that fundamentally new structural components arise in the system of capitalist production relations which are opposite to the "basic properties of capitalism in general" -- the group of relations connected with the replacement of free competition by monopoly and the formation of finance capital. Second, that the fundamental production relations of the capitalist production mode are by no means removed. There is not, nor can ther be a "pure" imperialism without the fundamental basis of capitalism.

The transition from one phase to another presupposes a certain change in the "product-list" composition of the system of economic relations: the withering away of individual components thereof and the appearance of new ones. Any phase of a production mode, given preservation of the general formation production relations and their laws, also has its own relations and laws characteristics of its alone. The appearance, on the other hand, of historical levels within the framework of a given phase is determined by a change in the content and an enrichment of the form of the action of the present production relations and laws, primarily those which are fundamental and common to the production mode as a whole.

Each given phase is a result of the development of certain levels of the preceding phase and a product of the highest of these levels. The coming into being of the phase (stage) of monopoly capitalism was the historical consequence of capitalism's development of free competition right up to the level of large-scale machine industry and the direct result of this level itself. The entire content of the fundamental relations and laws of classical capitalism was displayed and scope for vast socialization engendering monopoly domination was afforded precisely on the basis thereof.

Lenin's methodological ideas concerning the criteria of the phases and levels of historical evolution of the production mode and their dialectics help a political-economic illustration of the concept developed by the 27th CPSU Congress of an acceleration of socioeconomic development and the achievement on this basis of a qualitatively new state of socialist society.

The initial proposition of this concept says that socialism and communism are two consecutive phases of the common communist formation, between which there is no clear-cut boundary. As the CPSU Program observes, "the development of socialism, the increasingly full disclosure and use of its possibilities and advantages and the strengthening of the communist principles inherent therein signifies society's real movement toward communism." Another most important proposition is that evolution of the first phase presupposes certain qualitative states and the passing of certain historical levels.

Enrichment of the content and form of action of the general formational principles of the system of production relations of socialism based on the scheduled revolutionary changes in the productive forces is the decisive criterion of the achievement of a new qualitative state of the socialist society. The fundamental historical advantages of the socialist economic system will then be revealed more fully and the problems inherited from preceding stages will be resolved. It is this level of the first phase of the communist production mode which is called on to ensure the highest labor productivity and prepare the changes in the system of production relations which will in the long term mark entry into the second phase of communism: the end of the law of distribution according to labor and establishment of the law of distribution according to requirements.

Whereas the attainment of full communism, which is our ultimate goal, represents the ASCENDING development of the communist production mode, imperialism, according to Lenin, is capitalist society which has already passed its historical zenith, is "overripe" capitalism (vol 27, p 116). In other words, the phase of evolution of the production mode in historical line of DESCENT. It was thus that the issue was put in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Congress, which observed that "capitalism, while developing, denies itself," and the imperialist countries' ruling circles "are incapable of handling the exacerbation of the problems of the descending phase of capitalism's development."

This is expressed today in the continued intensification of the general crisis of the capitalist system and the exacerbation of all its contradictions: between labor and capital; between the financial oligarchy (primary the monopoly bourgeois military-industrial complex) and broad strata of the population of the capitalist countries; between imperialist states and among the three main centers of interimperialist rivalry; between the TNC and the national-state form of society's political organization; and between imperialism and the developing countries.

The "self-denial" of capitalism in its descending phase is also expressed in its creation of a mortal threat to the very foundations of the existence of human civilization, which dictates the need for a new understanding of the present level of its development. [paragraph continues]

And, consequently, makes urgent a fundamental break with many customary approaches to foreign policy, a break with the traditions of political thinking and views on the problem of war and peace and the competition of the two world systems.

Imperialism not only sharply enhances the degree of maturity of the material prerequisities of socialism, that is, not only raises appreciably the level of technical-economic socialization (socialization on the part of the productive forces), but also creates specific socioeconomic conditions of the new system and traditional economic forms. In other words, in the imperialist phase objective prerequisities of the victorious socialist revolution also include prerequisites which take shape aside from the production relations themselves and which are a specifically capitalist reaction to a level of the social nature of the productive forces which has in principle outgrown private appropriation.

On the basis of a thorough analysis thereof Lenin drew a conclusion of cardinal significance: the imperialist stage of capitalism leading "to the most comprehensive socialization of production" is "some new social order transitional from complete freedom of competition to complete socialization" (vol 27, pp 320-321).

It is primarily a question of ELEMENTS inherent in monopoly capital and constituting the real content of the undercutting of commodity production of a PLAN CONFORMITY going beyond the framework of individual economic units (see vol 27, p 322; vol 33, pp 67-68). It is with these that Lenin's proposition that capitalist monopoly is "in permanent and hopeless contradiction" with the general situation of capitalism, commodity production and competition (vol 27, pp 396-397) is connected. It is the "hopelessness" of this contradiction which primarily indicates the transitional nature of imperialism.

It is further a question of the fact that the bourgeois state is objectively endowed with elements born of the highest degree of socialization of capitalist production (in the situation of preservation of the domination of private ownership, "elements" only!) of the functions of a social-economic center. This is reflected theoretically in the "state-monopoly capitalism" category introduced by Latin.

The bourgeois state performs the said functions partially, incompletely and in limited and contradictory fashion. This is realized in the system of state-monopoly regulation: in the creation of a public sector encompassing the key sectors for social reproduction, in the huge scale of state purchases of goods and services and in the programming and indicative planning of the economy.

Lenin pointed out that the elements of the machinery of state characteristic of imperialism, which, being particularly closely linked with the trusts and syndicates and performing a "mass of accounting-registration work, if it can be called such," represent "so to speak, something akin to the SKELETON of the socialist society" (vol 34, p 307), should not be "smashed" by the revolutionary proletariat but unfailingly used for the organization of plan-based management on the scale of the society of working people as a whole (see ibid.).

These forms of production relations transitional to the new social system do not signify, of course, the emergence at the heart of bourgeois society of socialist relations: "The introduction of plan conformity does not save the workers from being slaves, and the capitalists take their profits in more 'plan-based' manner. We now have the direct growth of capitalism into a higher plan-oriented form thereof: (vol 31, p 444).

But while constituting an inalienable feature of imperialism, such forms are suffused with new content and sharply accelerate and facilitate the formation of the system of the production relations of socialism following the victory of the proletarian revolution.

In the context of the problem of the socioeconomic prerequisties of socialism being created by imperialism it is important to emphasize that in the second party program Lenin also incorporated such a clause as the "preparation by the banks and, equally, leagues of capitalists of an apparatus for social regulation of the process of the production and distribution of products" (Vol 38, p 420).

The present-day evolution of the monopolies and state-monopoly capitalism (including its international aspect) is undoubtedly stepping up the preparation of such an apparatus, in other words, developing and intensifying the process of the creation of the material-organizational prerequisities of socialism. Study of this process, which is of exceptional significance for the formulation of the strategy and tactics of the struggle of the communist parties of capitalist countries for a democratic alternative to imperialism and for socialism, is a most important specific task.

Lenin's theory of imperialism also helps the solution of a number of most pertinent questions of the economic basis of socialism. One such is the economic role of the socialist state performing the functions ensuing from all-people ownership and the planned system of the economy of social-economic center of the single national economic organism.

Concentration of the socialist state's economic activity on its genuinely inherent tasks of NATIONAL management: ensuring the key proportions and balanced nature of the economy as a whole and the priority of national interest--given the most emphatic unloading of traffic-control and day-to-day management questions--is an inalienable ingredient of the radical reform of the system of management which has been elaborated and is being vigorously implemented by the party.

An obligatory condition of the in-depth scientific substantiation of this reform required by the party is "consulting" Lenin and turing again and again to the inexhaustible wealth of his political-economic ideas.

OIL PRODUCTION GROWING AFTER 'PROLONGED SLUMP'

LD071231 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- Oil production in the Soviet Union has started growing again after a prolonged slump, the Soviet minister of the oil and gas industries told TASS. Speaking in an interview on the occasion of the Day of workers in these industries, which is observed in this country today, Vasiliy Dinkov said the plan of oil supplies to meet domestic and export needs in the first eight months of the year had been met.

In the past twenty years the output of oil, including gas condensate, he recalled, had increased 150 percent, mostly thanks to the development of new deposits.

Western Siberia, Dinkov said, remained the country's biggest oil supplier. Producing nearly two-thirds of liquid fuel now, it would retain the lead for long, he added. Oil Production in Western Siberia would register steep growth in the next five years, the minister said. it would grow also in kazakhstan although production operations there were conplicated by desert conditions, he added. Besides, it was planned, Dinkov said, to start tapping oil pools in the Arkhangelsk region in the north of the country's European part. In other areas, he said, production would keep stable.

All in all, it was provided to start developing 215 new oil fields, including 77 in Western Siberia, in the current five-year planning period (1985-90). Dinkov said, adding that this offered a real posibility to increase the output of oil together with gas condensate to some 635 million tons a year by 1990.

Natural gas production in the Soviet Union in the past ten years had risen 150 percent to reach 643 billion cubic meters last year and kept growing fast, the minister said. Output in the past eight months, he explained, had totalled 450 billion cubic meters, or nearly 30 billion cubic meters more than in the same period last year.

Gas production was to reach 850 billion cubic meters in 1990, the minister said. With that aim, gas fields in Western Siberia were being developed at an accelerated pace. Nearly all accretion in output, Dinkov said, would come from Yamburg within the Arctic circle.

Gas would be transported from there by pipes, he said. That would require building nearly 50,000 kilometers of gas mains in the five years between 1985 and 1990.

The USSR would continue to hold the world lead in both the rate of gas pipeline construction and the total length and throughput capacity of those mains, Dinkov said.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 4-6 SEP REPORTED

LD070140 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 4-6 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each items.

4 September

Gorkiy Oblast farms are carrying out the grain harvest on the second millionth hectare. (0500)

Grain crops have been harvested on 500,000 hectares in Kurgan Oblast. A half of all swathes has been threshed. Simultaneously, seeds are set aside and fallow is being plowed. (0600)

Farms of Ukraine have started selected harvesting of beetroots. Ninety-three sugar refineries have already started processing new crops. Thanks to re-equipment of enterprises, they are expected to increase sugar yields by 40,000 metric tons. (0600)

Tatar ASSR -- more than 1,100,000 metric tons of bread grain have been sold to the state to date. (0800)

A grain conveyor, the longest in Kazakhstan, has started its operation there. First trains loaded with new grain have been dispatched from Pavlodar to Urals by workers of the Tselinnnaya Railway. (0800)

Twelve major agro-industrial and agricultural associations of the Leningrad Oblast completed their early plans for hay procurement today. The total of about 2 million metric tons of coarse and succulent fodder has been laid in the oblast. (0800)

The mid-Urals have had a good harvest, but according to weather forecasts the situation will be aggravated by sudden cold weather, rain and wet snow in the second half of September. People in the Sverdlovsk Oblast have joined the struggle to save the harvest. Taking place today is the simultaneous harvesting of bread grain, potatoes and vegetables, the laying-in of fodder, the plowing of fallows and the sowing of winter crops. Also 10,000 vehicles have been sent to help in the work; workers and employees of enterprises and students have gone to help out in the countryside. (1300)

The field work front in the virgin lands of the republic becomes more extensive each day. According to the Central Statistical Directorate of the Kazakh SSR, grain and pulse crops (except corn) have been cut on nearly 13 million hectares, which is 54 percent of the sown area. The bread grain has been threshed on 10.5 million hectares, or 74 percent of that which has been cut. The highest grain yield has been obtained at farms in Kokchetav and Tselinograd Oblasts. Each hectare is producing an average yield of 14-16.5 quintals of grain. (1330)

Altay corn producers today poured the first 1 million metric tons of grain from the new harvest into the state granaries. The pace of harvesting in the kray is higher than last year's. The corn has been cut from nearly 70 percent of the area, and half of it has been threshed. Farms in Gorkiy Oblast are carrying out cereal harvesting work over the second million hectares. For the first time in recent years, mechanizers are not allowing any gap between cutting and threshing. (1430)

Rostov Oblast -- sowing of winter wheat is beginning. It will be sown on over 2 million hectares of which 1.7 million hectares will be farmed by intensive technology.

Kurgan Oblast farms have started to harvest corn for silage. Fodder crops here occupy more than 200,000 hectares. (2130)

5 September

Ryazan Oblast farms have dispatched 300,000 tonnes of new harvest grain to reception centers and elevators. (0430)

The first hundreds of metric tons of rice have been delivered to stores in Dagestan. Despite the arid weather this year the rice harvest is a fair one. Yields of 30 quintals per hectare are being obtained. (0600)

Massive harvesting of potatoes has begun in Mari ASSR potatoes occupy over 30,000 hectares there. The harvest is a fair one. The first hundreds of metric tons have already been dispatched along the Volga to Astrakhan. (0600)

Orenburg Oblast has handed over 3 million metric tons of grain to the state, mainly hard and strong wheat varieties. (0800)

Kazakhstan -- Transportation of grain has begun on the river Irtysh. The first grain transports set off today. The amount of grain transported along the Irtysh this year will be 25 percent more than last year. (1000)

In Kazakhstan, harvesting of bread-grain is underway on the 15th million hectares, of which nearly 3 million are in Kustanay Oblast. There, grain crops occupy 4,270,000 hectare. Northern rayons have begun mass harvesting, with valuable and hard wheats yielding 20-25 quintals per hectare. (1100)

The 100,000th metric ton of grain was delivered today from Kirghiziya's collective and state farms. Southern rayons have begun delivering grain corn. Year's target: 240,000 metric tons of grain. (1100)

Grain crops of one-fifth of the area set aside for them have been threshed in Kurgan Oblast. Harvest is still hampered here by rains. The first 200,000 metric tons of grain have been stored. (2230)

6 September

In Kuybyshev Oblast farmers have already sent 1,430,000 metric tons of grain to procurement points. There have been years with bigger total yields than this one, but never have they obtained such high yields -- 40-50 quintals per hectar -- from individual fields. (0204)

In Bashkiriya 1.5 million metric tons of grain from the new harvest have been delivered to procurement points. (0400)

In Azerbaijan the first convoy of cotton has been dispatched to procurements points in Bardinskiy Rayon. (0400)

Farms in Khmelnitskaya Oblast are engaged on their fourth cutting of alfalfa. (0400)

The first metric tons of grain have arrived at the Astrakhan rice works. The large-scale harvesting of rice has begun in the oblast. The fields sown to this crop occupy over 35,000 hectares there. They have all, basically, been cultivated through intensive technology. Astrakhan farmers aim, this year, to sell over 90,000 tones of rice to the state. (1300)

These days of fall harvesting have been gaining momentum in eastern areas of this country. By estimates of the state agro-industrial committee, a bumper crop of cereals has been grown in Siberia, in the Urals and in Kazakhstan. Farmers have begun to harvest it. In the Omsk region of Siberia alone, cereals have been taken in on 40 percent of the acreage under the crop and in major grain-supplying areas in the west of the country harvesting is nearing completion. Most farms have fulfilled their plans for the sale of grain to state purchasing organization. There has also been a good harvest of vegetables, potatoes and fruit.

COURSE OF GRAIN, FEED HARVESTS ASSESSED

PM051240 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Aug 86 p 1

[N. Osychkin, M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Fall Work Is a Comprehensive Operation"]

[Text] In the Fields

According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by 25 August 65.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut in the country. Threshing has been carried out on 60.8 million hectares. This is 55 percent of the crop area. The past week has seen a 6.5 million hectare increase in the harvested area -- somewhat less than in the previous week, which demands an acceleration of the rate of work and grain procurements.

August is coming to an end. Ahead lies fall with its Indian summer, cold, and rain. But there is still no end of urgent work to be done in the fields. The agro-industrial complex workers have to complete the harvest in September, clear the late crops, sow winter crops, carry out fall plowing, and procure plenty of feed.

An example of shock labor is being set by the machine operators of many rayons in Orenburg Oblast, where they have already harvested 3 million hectares. Extensive use is being made of the group method of machinery utilization and efficient technical maintenance has been organized. Some 390,000 metric tons of grain are delivered to the elevators in each 5-day period, more than 2.2 million metric tons having gone so far. The harvest campaign is nearly over in Tula Oblast where above-plan grain sales are continuing. The last few tens of thousands of hectares remain to be threshed in Ulyanovsk Oblast and the Mordovian ASSR.

In the RSFSR as a whole 38.8 million hectares of grain have been cut -- nearly 59 percent of the crop. Some 35 million have been threshed. The main front of the harvest is now in eastern parts. In many places there is a pretty good harvest, but ripening has been delayed. It is the duty of Siberians to complete the harvest work as soon as possible and provide the country with as much grain as possible Some 40 percent of the crop has been cut in Irkutsk Oblast, 36 percent in Altay Kray, 22 percent in Kemerovo Oblast, and 17 percent in Krasnoyarsk Kray. More than 1,500 harvesting and transport complexes are out in the Altay fields and grain deliveries are being directed by special centers with traffic control facilities.

The potential for conducting the harvest work quickly and without losses exists everywhere, but it is not being satisfactorily exploited. There have been cases of equipment lying idle in Kurgan, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, and Novosibirsk Oblasts. The crops have been standing too long in some Kirov and Kalinin Oblast farms, where only one-half of the harvest has been cut. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Bashkiria could accelerate the harvest work. One-third of the area remains to be threshed there. Over 7 million hectares have been harvested in Kazakhstan. Machine operators in the northern virgin land oblasts have taken their units out [paragraph continues]

The cool, rainy summer there has delayed the ripening of wheat and barley. Lost ground must now be made up. Crews working in two shifts, collective contracts, and advanced methods of grain shipment should help. High-quality wheat has begun to arrive from farms in Tselinograd, Pavlodar, and Turgay Oblasts.

Grain purchases are somewhat better than last year, but not everywhere. As has been reported, in Tataria the grain procurements plan has been fulfilled by only 42 percent, but grain deliveries fell in the last 5-day period compared with the previous one. There has been a reduction in daily shipments of wheat, rye, and barley by farms in Ryazan and Tambov Oblasts, although they fave fulfilled the procurements plan by only 50 percent. There have been losses during grain deliveries in a number of places. It has been reported from Kuybyshev and Ulyanovsk Oblasts that the trucks engaged in shipments are spilling a lot of grain. In particular, on the route from Tolyatti to Dimitrovgrad the roadside is literally strewn with choice wheat.

The grain corn harvest has started. The first 114,000 hectares of ears have been cleared. The time has come to start on the sunflower plantations. The heads are ripe in the Kuban, along the Don, and on Odessa, Crimean, and Kherson Oblast farms, but the farmers are in no hurry to thresh them. The slow start could lead to shedding of and damaging to oilseeds, of which there is a small harvest in the first place.

Some 40 percent of the flax remains to be harvested. Very, very few potatoes have been lifted -- only 102,000 hectares. In fact, farmers in Tula, Ryazan, and Orel Oblasts are only just starting.

The foundation is being laid for the next harvest. More than 7.8 million hectares of winter crops have been sown -- one-fifth of the plan. One-half of the allotted area has been sown in the RSFSR's Northwest Region, 28 percent in the Central Region, and 63 percent in the Volga-Vyatka Region, although the best time for sowing has nearly passed. Sowing needs to be accelerated in the Chernozem, where only one-fourth of the planned area has been sown. Fall plowing must not be delayed: 16 percent of the planned amount has been done so far.

Time is pressing for the workers of the agro-industrial complex. Every hour must be devoted to the present harvest and the next.

In the Meadows

By 25 August 66.5 million metric tons of hay (82 percent of the plan) had been procured in the country, along with 66.3 million metric tons of haylage (100.7 percent) and 55.3 million metric tons of silage (20 percent; 4.8 million metric tons of artificially dehydrated green feed had been produced. Some 62.5 million metric tons of threshing floor feed have been laid in. Farms have laid in 20 million metric tons of their own grain feed from this year's harvest for public-sector livestock raising. A total of 79.8 million metric tons of feed units have been procured -- 58 percent of the plan and 9.24 quintals per standard head of cattle.

Total feed stocks are currently 4 percent up on the same time last year. But no one should be complacent about this -- in fact, so far we have procured less than one-half of the minimum abount require in order to obtain high animal productivity during the winter. Comparison with last year is basically a precarious criterion.

In the Moldavian SSR, for example, over eight times more silage has been procured than had been procured by the same date last year, but this is only 6 percent of the plan. [paragraph continues]

There is a complex situation in the republic. At the moment there are only 5.69 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock.

Unfortunately, feed quality remains the weakest link in the fodder system. In Krasnoyarsk Kary the other day they summed up the two months of feed procurement. Although the weather in the zone gave hope of high-quality hay procurements, between one-third and one-half of the feed was substandard in a number of rayons. This is due to neglect of progressive techniques. In fact, the situation may be even worse. After all, only 47 percent of the procured hay has been checked, and less than one-tenth in a number of rayons. Monitoring of feed quality is badly organized in Kurgan Oblast, where a considerable amount of the hay and in particular the green material being used for haylage and silage is not laboratory-tested. Less than one-fifth of the hay has been checked in Astrakhan Oblast and only one-half of it has been certified first-class. In Tomsk Oblast they have decided to carry out a full nutritional analysis of grass meal, hay, and haylage before 1 October. This, of course, will help livestock unit workers to make up rations correctly, but it will not enable them to make the necessary adjustments during feed procurement.

Feed stocks are not growing quickly enough in a number of Ukrainian regions (46 percent of the planned amount), especially in Zhitomir and Kharkov Oblast. With the weather the way it is, it is important to make skillful use of the available techniques and procure hay, haylage, or silage depending on the conditions, with one aim in mind -- to harvest the grass as quickly as possible and retain as much of the nutritional value as possible.

It is important now to make every efforts to comprehensively replenish feed stocks with home-produced feed. It is necessary to take to task the farm, rayon agro-industrial association, and agro-industrial committee leaders who have paid less attention to this important area of production since the grain harvest began. And this has happened in a number of rayons of Belgorod, Kuybyshev, Ryazan, and Orenburg Oblast and the Mordovian ASSR. It is a mistake to depend on feed from state resources. It is necessary to exploit all sources of coarse and succulent feed, especially mixed silage, partly dried corn feed [kornazh], and individual feeds in order to accumulate at least 20 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock by the time stall-housing starts.

TORRENTIAL RAINS DAMAGES CROPS IN MARITIME KRAY

LD051953 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] For nearly 2 months the elements have been testing the steadfastness of the inhabitants of the Maritime Kray. It culminated during the Vera typhoon. People have hardly had time to put things in order when torrential rain from another cyclone struck again. One of the widest and most fertile valleys through which the Razdolnaya River flows has been flooded. The river has overflown, from hill to hill, for a stretch over 20 km. People have met the raging elements in a well-organized manner. Since Khasan Rayon is the southernmost in the Maritime Kray, it has received the brunt of the typhoon and cyclone. The elements have caused considerable damage: 25,000 hectares of sown crops are under water.

MOLNIYA-1 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED 5 SEP

LD080731 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another communications satellite, Molinya-1, on September 5. The satellite is meant for ensuring the operation of long-range telephone-and-telegraph radio communications systems and broadcasting central television programs to orbita network points.

It was inserted into a high elliptical orbit with an apogee of 40,558 kilometers in the Northern Hemisphere and a perigee of 645 kilometers in the Southern Hemisphere. The satellite's period of revolution is 12 hours 15 minutes and the inclination of its orbit 63 degrees. Communication sessions via Molniya-1 will be conducted under a program.

REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION OF ROSTOV AES

LD011806 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" Newscast]

[Summary] Preparations for assembly of equipment at the first power unit are under way at the Rostov AES. A video reportage from the construction site by Chebotarev features the reactor surrounded by scaffolding, showing it from various angles. The reactor is somewhat smaller than its immediate predecessors at other stations, which is owing to some unspecified improvements in the design. Installation of equipment is scheduled to start about the time of the November holidays.

The building which will house the reactor is practically ready. An atommash works which is right opposite the AES developed a project envisaging maximum degree of completion of all units prior to their installation. Shiryaev, chief engineer of the site, who is interviewed, adds that all necessary checks will be carried out at the works itself. Transportation of all equipment will be done with the help of motor vechiles which is supposed to be quicker.

BRIEFS

OIL DISCOVERED IN TAYMYR -- Oil has been discovered in the Taymyr peninsula, washed by the Artctic Ocean. Experts believe that the new deposit contains a considerable amount of valuable fuel. The arctic is becoming one of the main oil and gas extracting regons of the country. Major gasfields are built in the Yamal peninsula. Fuel has been found not only on the coast of the Arctic but also offshore. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Sep 86 LD]

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF UKRAINE -- The Ministry of Geology of the Ukrainian SSR has for the first time published an engineering geology map of the republic. It presents the latest, most reliable information on the state and composition of the properties of ores and soils which can be used in the natonal economy, in particular in construction. The collective of the Institute of Mineral Resources of the Ministry of Geology of the Ukrainian SSR was a direct compiler of the map. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 1 Sep 86 LD]

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GORBACHEV ANSWERS RUDE PRAVO ON MORATORIUM

Ligachev Hands Over Replies

LD081439 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received today Zdenek Horeni, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, chief editor of the newspaper RUDE PRAVO who arrived in Moscow.

On instructions of Mikhail Gorbachev, he handed in to him the answers of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the questions of the Editorial Board sent to him beforehand.

Gorbachev Reply

PM081715 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1, 2

["M.S. Gorbachev's Answers to Questions From RUDE PRAVO Chief Editor Comrade Zdenek Horeni" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] Question: Your statement on the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 evoked a very broad response and, it seems to us in Czechoslovakia, it has had a serious impact on the arrangement of sociopolitical forces in the world regarding questions of disarmament.

How do you assess the reasons for this and the possible consequences of the Soviet Union's major new peace-loving action?

Answer: The answer to the first part of the question seems obvious. Considerably more people have now learned about the Soviet moratorium than some time ago. The political leaders and mass information media of the West are finding it increasingly difficult to hush up the fact of the unilateral 1 1/2 year moratorium, and indeed, the U.S. arguments in favor of testing have become tarnished and their effect on the public has waned somewhat. That is my first observation. Secondly, an increasingly profound realization of the reality of the nuclear threat is spreading throughout the world.. This threat can be averted only by eliminating nuclear weapons, as we are proposing, and -- as a first step -- by ending nuclear testing. This is as clear as daylight, as the saying goes. Even people obsessed with the arms race cannot fail to realize this, in their heart of hearts.

Our socialist friends, communist parties, the conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare which represents dozens of states, the leaders of the "Delhi Six," numerous public organizations and trade unions, authoritative political parties, including the West German Social Democrats, and the British Laborites, and prominent figures of science and culture throughout the workd have come out in support of the Soviet moratorium and have appealed to America to follow the USSR's example. On the whole it can be said that it is easier to enumerate those who have not supported our action than those who have approved it.

Words of support -- and we value them highly -- confirm that the new political thinking is forcing a way for itself through ingrained prejudices, outmoded notions, and through the obstructions of falsehood about the "Soviet threat."

So far as can be judged from American data, U.S. public opinion and a considerable proportion of the Congress support the idea of ending nuclear tests.

In a word, it has never before been so generally accepted that nuclear war cannot be waged and that there cannot be a victor in such a war whatever artful scenarios for hostilities may be devised.

Something else can be added to this: U.S. policy is beginning to scare people more and more; glaring manifestations of a militarist line have opened many people's eyes and no longer can anyone conceal alarm over the fact that a catastrophe really could occur.

The response generated by the Soviet Union's ending of nuclear explosions is also linked, of course, with the fact that this is not a declaration but action. For the fourth time we have extended the moratorium. A year without explosions is both a political and military reality. The trend of wisdom and common sense is now present in practice in world politics and can be developed and consolidated with an agreement on mutual prohibition of nuclear tests. And also by other bold, strong steps, and by the solution of pressing issues and issues that are overdue for solution.

Surely, for instance, it is important for the destiny of Europe and of the whole world to crown the work of the Stockholm conference with a sound accord? Undoubtedly it is. And for its part, the Soviet Union together with Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries is taking practical steps to have that come about. There is a possibility -- I have already had occasion to speak about this -- to reach a consensus on banning chemical weapons and eliminating their industrial base.

Rational compromises are possible on strategic arms, medium-range nuclear missile weapons, and conventional arms if one in fact strives for a lowering of the level of military confrontation and for equivalent [ravnoznachnyy] security. An accord is also possible on strengthening the regime of such a fundamental document as the ABM treaty.

But things must be looked at as they actually are. The opportunities would seem to be multiplying but there is no change for the better.

In this sense the reaction in the U.S. ruling circles to our statement is indicative. From the very outset the reaction has revealed that at least in the entourage of the President, whose spokesman this time did not even attempt to conceal his annoyance, there is, for the moment, no serious thought being given to the elimination of the nuclear threat. This is why the extension of the moratorium generated such dissatisfaction there. One can see that people in those cirlces felt uncomfortable when faced with the new Soviet proposals. It has evidently become very difficult to justify one's stance in the eyes of both the world public and the U.S. public.

But once again they have set off along the same old road, seeking to belittle the significance of our action by labeling it "propaganda." [paragraph continues]

But the question arises: If this is propaganda what do we want to prove to people and what do we want to say with it? To convince them that it is possible to do without nuclear explosions? To say that we are backing up our appeal for mankind to be rid of nuclear weapons by ending the testing of them? What's wrong with such "propaganda"?

In general, regarding our being accused of "propaganda," I have already said repeatedly: It is not serious of people to want to transfer our responsible political actions to such a plane. This is the wrong approach to take at such a tense, one could say, turning point of world development.

We do not want to win in a propaganda war. We do not even want to participate in such a "skirmish," considering it unworthy of the importance of the topic [schutaya yeye nedostoynoy vazhnosti predmeta]. Our aim is to take a real step toward real disarmament. And we sincerely invite the U.S. Administration to do this. We want to get the negotiations moving in order to drive away the nuclear threat for the sake of the security of everyone and for the sake of genuine detente [razraydka].

There is certainly a great deal of propaganda speculation surrounding our moratorium in the entourage of the White House, in political circles, and also in the press. The impression is sometimes formed that in the United States there is a general inclination to replace foreign policy with propaganda. How can we get a businesslike dialogue then, one that promises success! We reject such a style and we believe that we are talking about things that are too serious for verbal games to be played around them. And we want to count on the fact that ultimately we will be understood in America and that our appeal will receive an adequate and fitting response.

Speaking of the "seriousness" that we have been urged to show regarding our latest extension of the moratorium, I should like to say that today the attitude toward ending nuclear tests and to the speediest drawing up of a treaty on their total prohibition has become a most cogent indicator of how seriously each of the biggest nuclear powers does in fact regard disarmament, international security, and indeed the cause of peace in general.

In the 18 August statement, I have already said that one's attitude to nuclear explosions is a test of historical maturity. I am deeply convinced of this.

Moreover, this is a touchstone for verifying real purposefulness and for verifying the main content of a nuclear state's foreign policy.

Indeed.

If you want military superiority you don't need a moratorium.

If you want to continue the arms race, and particularly if you want to shift it into new spheres, into space, you don't need a moratorium.

If you want to have new and more sophisticated types of weapons a moratorium counts for nothing here.

If in solving international problems you count on force and intend to resort to diktat and blackmail a moratorium is also an impediment to you.

If you fear honest competition with the cther social system in the field of the economy, democracy, culture, and the spiritual richness of human life, a moratorium is obviously not suitable for you.

If you are not concerned about what happens to nature or the human environment will continue to carry out nuclear explosions.

If the avaricious appetites of the bosses of the military business and all those connected with them are more important than the opinions and vital interests of hundreeds of millions of people throughout the world you continue nuclear tests.

In other words, the attitude taken toward a moratorium reveals the real essence and thrust of a policy. There is no getting away from this.

But if there is a real desire to start reducing and then to completely do away with nuclear weapons, as both the President himself and certain members of his administration have officially and solemnly stated repeatedly, if there is a real understanding that nuclear war is intolerable, if the trust is that the United States does not seek military superiority, there are no fundamental obstacles to reaching an equal and strictly verifiable [proveryayemyy] agreement.

This is why we consider that "the ball is not in the Russians' court," as the silver-tongued heralds of the White House assert, but in the Americans' court.

Incidentally, the question is even braoder and more significant than the attitude toward a moratorium, although, I repeat, the attempts to avoid this disarmament problem of fundamental important, lose [rastvorit] it in other questions, and switch it to another plane are quite characteristic.

For if you catalogue the administration's entire post-Geneva policy, an alarming picture takes shape. Here we find the expediting of SDI, tests of the ASAT antisatellite complex, and other actions undermining the ABM treaty; the tests of a new ICBM and new aircraft and submarines and statements about abandoning the SALT II treaty -- and at the very moment when it s being proposed that a second summit meeting be held with us; fantastic requests for the new militry budget; appropriations for binary weapons; strong-arm marauding "neoglobalist" actions against Libya and Nicaragua and in southern Africa and elsewhere; and military maneuvers in the vicinity of the Soviet Union -- from the North Sea and the Baltic to the Far East -- which have no parallel since the fifties in terms of resources mobilized. Marshal Akhromeyev was right when he said at the Stockholm conference: Imagine what would happen if the Warsaw Pact countries launched such maneuvers!"

How are we to interpret these challenging military demonstrations? As a manifestation of peaceableness and an aspiration for mutual understanding or, maybe, as preparing the atmosphere for a summit meeting?

Incidentally, in and around the White House it is being stated outright: All this is necessary to force the Russians into new concessions. Such is the level of responsibility of those for whom the arms race is a pot of gold and, incidentally, the level of their understanding of those with whom they are dealing.

This kind of military-political practice prompts a very serious conclusion: They want to legalize the arms race; essentially this is material and psychological preparation for a world war. The question that the public is rightfully beginning to ask is: What? Is America preparing [sobirayetsya] to fight? If so, the logic of the administration's actions is understandable.

Associations with the sixties, when an extreme reactionary grouping nakedly expressed its White House ambitions, involuntarily come to mind. But at that time America itself put that grouping under siege. Other people came to power, and an opportunity opened up for curbing the spread of "cold war" and then, in the seventies, halting it altogether. Treaties were concluded, and some of them are still operating today.

But what are we seeing now? Military programs are again being launched, but programs of a kind which create a much greater threat of the unleashing of world war than at that time since this is taking place at a new scientific and technical stage of the arms race and when much bigger arsenals of weapons capable of destroying civilization several times over are in existence.

Therefore the task for our two countries and all peace-loving forces is to prevent this arms race from becoming irreversible.

A much more serious responsibility than before -- a special responsibility, I would say -- for the direction which the course of world events will take lies with the American people. They have something to ponder.

I want to believe in the American people's sense, realism, and even elementary sense of self-preservation. Our two peoples need to cooperate, not be hostile; to be friendly, not fight. I again appeal for this.

I know, Comrade Horeni, that in your country, Czechoslovakia, in our country, and in other countries the following question is often asked: Does not a desire to undermine the USSR and the socialist community economically lie behind the policy of an uncurbed arms race? In particular, how is it possible to assess both the official statements and the conjectures in the mass media that the economic problems and difficulties existing in the USSR will force it, if a bit more pressure is exerted, to agree to one-sided consessions?

We do have economic problems and difficulties. We have been and continue to be open about them. There are a considerable number of problems and difficulties in other countries, particularly those which have recently embarked on the path of independent development. But surely such problems also exist in the West, in the United States itself? Moreover they are growing threateningly there, most acute problems are accumulating, the state debt has reached astronomical figures, and the enormous unemployment is again beginning to assume threatening dimensions, and social contradictions are deepening.

As for our economic concerns, we would like to cope with them more rapidly and better and therefore we would welcome any opportunity to switch resources and forces from defense into civilian sectors, into increasing people's prosperity. But we will never sacrifice security interests here and will not make concessions on security, including at talks. Indeed, the Soviet people would not allow us to do this.

We can see clearly the attempts to use the arms race to undermine the USSR and world socialism economically. And we will do everything to prevent these malicious plans from coming about. We will act in several areas at once: in the diplomatic, military, political and -- indeed yes! -- propaganda areas, but primarily in the economic area. We will increase the economy's efficiency, build up acceleration, and improve management.

From this viewpoint, high-quality labor by Soviet people and working people from the socialist community countries is simultaneously a contribution to the cause of peace. If we show any weakness, the pressure by the enemies of socialism grows. If we become stronger and more solid economically, politically, and socially, the capitalist world shows greater interest in normal relations with us, and any illusions that the course of history can be reversed are dispersed.

Question: Responses to your statement include some like this: It is said that neither a unilateral moratorium nor even a bilateral agreement with the United States on this issue would make any practical contribution to the solution of the nuclear disarmament problem. Is this so?

Answer: Under no circumstances can I agree with this.

Attempts are indeed being made to place the moratorium in opposition to arms reduction, and even to prove that it supposedly prevents the start of the disarmament process. The following opinion is current in certain circles and the press: It is said that nuclear weapons are an "evil," but a "necessary evil" since they serve deterrence, and if this is so, they need to have their reliability checked -- in other words, tests must be conducted.

All this is absurd, if not an attempt to confuse people.

Way back in January we proposed a joint start on "eradicating the evil itself" -- eliminating all nuclear weapons by the end of the century. Of course, this is not an easy task. But we also propose that it be solved stage by stage taking all complexities into account; we allow 15 years for this; we envisage parallel efforts in the sphere of the elimination of chemical weapons and radical reductions of conventional weapons; and, simultaneously with disarmament, we have in mind progress in the political, economic, and humanitarian spheres of international relations.

Attempts to set the question of ending nuclear explosions in opposition to the question of reducing nuclear weapons are in bad faith for one more reason. Such attempts sow the illusion that apparently the two powers had already "almost" agreed on radical reductions of nuclear weapons, and suddenly the USSR created an obstruction with its moratorium. But matters stand completely differently. Since the time of the Geneva meeting, and despite all the USSR's efforts, we have not moved an inch closer to an arms reduction agreement.

And yet, a mutual termination of nuclear explosions would immediately and substantially help an agreement on this. After all, termination of tests would essentially halt the race in the most dangerous sphere -- the sphere of the creation [sozdaniye] of new types of nuclear weapons and their improvement. The only thing left to tackle is the quantitative arms race, which is simpler.

Thus, our stance is that the termination of nuclear explosions is organically linked with the reduction of nuclear arms and would seriously help solve this task. I am no longer talking about the political aspect of the matter. You would agree that mistrust, fear, and suspicion have a fatal effect on the international climate. There is also the ethical and moral aspect. To continue tests means to expend resources and funds for evil, while there is an unbelievably great and still growing need for them for good humanitarian work.

Question: It is said that Soviet nuclear weapons are "simpler and do not need reliability checks," while the American ones are "more complex and therefore their efficiency must be continually tested."

Another story is circulating to the effect that, prior to announcing its moratorium in 1985, the Soviet Union had improved its nuclear arsenal, considerably overtook America in this respect, and therefore can allow itself a break in testing, while the United States, it is said, now has to "catch up" and that is why it is conducting explosions.

What is the truth?

Answer: There is no truth at all. All these claims are false from beginning to end.

Specialists prove extremely convincingly that nuclear explosions are in no way necessary to confirm the reliability of already existing nuclear weapons. Reliability can be verified [kontrolirovat] just as efficiently and, at the same time, far more cheaply and safely by other methods, without nuclear explosions.

Prolonged practical experience testifies that it is possible to feel sure about nuclear ammunition without conducting explosions and while confining oneself to checking [proverka] the nonnuclear components of bombs and warheads. In accordance with the existing treaty, the United States and the USSR have not conducted tests with a yield in excess of 150 kilotons since 1974. Meanwhile, ammunition with yields that exceed this "threshold" constitutes 70 percent of the U.S. nuclear arsenal, and ours is no less. This means that both we and they have faith in the reliability of weapons even without explosions! Why confuse the issue?

If the Americans doubt the durability [ustoychivost] of their nuclear arsenal, let them embark on the elaboration of an agreement to terminate tests and our specialists will share with them the "secrets" of how to check the condition of nuclear charges even without tests.

No. The main purpose of the nuclear weapon tests being conducted by the United States is the creation [sozdaniye] of fundamentally new types of weapons. What does this mean? Here is what it means: New nuclear warheads, with greater yield and increased accuracy, are being developed [razrabatyvatsya]. Space-based nuclear weapons -- X-ray lasers with so-called nuclear pumping -- are being created [sozdatsya] in the course of the tests. Work is being done to prepare [podgotovka] a completely new type of weapon capable of striking targets both on earth and in space. Under these circumstances it is hypocritical to say that a test ban would produce nothing to solve the problem of nuclear disarmament.

With regards to the second argument, it could have sounded somewhat like the truth during the first couple of months of our moratorium, but not now that the silence reigning on Soviet nuclear test sites is into its second consecutive year. If the development [razrabotka] of new nuclear weapons and the improvement of old ones demand more and more nuclear tests -- and this is undoubtedly the case -- then, according to logic, the United States, which has conducted many more explosions than the USSR, plus the 18 in the year of our moratorium, should be far ahead. It appears, therefore, that we rather than they should be catching up. To put it briefly, the actual way in which the issue is presented is absurd.

We have also heard the following opinion: It is not possible, as far as tests are concerned, to be satisfied for a certain period of time with a compromise between the Soviet and U.S. positions; in other words, not a complete ban, but some kind of "regulation" [reglamentatsiya] of tests.

Of course, when proposing an agreement to the other side, one must never reject compromises outright. But the idea of "regulation" instead of termination still seems to me incorrect in principle.

In the first place, we already have regulation: the 1963 treaty and the so-called "threshold" agreements of 1974 and 1976. But they have not halted the arms race. It has even been intensified -- of course, not because these treaties are in existence.

The very same thing could happen with the proposed "regulation" of underground nuclear tests. It is more than likely to result in the race taking another direction which would later appear to have been even more dangerous.

There can simply be no halfway solution to the problem of nuclear tests. There is only one honest way to present the question: Either agree not to test nuclear charges and put an end to this once and for all times, or signal the start of even more dangerous military preparations. There is no third option.

If the Americans were able to drag the world into a space arms race, whatever terms they might use to describe these arms -- "defensive" or otherwise -- it would certainly lead to an extremely risky destabilization of the entire military-strategic situation. The threat to mankind would take on qualitatively new lethal parameters. No one has the right to close his eyes to this.

Question: Once again, as with all the Soviet Union's other initiatives, President Reagan's entourage and representatives of certain other NATO governments are trying to distract attention from the cardinal problem you have raised -- that of the nuclear disarmament process -- using all kinds of speculations about monitoring [kontrol] and verification [proverka].

How do you evaluate this approach?

Answer: Precisely as you do -- as an attempt to distract attention. They want to prolong the life of the bankrupt argument to the effect that a nuclear test ban is impossible to verify [prokontrolirovat]. This argument has become bankrupt, primarily because of the successes of science. Today it is possible to detect any nuclear explosion, even the smallest, by national means. In order to help resolve the problem, the Soviet Union has nonetheless consented to other methods of verification [kontrol]. [paragraph continues]

The "Delhi Six" offered their services -- we agreed; but the United States was silent. Scientists reached agreement on installing seismographs and other equipment near the nuclear testing ranges in the USSR and the United States -- we supported this initiative too, despite the fact that the American Government was scornful of it.

Not so long ago I received a group of prominent scientists and specialists in this sphere from USSR, the United States, the West European countries, and Japan, and had a detailed conversation with them. I was once again convinced that they do not have the slightest doubt about the possibility of the most reliable verification [kontrol] of a nuclear test ban.

But at the moment, this is how things stand: The United States has not expressed any readiness to embark on disarmament and is talking not about verification [kontrol] of disarmament, but about verification [kontrol] of arms.

I myself and our military comrades have more than once had occasion to say: We know what the Americans are doing, what happens at their nuclear and other testing ranges. And their attempts to conceal some things, including some of their explosions (among them one carried out a week ago), convince us yet again that you cannot take them at their word. And indeed: We have no reason to trust the American generals, and we cannot count on trust on their part. We are therefore in favor of strict, scientifically substantiated verification [kontrol] and we will insist on it, including on-site inspection. But I repeat: not of the carrying out of explosions, but of the ending of explosions.

American instruments have already been installed near the Soviet nuclear testing range in Semipalatinsk Oblast. We believe that it would be possible to transform the scientists' accord into an official agreement and jointly keep an eye on things in order to ensure that a possible agreement on ending nuclear explosions is not violated. We could also think about creating an international, supranational network of verification [kontrol] of the ending of tests. I will take this opportunity to put this proposal to the U.S. President. The problem here is completely solvable. The fact that Washington is trying to portray it as a nut which cannot be cracked is simple to explain: The United States is not prepared to renounce the arms race, and so it is bluffing.

I repeat: They need nuclear explosions not for deterrence (there is nobody to deter; nobody is about to attack the United States) but for the creation of weapons designed for the waging of nuclear war.

Question: One last, delicate question, Comrade Gorbachev, if I may. Judging by numerous statements from the U.S. President's entourage, and indeed the Western press, they now want to focus the world public's attention on a new meeting between you and Mr Reagan and in effect to substitute talk about this for all the topical problems of curbing the arms race.

What can you say about that?

Answer: We are in favor of holding a Soviet-American summit meeting, a meeting which would be marked by perceptible progress in resolving at least one or two significant problems of international security.

After Geneva we took many steps to bring our positions closer together on a wide range of problems concerning overcoming the arms race. The approach which could be formulated as "all or nothing" is alien to us. But it is not worth having a meeting for the sake of "nothing." Perhaps that would suit some people; it certainly does not suit us.

The questions at issue concern all countries, the entire world community, although the measure of responsibility is, of course, particularly great for the Soviet Union and the United States. That is why, however much we are provoked, we do not break the threads of contacts with the American Administration, we do not call into question their usefulness, we do not slam the door (although some people in the West, and particularly in the U.S. President's entourage, would very much like that). But the value of contacts lies not in contacts themselves, but in their results.

We expect that the upcoming meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz will help to clarify where we stand at the moment, whether the Soviet-American dialogue has a chance of progress.

If they deliberately proceed from the premise that a moratorium is unacceptable, if the question of medium-range missiles in Europe is blocked, if strategic arms have to be improved, and so forth, then what is there to negotiate about? In the atmosphere of a frantic arms race, fueling of tension, and demolition of existing treaties, a summit meeting is hardly going to be of any use. But it would be quite easy to use it is deceive people, to reassure the public by creating a semblance of well-being and at the same time continue to dangerous policy. In fact, there are already attempts to do this by creating the impression that preparations for a meeting are in full swing.

And by fueling false optimism this way: Everything is virtually ready for the meeting they say -- they are reckoning, perhaps, on making sure that they shift the responsibility for the results of their destructive policy onto the Soviet Union. There is another idea that probably has the same purpose: the idea that the USSR has concluded that you will not get anywhere with the Reagan administration.

But we attach too much importance to the time factor to decide now to mark time for 2 and 1/2 years. No. To wait, to delay would be an inexcusable error. We will continue to use every opportunity for productive dialogue, for progress toward the limitation and reduction of armaments, and for the settlement of regional conflicts and the development of international cooperation in all urgent areas. In this sense we have a clear conscience as far as the Soviet people and other peoples are concerned. And our Czechoslovak friends and the socialist community countries understand us well and consistently and firmly support us.

I want to stress that we very much value and scrupulously take into account our allies' opinion and are fully resolved to further improve the mechanism and methods of consultations and the joint elaboration of socialism's foreign policy. We value highly our allies' and firends' political initiatives and their activeness in the struggle for a new way of political thinking and active and equal participation in common efforts to solve the problems of peace, security, and disarmament.

I do not think I can remain silent about another aspect of the matter connected with the summit prospects. There have been many fabrications about my confidential correspondence with the U.S. President. [paragraph continues]

I do not want to disclose its content, but I will say something about the fabrications. Their sin lies in the fact that they are deliberately optimistic and there is something of a publicity maneuver about them.

In late July we received another letter from the U.S. President -- a reply, as it were, to our initiatives. I know that in the West this letter is presented as something new in terms of Washington's stance, "leaks" have been been arranged for the administration's benefit, and they pretend that the ball is now in Moscow's court. We will, of course, give the President our reply.

I have thoroughly examined the President's letter, under a miscroscope and through a telescope, figuratively speaking. I will not be more specific -- after all, confidentiality was agreed. But I can appreciate people's desire to know what is in it -- in this private letter. After all, it affects them all, all the people in the world. If they could see the texts of both letters and compare the significance of each of them in terms of unraveling the main knots on the path of disarmament they would see how seriously and responsibly the Soviet leadership approaches the problem of preventing war, the way we formulate our proposals in a specific and businesslike manner, taking into account the other side's interests.

They would see, too, that we are by no means without hope, that we believe in the force of reason and mankind's sense of self-preservation.

By our actions and initiatives we are seeking to strengthen the peoples' hope that the situation can be changed, that there is an available alternative to confrontation. I believe we have already entered the second stage of the global antinuclear process, the phase not only of hopes but of realistic plans and specific actions based on them. As a Communist I believe in the strength of the masses who are in the grips of the new thinking which points to a way out of the crisis situation.

The time for the adoption of joint, responsible -- albeit compromise -- decisions is the most valuable time we still have. But it is passing quickly. The age of nuclear weapons is evidently the most rapid of all the ages world history has been through. That is why specific action is so essential. I will end by appealing for this.

On behalf of the CPSU and all Soviet people I send best wishes to the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

MORATORIUM, U.S. TESTS DISCUSSED ON 'TOP PRIORITY'

LD082046 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Top Priority" program with Dr Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States American and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Dr Sergey Plekhanov, not further identified; presented by Vladimir Pozner]

[Text] [Pozner] Nothing really dramatic has happened over the past week. We have no special story to tell you except, of course, the 19th U.S. nuclear test, the 19th, that is to say, since the Soviet Union announced its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests, now over a year ago.

And, of course, while this is not surprising, the Americans have kept right on testing notwithstanding the offer to join in a nuclear test ban, I repeat, while this is not surprising it certainly is indicative, especially what with the new round of talks going on in Geneva and all the leaks, which have also now become something we are used to; all the leaks that accompany these rounds and leaks that seem to indicate that the United States has some new and very important proposals. In view of all that, I'd like to ask both of you to look at these events -- if we may call them that -- in light of what is happening today and in light, of course, of the continuing Soviet moratorium. Dr. Bogdanov, would you like to begin?

[Bogdanov] Yes, but, you know, Vladimir, my first reaction to what you have said just now is that we still are facing a lot of dramas in this world. Public, state dramas, private dramas, and I believe that Nevada test is just belonging to that kind of event. They are just going along the same way of modernizing and trying to produce more and more sophisticated, more accurate nuclear weapons just to destroy our poor world. So it's indicative in the way that still there is a prevailing group of people in Washington, in this administration, they think in terms of fighting and winning the nuclear war. That is the first indication for me, personally, of this test program.

Now, you have touched upon the very important event of the second round of talks in Geneva. My difficulty is, or my question is, what we should expect out of them? Of course, it's too early. Now we have a number of American linkages, usual linkages before any round of talks that allegedly there is substantial -- some people say -- change in American position. Some people say no, we are not satisified; but in any case even some figures were published in the American press what they are going with, what they're going to Geneva. But, you know, Nevada test and that mainstream in the American thinking, of this administration's thinking, makes me a little bit pessimistic about the second round of talks because I cannot imagine -- maybe I am wrong -- but still I cannot imagine how people who (?are) believing in nuclear war, people who are doing everything to produce more and more sophisticated, accurate weapons can come to Geneva with some substantial thing. If you have to give something to contradict me please try.

[Pozner] Yes, why not.

[Bogdanov] That's why it makes me little bit pessimistic. You know, I am making a direct link between Nevada test and the -- this coming round of talks in Geneva.

[Plekhanov] Oh, I agree with you that both these things reflect the attitude of the Reagan administration toward the problem of nuclear weapons, the arms race, the use of force in foreign policy, and a whole range of questions connected with nuclear weapons. I think that what we are witnessing now, er, well, I would say a radical difference between the approaches of the Soviet Union and the United States toward questions of war and peace and international security. I think it would be much better if the divergence, the difference between the two positions were not so great. And in Geneva a year ago, almost a year ago, we saw a little of bridging of the gap, coming together on some issues, at least in words. The statement signed by the two sides contained quite a few things which were very important.

But, you know, as we review what has been done by the Reagan administration since the Geneva meeting in November last year, we don't see really any real progress toward fulfilling the promises that were made there. In fact there was movement in the opposite direction.

I think that really the world is faced with a choice now: If it chooses to continue down the same road of the arms race we may be faced with a very real possibility of a nuclear war within the next, perhaps, a decade and a half, maybe we will not be able to survive before the year of 2000. And, what makes me very, very concerned about that is certain qualities which nuclear weapons are acquiring. They are becoming more and more accurate, and they're becoming more and more suitable for disarming strikes for what is called the first strike capability.

[Pozner] Are you talking about counterforce weapons?

[Plekhanov] Yes, yes. If there is a counterforce parity, I mean if both sides acquire counterforce potential then I think the probability of a nuclear war, even an accidental nuclear war, will become forbiddingly high. This is a situation which has never existed before, and if we allow this situation to arise in the next 10 or 15 years then I think we are pretty much down the road to oblivion. And that, that's what motivates the Soviet program of nuclear disarmament by the year of 2000. Now one must really sober up in this day and age and really face the situation honestly and squarely and say: Where are we going? Do we realize where we are going? And, therefore, when people say: Well, you know the Soviet disarmament program, it's not realistic, it's a pie in the sky. Now what is not a pie in the sky? I think it's very realistic because it faces up to the danger that we are confronted with and seeks to find a way out of this danger.

[Pozner] Would you say, would either of you say, that a nuclear test ban could play a significant role in lessening this danger because there have been some reactions in the United States to the effect that what we should be doing is talking about cutting back on nuclear arms and not talking about a test ban?

[Bogdanov] Let me put it that way: Suppose for a while that's okay. We cut -- and I hope one day we will do that -- we cut, but there is another, you know, problem with all that: if we cut without stopping modernizing existing...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] Exactly.

[Bogdanov]...existing nuclear weapons, a so-called cut in those conditions would mean nothing, because if you replacing old nuclear weapons with new ones even to the ratio -- suppose 1:3 -- you will have more efficient one, nuclear warhead more accurate, with more destructive, you know, selective but destructive still, very destructive power, which will not only change anything in the existing, you know, danger but make that danger more imminent, because it may come to somebody's mind: Ah ha, I have such a precise weapon, with such a little damage, (?as they think); why I don't use it with these bloody Russians to make them to behave? Something like that, you know.

[Plekhanov] Perform a little surgery on the (?Russkies).

[Bogdanov] Perform a little surgery. That's why, that's why, why we are so so worried about this moratorium business, just not because it's very, very great, because it's really very dangerous in creating new weaponry, new weapons qualitatively different from what we have now. So what's use of talking about cutting without stopping to modernize?

[Plekhanov] Yes, that's my point.

[Pozner] You're saying that reductions are meaningless if they don't go hand in hand with something that stops modernization?

[Bogdanov] Yes, yes. That's my point. Yes, yes. [words indistinct]

[Plekhanov] I agree, and testing is meant to modernize nuclear weapons. This is what tests are for, not for making sure that the weapons have not rusted. Academician Bogdanskiy puts it quite clearly that, you know, a nuclear bomb is reliable for at least 130,000 years. And as a physicist, he is (?just) not worried that it'll get rusty and not explode when needed. So the tests that are being conducted in the United States are not conducted in order to make sure that the existing weapons are good enough; the tests are being conducted to create new weapons, more powerful, more accurate, more destabilizing and nuclear weapons, and nuclear powered lasers meant for the SDI. This is the purpose of the testing program, and I think that our desisting from testing, and the United States continuing the testing is increasing, makes it increasingly clear, what are the aims of the two sides in this business.

[Bogdanov] Now let me, let me add something to that, you know. Now, whatever you may say about how many tests we in reality had, now everybody is aware who is really responsible for the arms race. We have stopped our testing, we don't create new weaponry, they are doing it. Who is responsible? How they, they, they (?think) is absolutely clear.

[Pozner] Yes, but I'm not quite sure that I agree with you. It's clear to us, but I think there are many people to whom it is not clear because the Amerians have an argument that they have to keep on testing because the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States, that we have finished our round of testing, that in the seventies we had a great military buildup and now they're catching up, and therefore they have to keep on testing; and there are many Amerians who probably believe that.

[Plekhanov] Yes, but when the facts are brought into light it's very easy to come to the conclusion that the United States -- if it is just a matter of keeping a balance with the Soviet Union -- then the United States really does not need the current series of tests that it is conducting.

[Plekhanov] Well, because this isn't, this series, as I've said, is meant to increase the accuracy of the American...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] It creates, actually; they are needed to create a new generation of nuclear weapons.

[Pozner] A third generation.

[Bogdanov] Maybe third, (?in some ways), even a fourth generation.

[Pozner] Okay.

[Plekhanov] Well, the SDI is the next generation.

[Pozner] But let's get back to this particular argument. What would you say to the view that the United States lags behind the Soviet Union and therefore has to modernize? Now what would you say to that?

[Plekhanov] This view is simply not supported by facts. I've seen the facts and I just don't buy that view. We are at the same...at this time we are in a situation of rough parity. The U.S. Department of Defense, in its annual statements to the U.S. Congress, has recognized that repeatedly, even during the Reagan administration. So it's something that exists in rhetoric, in the imagination of some people, and in the willful misinterpretations of some people.

But the problem is not really who is ahead. The problem is that if we continue racing we will be dead within 15 or 20 years. It is a very real probability that the two sides will not be able to stop this race to oblivion, and therefore the Soviet Union has chosen to opt out of this arms race, and therefore we are proposing that by the year 2000 we must rid the world of nuclear weapons. Let's keep it as a goal. Let's not forget that this is possible, it's doable. It can be done provided there is political will in the West, and we hope that that will appear within the next year. In order to dramatize the seriousness and honesty of our commitment we have been withholding from nuclear tests. We are saying: Look, we've decided to stop. Please join us before it's too late.

[Pozner] The Americans say that if they don't test, then they cannot develop SDI, which is probably true.

[Bogdanov] Which is probably true, of course.

[Plekhanov] Well, our response is: Why develop the SDI?

[Pozner] So when we are calling upon the United States Administration to join us in a test ban we are also saying, by the same token, stop work on the SDI, are we not?

[Plekhanov] Well, work on SDI is illegal under the ABM treaty of 1972. We agree that some research on a defensive system is possible -- laboratory research -- because you can't really verify what is, what's happening there, of certain components and so on. But testing and deployment is very clearly forbidden by the ABM Treaty, which was signed by the two sides in 1972. And by the way, this is exactly why the Reagan Administration is trying to break the ABM Treaty, to get the United States out. And they want our cooperation in this business of destroying the ABM treaty, but I don't think they are going to get that cooperation. We think the treaty is in the interests of both sides, it should be kept.

[Pozner] So, in other words, what we come down to finally is that a test ban is probably the most important step towards -- leading towards -- nuclear disarmament.

[Bogdanov] You are quite right, Vladimir, and if the other side -- I mean our American counterpart -- is really serious about doing some substantial business in arms control, maybe that would be the best signal just being sent to us, that they are serious about them. You know that so far we haven't got any small sign of that.

[Pozner] A final question, then.

[Bogdanov] Yes?

[Pozner] A final question: If we find the United States, regardless of public opinion in the United States -- which supports the test ban, regardless of the House of Representatives, which at least supports a ban on any kind of tests over 1 kiloton -- if we find that the administration is going to go ahead and test anyway, tell me quite frankly and concisely, in as little time as possible, do we have any hope for the future if they refuse a test ban? Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] My answer is no, we have no hope.

[Plekhanov] I would respond in this way: The world did not start with this administration and it will not end with this administration.

U.S. SCIENTIST CITED ON VERIFYING MORATORIUM

LD081003 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 8 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo:

Professor Thomas Cochran, chief geophysicist for seismographs of the U.S. National Resources Defense Council, has hailed the Soviet Union's latest extension of its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions as a very useful and politically right step.

Speaking in a TASS interview, he said that the National Resources Defense Council together with the Soviet Academy of Sciences were conducting an experiment with the aim of proving that a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty was feasable and would be fully verifiable.

The technical aspects of the problem of verification and contral, the U.S. scientist said, could well be resolved, while the existing seismic equipment was quite capable of verifying a treaty of the general and complete prohibition of nuclear testing.

Cochran said the only thing needed now for the talks on a comprehensive nuclear test ban to be resumed was political will.

CDE DELEGATES RETURN HOME FOR 'CONSULTATIONS'

LD081952 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1900 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm disarmament conference, has returned home for urgent consultations. He was accompanied by the most important military person in the delegation, Colonel Viktor Tatarnikov.

Western circles believe that Grinevskiy and Tatarnikov will receive the final authorizations from Moscow for the concessions which will make an agreement possible at the Stockholm conference.

Reportedly, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has stated that the Soviet Union would accept the use of nonaligned and neutral countries' aircraft for inspection flights to help monitor the implementation of agreements concluded between states.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD060947 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Sep 86

["International Situation: Question and Answers" program, presented by Pavel Kasparov, foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio; with N.V. Shishlin and Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, not further identified; V.V. Peresada, international affairs journalist; and V. Fonarev, USSR Gosteleradio correspondent in Harare]

[Excerpts] [Kasparov] Greetings, esteemed listeners. I would like to begin today's discussion of current problems of international life with what is unquestionably the most important question of the present day -- the question of preserving peace in the world. Indeed, this is also your desire, dear listeners, and your letters on this theme come in a constant stream to us here at the radio. All of them without exception contain a high assessment and warm support for the new peaceloving initiative of our state in continuing to 1 January 1987 its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests. This step is a concrete demonstration of the new thinking in the nuclear age and also of the USSR's striving to create a new model of international realtions which would allow the arms race not to be forced onward but to be stopped and finally curbed, and allow the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe to be eliminated and thus to save mankind from destruction. This is the leitmotif of your letters.

However, alongside this, many of you ask the question: Will not such a long refusal to carry out nuclear tests while the United States is carrying out explosion after explosion have a negative effect on our defense capability; will this not lead to some sort of weakening of the USSR's positions at the military level and also to a certain extent at the political level? I shall ask Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, who is here in the studio, to reply to your question.

[Shishlin] These are very interesting questions. The alarm and worry shown by the comrades who write such letters is quite understandable. But, of course, this does not mean that I share this concern. This decision, as you know, was not an easy one for the Soviet leadership, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said, because indeed the United States is not responding with reciprocity to the example of good will but is trying to step up its series of nuclear tests and is acting in every way in the attempt to break through to military superiority -- that is, to solve the task it has set for itself over the whole 6 years since the Reagan administration came to power.

But all the same, why does this concern not give sufficient grounds to require any state decisions? The main point here is that at present the military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States is quite stable. When each side has the ability many time over to inflict on the other side what is called, in the language of military policy makers, unacceptable damage, then indeed it is of little significance if some extra quantity of missiles, nuclear warheads and so forth is added -- when in essence, mankind now has no chance of survival if a nuclear catastrophe breaks out.

This is the first thing, concerning the purely military sphere. Next, on the political level. We must not at all follow the principle of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth and copy the actions of the U.S. Administration in everything. When the Soviet leadership announced the need for new thinking and a new approach to solving international problems, this was no formula elaborated in someone's study, no abstract conclusion. It was a painful decision reached after deep consideration of the realities of the nuclear-space era in which we now live.

And these realities of the nuclear-space age require that suspicion be overcome, that fear be overcome and that distrust be overcome. How can this be done? Only by making progress in resolving key problems of international politics, precisely those questions connected with the consolidation of international security.

The simple, clearest, and most obvious step and one which is easily monitorable is precisely the cessation of nuclear tests. Did we propose to the United States before the moratorium that this problem should be solved? Yes, we did. The United States avoided this. When the USSR went in for a unilateral moratorium then, too, many voices were heard in the world that the USSR was taking a risk, since the United States was hardly likely to follow this example. But let us now have a look at who has won and who has lost; although, of course, here the categories of win and lose are not very precise. Yes, the United States was the pioneer and record holder in carrying out nuclear tests, and still holds these titles. But has there been any increase in the strength of the political position of the present U.S. Administration as a result of these nuclear tests? Of course not. Because the United States' own allies are beginning to cease to agree with the United States and its way of acting; not to mention the U.S. public -- the latest opinion polls show the 81 percent of Americans are in favor of a freeze on the nuclear arms race as a whole and in favor of ceasing nuclear tests. So, here, the positive political balance of the Soviet unilateral moratorium is quite tangible, quite real. But what is this positive political balance? This is not something purely speculative, either. It is in effect the prerequisite for a solution. It is a real factor of pressure on those conservative, militaristic circles in the United States who cling to tests, cling to the nuclear arms race and who cannot think at all outside the category of the so-callled policy of strength.

But the comrades are correct when they ask these questions in their letters that there are, of course, no simple decisions here. A very difficult and complicated and far from simple struggle is under way; and, of course, in this struggle one must have courage, will and reason in order to make progress. I think that it is extremely valuable that the USSR is making progress, not retreating, not taking a single step backward. That is, our strategic course, outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress is being maintained. It is pleasing that this course is meeting with increasingly broad support and understanding from the most varied political forces, not to mention the broad circles of the international public. [passage omitted]

[Kasparov] Now, I would like to move on to replying to your letters on the problems of the Near East. Many of you and, in particular, listener Markov from Podolsk; Nikolay Petrovich Rebrov from Ufa; Muratov from th town of Borzya, Chita Oblast, as to be told about the situation which has now arisen around Libya. I asked Vladimir Vasilyevich Peresada, journalist on international affairs, to answer your question. For a number of years he worked as PRAVDA correspondent in the Near East, and he knows the problems of this region well.

[Peresada] How can one describe everything that the United States is now undertaking around Libya? The facts show that we have here a virtually complete repeat of the scenario by which a bandit raid has already been made against that sovereign Arab country. Moreover, as the U.S. press writes, the new anti-Libyan operation that has been elaborated by Washington might be even larger in the scale of use of armed force than the previous one which was carried out last April.

By tradition, as one might say, the thesis of a Libyan threat to U.S. interests and to the lives of U.S. citizens is once again being used as a pretext for aggression. But now this thesis is being used with even greater shamelessness that before. Wholesale accusations are being made against Libya, not only of participation in the terrorist actions that have taken place in various states; in its preparations for yet another sally, the Washington administration is organizing press leaks of inventions about facts which the United States allegedly has about Tripoli's new terrorist intentions. That is, it inspires the appearance of lies it has itself produced in order to justify its planned aggression. Speakes, the White House assistant press secretary, for example, stated that we are ready at any moment to use the necessary measures against Libya. These threats are not just empty noises but are being backed up by practical measures. A large group of the 6th Fleet is already concentrated in the southern Mediterranean. Other formations of the U.S. naval forces are being moved there. Eighteen F-111 fighter-bombers have been urgently transferred across the ocean to U.S. air bases in Britain, in addition to the combat aircraft constantly based there. Their transfer is explained by their forthcoming participation in planned maneuvers. However, it was aircraft of precisely this type that were put into operation from U.S bases on the British Isles for the April raids on Libya. It is very likely that they could fly from there once again for the same purpose.

What is Washington seeking to gain by setting its sights on Libya once again? Judging from everything, it is seeking the same as in April. Let us recall that the main aim of that sally was described by the foreign press as being to shake the Al-Qadhdhafi government and to bring it down. This aim, which is in itself criminal as are the methods which were used to try to achieve it, was not achieved then. The Government of Libya did not renounce its anti-imperialist course and did not submit to U.S. dictate. Nor have Washington's hoped-for results been achieved by the political and economic sanctions against Tripoli. That is why the people across the ocean have decided once again to have recourse to gunboats and aircraft in order to teach Tripoli a lesson. At the same time, the people across the ocean demonstratively ignore the fact that Libya not only rejects Washington's accusations but also resolutely comes out against all forms of state terrorism. Libya is itself a victim of organized terror, the Tripoli newspaper AL-FAJR AL-JADID, for example, writes, and it is in its interests to put an end to such a policy on the international arena. 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, declared that we demand that the U.S. Administration presents to us and to the world community facts about the persons accused by Washington of terrorist activity. Otherwise, it will become clear to the whole world that such accusations are nothing more than insinuations and a pretext for the commission of aggression and that, in reality, the White House intends to punish Libya for its political and ideological concepts.

As the U.S. press admits, Washington does not have any data or proof of the existence of terrorist plans and it is unable to present any. But the attempt to implement them is fraught with a serious exacerbation of the situation not only in the Mediterranean. If the United States once again dares to strike against Libya it will bear a heavy responsibility for the consequences that this senseless act might entail.

[Kasparov] Vladimir Vasilyevich, I would like you to touch upon the situation in the Near East as a whole. By the way, we are asked about this by Volgograd teacher Lidiya Aleksandrovna Starogorskaya. And there is another letter from listener Blyudov from the town of Sendoba, Olonets Rayon, Karelian SSR. He asks to be told about Israel's provocative policy in that region, and he also considers that at the same time one must certainly mention U.S. complicity in Israel's crimes in the Near East.

[Peresada] Quite true. The U.S. hullabaloo around Libya, which I have just been talking about, is just one of the manifestations of U.S. policy of force over a wider region. I mean both the Mediterranean and the Near East. [passage omitted]

[Kasparov] Now, Vladimir Vasilyevich, I would like you to discuss ways of settling the problem of the Near East as a whole. We are also asked about this by listener Kumyshev from Nalchik. He is interested, in particular, in the role that could be played in this process by an international conference on the Near East which, as is known, is favored by our country.

[Peresada] A broad international conference of this sort could, it seems, open the way to an all-embracing and really reliable solution of the Near East problem. Such a solution requires, on the one hand, the elimination of the underlying reasons for the conflict, and on the other hand the taking into consideration of the rights and interests of the sides drawn into it. The substitution of honest collective efforts by seperate understandings between Israel and individual Arab countries, leads, as experience has shown, only to behind the scenes deals at the expense of other participants in the conflict. This was the case, for example, with the Camp David agreements and the Israel-Egyptian peace treaty which, as is known, did not resolve the situation but, on the contrary, complicated it and strengthened the anti-Arab positions of the aggressor and its protector.

It is precisely for this reason that Israel and the United States refuse to convene an international forum on the Near East and place their hopes in new separate deals. At the same time, the Arab countries are increasingly resolutely rejecting this path and increasingly loudly coming out in favor of a conference. As is known, the USSR is conducting a tireless and active struggle for convening it.

And in our opinion what sort of a mechanism for a settlement should be discussed at the conference? In the first place there is the need for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the granting of the right of self-determination and of creating their own independent state to the Arab people of Palestine. The right should also be ensured for all states of the region, including Israel, to secure and independent existence and development.

All interested sides including, of course, the Palestine Liberation Organization, should participate in the conference, for the PLO is widely recognized throughout the world as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. As far as concerns all sorts of separate decisions, I would like to stress once again that the USSR has always come out and still comes out against these political tricks which encroach upon the rights of the Arab peoples and promote only the further attention of the knotty problem of the Near East. [passage omitted]

APN 'ROUND TABLE' DISCUSSES GLOBAL PROBLEMS

PM051436 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 34, 24 Aug 86 pp 6-7

["A Round Table Discussion at the Novosti Press Agency," prepared by Sergey Martynov, with moderator Valentin Falin, Chairman of the Board of the Novosti Press Agency; USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute Director Anatoliy Gromyko; USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry Information Department head Gennadiy Gerasimov; USSR Academy of Sciences Sociological Research Institute ...Professor Igor Bestvzhev-Ladu: USSR Academy of Science Institute...of World Economics and International Relations Director Yegeniy Primakov; publicist Reiner Falk; Bremen University Political Economy Professor Rudolf Hickel; and Marburg University Political Science Professor Reinhard Kuehnl: "Being and Consciousness in Nuclear Age"]

[Text] Questions Regarding the Immediate Future [V. Falin] The creation and upgrading of new types of arms are determining the situation which will prevail by the turn of the century. The Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons expires in a few years time. Will the treaty by extended? Will the countries which have been waiting for real progress towards banning and cutting nuclear weapons and which have not acceded to it want to? Today there are only five nuclear powers and we still can't agree on at least initial steps towards limiting and cutting nuclear weapons. How hard will the going be when there'll be more such powers?!

In undertaking armed aggression against Libya, the United States of America sought to consolidate the precedent it had set in Grenada. It is carrying on its policy of arbitrariness and an irresponsible attitude to international law and the principles underpinning world order. However relative it might be. What would happen if everyone started acting in this way? What would remain of international relations if any quite powerful state started acting in this way towards another state incapable of an effective rebuff? That would throw us back to the situation that existed in world relations at the turn of the last century. Regretfully, the double standards being introduced into internatonal practices are becoming some kind of markers in the USA. We are seeing the incarnation of what Bernard Baruch said: "We Americans are right because we are strong." Today the president or secretary or state insist that policy and diplomacy are the continuation of strength, which diplomacy cannot exist without. Never before has the cult of strength flourished so intensely in the U.S.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev stressed at the 27th Congress that objective conditions are taking shape, which dictate that relations between countries of different systems should develop in the form of peaceful cooperation and peaceful competition. In our age no conflict can be resolved militarily. For that, one has to again try to understand everything that is going on. one has to learn to think in a new way. Whereas before, despite the conficts and wars, humankind could entertain the idea of immortality, today we are denied that luxury. Nuclear weapons are no longer political weapons as they were billed before: they are real weapons to be used. The decision to use them can already be made not by people but by a computer or a radar. Humankind is becoming a hostage to the technologies it has created.

In the offing is a new technology that rests on totally different physical principles that fit neither nuclear nor conventional arms concepts.

But changes in the military sphere are not the whole story. Modern technological industrial processes require durable peace. Take nuclear power engineering. An APS [Atomic power station] of one million kilowatt is equal roughly to 200 nuclear bombs. Should it become a target of an attack, everything around the station would be turned into a dead zone. Considering the location of atomic power stations in Western Europe, it would become a dead zone. There is also the chemical industry. The accident at Seveso flashed the danger to us all everywhere. Dioxine is an extremely potent industrial poison, and a component part of chemical processes in practically all countries. It should be noted that if the poison is released, it would not decompose for 150 years. Many other intermediate products of chemical processes can make life impossible in many countries if they leak out and subsequently spread uncontrollably. On the other hand, it is impossible without nuclear power, without intensive chemical technology to solve the problems of the Third world countries, to give the people the normal life that they expect. For most countries in the world intensive, not extensive, development is an objective necessity. All intensive industrial technologies require stability and safety.

Today's Rivers Flow to Our Grandchildren

There are also ecological problems. Regretfully, they remain practically unsolved today. They are only being discussed. It is still unknown what impact the poisoning of the Baltic, Mediterranean, Black Seas, or vast areas of the world's oceans is going to have on future generations. Every minute thousands of hectares of forest and several varieties of insects and plants disappear on the planet. What are the consequences of this waste? If we fail to find ways and means of pooling efforts and minds, if we fail to persuade people to take a different approach to these matters, then the chances are that we will be the last happy generation to see the Earth as a place to live in.

Quantity also changes into quality. Thus the example of the Sahara, or of our Central Asian deserts, prove that far from everything can be put right again. The irrigation systems in Central Asia were ruined during Alexander the Great's campaigns and the Tatar-Mongol invasion. The former fertility and the structure of the lands could not be restored over two thousand years and, correspondingly, over one thousand years. As a result of the campaigns by the Persians against the Georgians in the 16th-17th centuries, vast tracts of forests in the Great Caucasus were destroyed and all attempts in the last century and in this century to restore them have come to nothing.

Finally, take the demographic problems. the number of so-called "expendable people" (those having no jobs, homes, practically no means of subsistence) is growing in the world every year. Before the century is out, they will number nearly one thousand million. What is humankind going to do about its fellow human beings? The most challenging global problem is that of ending the arms race, of ending the waste, and preventing self-destruction. Today's rivers flow to our grandchildren. What these rivers will be like depends on all of us. Our problems today and tomorrow directly depend on the level of our reasoning. Humankind has gained such power over nature that today not only does being determine consciousness but consicousness is beginning to increasingly determine being.

Only by All Humankind

[R. Kuehnl] The main peculiarity of our epoch is the principle of global interdependence. We can see the huge social and economic lag of the Third World countries. We can see the ever increasing threat to the ecological foundations of human kind's existence. We must provide food to the earth's increasing population, and this problem involves the development of sea and space resources. Those are global problems. This signifies that they can only be solved by all of human kind. The material potential of one individual country would not be adequate. The most important of these problems is preserving peace. A large-scale war would make the further existence of humankind impossible. In the material sense, peace is the prerequisite for solving all other problems. The arms race gobbles up people's material and intellectual resources. Thus the imperative of the nuclear age is not only the inadmissibility of war but also disarmament and international cooperation. This imperative should become a criterion for all political measures and for all social and philosophical concepts. Our goal is the creation of a broad coalition of reason, and the isolation of forces which think that wars can be waged for securing their own interests.

[I. Bestuzhev-Lada] Over recent decades we have been slipping towards another world war step by step and inch by inch. No one wants human kind to be destroyed. Nonetheless, everything that happened during the Crimean War, World War I and World War II is being repeated step by step. On the basis of known facts and observations of all tendencies one can predict the destruction of humankind in the foreseeable future. Rather than being a prediction this is a logical continuation of the tendencies which we are observing. We have got problems that can and must be solved. But there is also normative forecasting which is based on a tree of objectives and determines optimal ways of reaching these objectives. Let's talk about the kind of a world we would like to live in.

Arms Race Is a Form of War

[R. Hickel] In the past politics alone could touch off a war. But today the technology of production of new types of weapons also harbours heretofore unknown dangers of starting a war. One example is the SDI concept of star wars. A number of scientists in the FRG have spoken out against accepting this programme. Even scientists of conservative views have pointed to the enormous risk of developing military technology as part of the star wars concept. The computer systems forming the basis of the programme are themselves a big war-provoking threat. Who is interested in this new spiral of the arms race and who is promoting plans for star wars? There has appeared in the sky a "feeding trough" for arms manufacturers. The question is how the structure of the industry itself should be changed to prevent the military-industrial complex from playing such a big role and from raking in such enormous profits. The peace marchers' answer can be found on their posters: "strategic initiative on environmental protection instead of the Strategic Defense Initiative". This also implies the creation of jobs and changing the vast spheres of industries over to peace-oriented, civilian needs, to ensure a peaceful future for them.

[V. Falin] The arms race, to be precise, is a form of waging war. In prenuclear history we can also find examples when certain problems were finally solved with the aid of an arms race, without shooting, but with the aid of violence.

We have come to a point where the differences between a policy of violence and a policy from strength are practically indistinguishable. This is what they in the Pentagon call waging a war in peacetime.

Arms Race or Development

[R. Falk] I read with interest the part of Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15 mentioning that Third World nations are interested in a disarmament process. There is a direct link between the arms race and the ever growing mass poverty in the Third World countries. The arms race soaks up vast funds which could be otherwise channelled into meeting human needs both in the industrialized and developing countries. How can this be done? On the one hand, a growing number of people in international organizations and in western countries are coming to realize the necessity of winding up the arms race in order to get a chance to solve mankind's social problems. On the other hand, we see a lack of political willingness to really solve these problems.

What is happening is an export of militarism along various channels to Third World countries, with arms exports playing a major part. While the policy of militarism and confrontation spearheaded against developing countries is getting tougher, these countries are being dragged into economic straits. Take, for example, their foreign debts. Since 1973 Third World countries have been paying industrialized countries more to cancel their debts than they have received from them. In addition to this new debt mechanism, there are still some old mechanisms like the economic enslavement of these countries by the multinationals and discrimination in trade. All that necessarily causes further worsening in relations, and lends vigour inside developing countries to the new opposition to the economic pressure from the industrialized countries.

[V. Falin] Let's put the matter in a sharper perspective. Supposing we had achieved a decrease in the arms race and part of the funds thus released went to the developing countries. Would that solve the Third World's problems? The US gets an average of $150 billion a year along from exploiting the Third World. Is it realistic to believe that Americans would give back to these countries the money saved on the arms race? Or are the arms race and tensions vital to the continued exploitation of the poor countries economically, which enables America to maintain its living standard? Continued poverty of other nations is used as a lever to maintain its own living standard. The new econoiic order clamoured for by the Third World and which is being maintained by the USSR and democratic forces in other countries runs contrary to US essential interests.

Let's Consider Various Concepts

[R. Ruehnl] What forces can be involved in peace campaigning? Does the USSR have any new ideas on identifying these forces? The vision of the world by one public force or another depends on their concepts. There are two totally opposing concepts. One is a concept of peaceful coexistence taking account of the fact that the world is a unity of opposites. Differences within it are interconnected and should be resolved peacefully for this reason.

The other concept is neoconservative and is followed by the Reagan administration. It is based on two main premises. First, given will and determination, one can well achieve one's goals by waging a war. Second, the world is viewed as a conglomeration of global antagonisms, and one can only achieve one's goals by preventing the other side from achieving its own. If put bluntly, this subjectivist and extremist concept sounds this way: either he or I, either evil or good.

There are also other concepts. Social-reformists, for example, which reflect bourgeois consciousness and bourgeois class interests, but which don't rule out compromise. And this is of great significance to trade unions in the capitalist countries. There is also a concept of the middle sections of the population. In the past, these sections could, on frequent occasions, be persuaded to take the side of the supporters of war because they hoped they would get a share of the war booty and prove their superiority over the other nations and races. Now both these reasons have been discarded because of the advances in war technology. Pacifist movements have emerged. A liberal concept is that superiority can only be proved in peaceful competition. Incidentally, among conservatives, too, there are prerequisites for a new approach to solving the peace or war question. I am referring to their pragamtism which favours opposition rather than destruction.

There is an interesting concept of defence of national interests. In western Europe it could be a brake on the implementation of the USA's aggressive plans. This much has been shown by the discussion around the SDI. Unlike the case with the deployment of nuclear missiles in a number of Western European countries, it has now become obvious that a negative reaction to the SDI is characteristic for different sections, including governments, as is the case with the French Government.

[Ye. Primakov] The concept of peaceful coexistence is indeed a unity of opposites. At the 27th CPSU Congress it was stressed that these opposites exist and develop in a single context. A line should be drawn between the neoconservative concept held by Reagan and the conservative concept. We cannot say that everybody in Washington is a neoconservative, i.e., a person who believes that all questions should be resolved through strength. Furthermore, it does not apply to West European leaders. The conservatives are now clearly divided into so-called idealist conservatives, or more accurately, ideological conservatives, and pragmatists. This division may become even wider. Our foreign policy strategy takes into account this division and the emergence in the future of more pragmatic leaders.

Ideological conservatives see as their goal the need to end socialism and subordinate to it their political actions. Pragmatists, while they oppose socialism, do not aim to end it through use of force. Social reformists can be our partners in campaigning for peace, ending tensions, banning nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction. We are prepared to cooperate with them.

[G. Gerasimov] The main thing is to see how people understand differences between socialism and capitalism. Let's speak of the game theory. If one takes a view of the conflict between socialism and capitalism as being expressly antagonistic, as being a zero-sum game, if one sees the conflict exclusively as being black and white, as a struggle between good and evil, one would arrive right at the neoconservative position.

If the differences between socialism and capitalism are viewed as a plural game, as a conflict where the opponents have some common interests, like playing according to the rules, keeping peace, then we can also put under this umbrella the concept of peaceful coexistence and the numerous political movements, since their proclaimed goals are only reachable in conditions of peace.

Following the rule of Frederick the Great

[V. Falin] Neoconservatives essentially follow a rule attributed to Frederick the Great: "If you happen to like your neighbour's land, take it, and there will be a hundred lawyers willing to prove that you are right." The ideology of conservatives is not the initial cause for their actions but a front designed to lend a measure of decency to their predatory interests in this case. Fascism minced no words, saying cynically: destroy all these subhumans. Today's conservatives talk about human rights, democracy, diplomacy. To give an example, neoconservatives speak about good and bad Communists. If some group in the USA bases itself on selfishness, this cannot be called idealism.

It is wrong to try and place the Greens, the ecologists or the feminists somewhere between conservatism and some left-wing movements simply on the strength of old ideas, old simplistic categories. The thing is that many of these movements are protest movements. The amount of protest in the minds of their participants is greater than the amount of desire for a constructive approach. For example, the Greens offer solutions to some problems and say, in fact, that the other problems cannot be solved. Try to solve the problems of the Third World proceeding from the "Back to nature" concept! This element of protest contains in it a powerful charge of negating all that was in the past, all that failed to primarily solve the questions of war and peace. But this protest does not always offer an answer as to what the next move should be. Nonetheless, I am totally in favour of taking an attentive and objective look at all new public movements, especially those rooted in a broad social base.

The Ecological Bomb

[A. Gromyko] I can see three bombs planted under our home, the earth. The first is the arms race, the recond is relations between the rich and poor countries or between the North and the south, as some people say, and, lastly, there are the ecological problems. A fourth problem of new political thinking in the nuclear age. Hegel said that Minerva's owl starts to fly at twilight. He meant to say that human reason usually falls behind human actions and that people are only wise after the events.

[V. Falin] The most urgent ecological problems are those linked with the technological policy decided on and being carried out. Take the massive destruction of forests in Brazil, the "green lungs" of the western hemisphere, or the cutting down of forests in Africa, in the south of Asia and in Indonesia, or the continued and even increased pollution of the seas and oceans. In the long term the problem has two aspects. One is a military one, the other is related to the realization of economic programmes. The military aspect falls into two parts. We are yet to find out what the war in Vietnam will finally produce. According to scientists' estimates, the ecological changes in the areas of intensive combat actions conducted by the US can touch off an ecological catastrophe by the end of this century or the start of the next.

The second part of the military impact on nature consists in the ongoing research in genetics and biology, which is liable to have irreversible consequences. And, regretfully, the Soviet proposals tabled at the United Nations over the last 15 years on banning this type of military and applied-military research have not been met with due support. Let me stress: people might engineer their own invisible death and no antidote will be found!

As regards industrial impact on the environment, there should be at least cooperation on the regional basis. What is meant is not only combatting harmful emissions which directly affect people and plants. Indeed, excessive emissions of heat, carbon dioxide which result in the hothouse effect can make a profound impact on nature in a matter of decades or even centuries. Or taking excessive amounts of potable water and heat from the earth which can start climatic changes over areas comprising hundreds of thousands of square kilometres. Things are so interrelated on Earth that if something goes wrong in one area, there might be catastrophic consequences in a totally different area. We still do not seriously consider the impact made by modern aircraft on the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere, which keep back cosmic and other types of radiation. People act extremely unwisely in this area due to insufficient knowledge. They act without taking any precautions. Our descendants will recall Spinoza's words in the 17th century: "Ignorance is no argument".

Instead of summing up

[V. Falin] We should objectively recognize that a war is suicide and that violence is not a method of solving problems. The difference between the American and the Soviet approach to the problem of war and peace is this. The Americans intend to use the SDI to create safe conditions for the continuation of their policy of violence. Our policy is aimed at making violence impossible not just in relations between the USSR and the USA but also between any groups of states. No one knows whether it will succeed or not, but humankind's future depends on it.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS U.S. TIES WITH NATO ALLIES

LD061530 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Correspondent Nikolay Borin responds to questions by announcer Ivan Sedov]

[Text] [Sedov] As you probably know, the leader of the Social Democratic Party, David Owen, and the Liberal Party Leader, David Steel, have met in Brussels General Bernard Rogers, Commander in chief of NATO troops in Europe. Here in the studio with me is Nikolay Borin. Nikolay, after he met the general, Dr Owen said that Bernard Rogers had shown concern about the positions on military matters held by certain parties in Western Europe, and he described them as a wrong signal to Moscow. Now, what do you think he meant by that?

[Borin] What this American general had in mind was undoubtedly the British Laborist position, first of all. The Laborists' objections to the Trident program and participation in the star wars project is a so alarming signal for Washington that it is ready to present it as some form of gesture to Moscow.

But when the prime minister's car is pelted with eggs in Barrow, where she was opening ceremonies for the construction of the first Trident, you can see that the Labor decision only reflects the mere fact that the nuclear policy of the present cabinet is very unpopular with Britons.

[Sedov] Does Rogers' talks with Owen and Steel mean that NATO is trying to meddle in British home policy?

[Borin] Yes, absolutely. But it is slightly naive to ask this question. This interference is not a campaign of sorts; it is a permanent interference, and the American leaders have got used to U.S. strategic interests being immune to political pendula swings in Whitehall. However, the situation is changing. Margaret Thatcher's policy conflicts with the very idea of nuclear disarmament. London is showing a negative attitude to the most pressing issues of reducing tension, including the problem of banning nuclear tests. And this position has become so unpopular that Britain's main opposition party can but pay attention and bear it in mind the course of the political struggle with an eye for the election. But the labor movement in Britain has long political trends of their own that have nothing to do with either Moscow or Washington, and these trends are largely based on the principles of relaxation of tension; and Moscow undoubtedly prefers them to the arms race.

[Sedov] Does it mean that the Laborists may prove NATO's weak link, as was hinted by Mr Rogers?

[Borin] No; they are, if you want, NATO's most realistic element today, and you should bear in mind that political pluralism in Europe has always irritated Washington. Washington has always wanted to reduce Western Europe to the same denominator. Johannes Rau, who leads now the main opposition party in Federal Germany, he said that friendship implies equality. In fact, he had gained some experience of relations with America, where no allowance is made for the obedient; they are treated with poorly concealed contempt. And Rau added: I know from my own experience he who never says no has quickly enough to take part in anything. [as heard] And the Tory foreign policy bears out these observations by Mr Rau. So it is obvious what gives Washington an uncomfortable feeling is the fact that a number of major opposition parties in Western Europe have their own opinion. Washington would like all the Europeans to jive with the American position in NATO, not the other way around. But this is already Gen Rogers' headache.

INTERNATIONAL SEA SAFETY MEETING OPENS IN LONDON

LD082303 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] London September 8 TASS- The regular 53rd session of the Committee for Safety in the Sea of the International Maritime organization opened here today. It is attended by delegations from some 40 countries. The agenda of the session includes questions connected with measures for ensuring safety in the sea. Specifically, they will discuss the improvement of methods of notification in case of accidents in the sea and the improvement of communication facilities, including satellite communication, during rescue operations. The session will also discuss the combating of terrorism in the sea.

IZVESTIYA: MORE DETAILS ON DANILOFF CHARGE

PM081615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 6

[V. Krotov article: "Charges Filed"]

[Text] On 7 September 1986 the USSR KGB investigator together with the military prosecutor officially charged U.S. citizen Nicholas Daniloff, detained 30 August 1986 while committing a secret espionage act, with perpetrating a crime under Article 65 of the RSFSR Criminal Code.

The charge states that sufficient evidence has been gathered in the case of Nicholas Daniloff, Moscow correspondent of the American journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, who was born in 1934, to justify the claim that, being linked with U.S. special services and on their orders, and taking advantage of his status as foreign correspondent in the Soviet Union, he engaged in espionage by using various methods to gather secret information to be used to the detriment of the Soviet Union's national interests.

Having familiarized himself with the document, Nicholas Daniloff reluctantly signed it and acquired a status that is new for him: From being a suspect he had become the accused.

...The day of 30 August turned out to be a very busy one for Nicholas Daniloff. Much had to be done before the approaching completion of his tour of duty in the USSR and his forthcoming departure from Moscow. Nothing, however, was more urgent than an imminent important meeting which he awaited impatiently. The day before, Daniloff had received a telephone call from an old acquaintance:

"This is Frunze! Meet me at the same place. At 1100. Agreed?"

"Of course, of course! No question about it," the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT journalist hastened to reassure his mysterious interlocutor.

At 1100 precisely Nicholas Daniloff stopped at the entrance to the "Leninskiy Prospekt" subway station. He waited for a minute or two, then started pacing nervously backward and forward, looking closely at the faces of passersby. He held in his hands a crumpled plastic package with a faded picture on it.

"Ah, there you are, Misha," Daniloff exclaimed. He was approached by the young man whom the U.S. journalist had been awaiting so impatiently.

"Brought it?" Daniloff fired the question like a shot.

"Of course, as promised...."

"Let's go then."

And, turning into a side alley of the square, the two quickly made their way toward the bank of the Moskva River.

They passed the fencing around the Central Park, crossed beneath the arches of the iron bridge of the Circular Railway where, as if by some irony of fate, intelligence agent Martha Peterson had been caught with a selection of deadly poisons for her agents, and halted by a lush willow tree which gave them cover with its abundant greenery. What happened then? Nicholas Daniloff describes it personally:

"I gave Misha several books, while he gave me the black package with which I was detained. I saw in the investigator's office that it contained -- in addition to newspaper clippings -- photographs, plans, and maps with military installations marked on them, as well as other information of a military nature. This was an unexpected and unpleasant revelation for me..."

Really, Mr Daniloff, "unexpected" and "unpleasant"?

Nicholas Daniloff's name has been known for a long time among representative of the corps of foreign journalists accredited in Moscow. In 1961-64 he was a UPI correspondent, then he disappeared for a long time only to reappear in the USSR after changing his journalistic "cover" at the last minute. Many of his colleagues in Moscow grimaced with displeasure whenever Daniloff's name was mentioned: What, him? And they often made it clear that they had nothing in common with him. And all this did have its own logic. It was described by Misha, Daniloff's "source" who was detained together with him.

"I met Nicholas Daniloff in March 1982 in Frunze, which he was visiting for a few days. I was approached in the 'Ala-too' Restaurant lobby by a puny guy of average height in massive horn-rimmed eyeglasses who introduced himself as an American correspondent. He said that it was his first time in the area and he would very much like to get to know the life of my republic. The time flew by while we chatted, and we parted on friendly terms, agreeing to meet the next day. I promised to show my new acquaintance the city and its sights.

"'Try not to bring any KGB men,' Daniloff said half-jokingly, half-seriously. I promised...

"My contacts with Daniloff continued and I became more and more convinced that the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT journalist was quite different from what he had himself out to be.

"'Try to describe classifed [rezhimnyy] enterprises in Frunze;

"'Supply photographs of military equipment being used in Afghanistan;

"'Provide home addresses and indicate the places of work of demobilized soldiers who fought in Afghanistan;

"'Obtain information about the deployment and numbers of military subunits preparing to leave for Afghanistan....'

"I got the impression that Daniloff was not interested in anything except secret information, on obtaining which he always lauded the Western way of life and belittled everything Soviet."

And then the last meeting between the "friends" by the willow tree on the bank of the Moscow River. We quote from the Daniloff investigation statement, which says: "When the black package was opened it was found to contain"

"1. Part of a map of Afghan territory with hand-written symbols in the form of conventional signs indicating the deployment of Soviet Army military formations (stamped 'Secret');

"2. A hand-drawn plan of an area of the territory indicating where military equipment was located (stamped ' Secret');

"3. Twenty-six monochrome photographs depicting models of military equipment and Soviet Army officers and men."

Why did the journalist from U.S NEWS & WORLD REPORT need this information? Surely his employer -- the magazine's owner, with whom Daniloff met when he was already in the KGB Investigation Section -- did not ask him for it?

Mikhail's testimony and the materials in the black package belonging to the "journalist" Daniloff are by no means the only evidence which the investigation has at its disposal. A number of witnesses have been questioned about the case and have convincingly indicated other facts testifying to Daniloff's espionage activity. It may seem paradoxical but U.S. intelligence reinforced the conviction of the competent organs that in Nicholas Daniloff Soviet people were dealing with a man closely linked with the U.S. special services. Is proof needed? Help yourself. Here is some -- a letter which CIA staffer Stombaugh, subsequently expelled from the USSR, personally handed to a Soviet citizen named Roman.

"Dear and esteemed friend," we read in the document. "we wish to assure you that the letter which you sent to the journalist 24 January arrived at the address you had indicated. We value your work highly...."

It remains to be added that this journalist was the same Nicholas Daniloff, who passed the aforesaid letter to the intelligence services.

And then everything proceeded just as in a mediocre detective novel: There were dead drops, recognition signs, and contact meetings....

Is proof needed? It exists....

DANILOFF ARREST LINKED TO ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA

LD081730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 8 Sep 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] A report from the United States of America says that the incident concerning the U.S. journalist, Nicholas Daniloff, arrested in Moscow, is, as they say, being forcibly whipped up there now. The mass information organs across the ocean are literally bending over backward in order to prove the supposed stupidity of the Soviet accusations against this employee of the U.S. special services who was arrested in Moscow and charged with espionage.

It is becoming quite obvious that despite logic and common sense, as well as the available irrefutable evidence, certain circles in the United States are trying to use the arrest and the charging of the U.S. pseudojournalist as a pretext for the latest progpaganda hysteria aimed against the USSR.

ARMACOST THREATENS 'DIPLOMATIC RETRIBUTION'

LD031412 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Aleksandr Druzhinin commentary]

[Text] Now a few notes by our commentator Aleksandr Druzhinin about the propaganda noise raised in Washington over the arrest in Moscow of the correspondent of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, Nicholas Daniloff.

Nicholas Daniloff was caught spying, caught redhanded so to speak, so what is all the noise about? His case is being handled by a competent Soviet authority, but just witness Washington's reaction to this banal case of espionage. The spokesman for the White House, posing both as investigator and judge, has declared categorically that Daniloff is absolutely innocent, and Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost has even gone so far as to threaten the Soviet Union. To listen to that high-ranking official of the Reagan administration the failure of the ill-starred spy has jeopardized the very future of American-Soviet relations. Armacost has threatened Moscow with diplomatic retribution. He has given it to understand that if any measures are taken against Daniloff in accordance with the Soviet law all contacts between the two countries will be in question, including consultations of such key issues as the limitation of nuclear arms.

Let's disregard the tone of Armacost's statement, although it is quite surprising that Washington still doesn't realize that the Soviet Union won't have anybody speak with it the language of threats and pressure. The question is what is the purpose of the American propaganda outcry? It is obvious that the noise has been raised deliberately to provoke a new wave of anti-Soviet hysteria. Some circles in Washington clearly fear a normal development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and to bedevil them they are ready to seize at any excuse, even if it's only a common case of spying.

'REJOINDER' HITS SPEAKES REMARKS ON LEAKS

PM090849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 86 Second Edition p 4

[B. Orekhov "Rejoinder": "Everything Flows, But Not Everything Changes..."]

[Text] Life is getting easy for American newspapermen. Barely a day goes by without a new leak of information "from above." First to one newspaper, then to another. First from one responsible staffer in the Washington administration, then from another. It seems there is no longer any need for the journalists to work hard for their daily bread, leaving no stone unturned in their quest for information in Washington's offices. Secret after secret, "leaking" out of these offices, flows into their hands.

Righteous indignation could be heard in the speech by White House spokesman L. Speakes the other day, when he attacked the anonymous author of the latest "lead." "We condemn those administration staffers who divulge information," he declared, shattering the air. "The violation of the principle of confidentiality leads to the wrecking of the opportunity to achieve successful results in the arms control process. We should ask about the motives of these people. Their actions damage the President, the American people, and the cause of world peace."

After uttering this high-flown tirade and castigating the disobedient, Speakes presumably sighed with relief at having done his duty.

The food for this angry speech was provided by Michael Gordon's article in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It contained a detailed, well informed enumeration of the elements which, the newspaper said, will form part of the new American proposal at the strategic arms talks. The article cited the new ceilings on the total number of warheads on land- and sea-based ballistic missiles and on the number of warheads on solely land-based missiles, and much more.

But let us not be carried away by the content of the "leak." That is not the point.

In the speech cited above, Speakes was lavish with inspired words in evaluating the strategic arms talks which resume this month in Geneva exuding optimism, he spoke of the stimulus to the talks which is supposedly provided by the U.S. quest for areas in which the two sides can achieve progress. Of the importance of the principle of confidentiality...

Let us dwell on this and see what the crux of the matter is. Speakes' righteous indignation is nothing but a stunt, to which the White House has resorted before. It is designed not so much to convince people that the administration is not involved in the continuous "leaks," as to distract public attention from the continuing nuclear explosions on the Nevada ranges and get out of joining the Soviet moratorium and signing an agreement on ending nuclear tests this year. That is the main purpose of the vaudeville which has just been performed on the Washington stage.

In connection with Speakes' verbal fireworks, ABC television reported that this information leak was perpetrated by those who do not want to see a rapprochement in the U.S. and Soviet positions and are seeking in this way to prevent it. ABC is accurate in its assessment of what happened. The only question is: Who is trying to "prevent rapprochement," that is, to prevent the elaboration of concrete accords on curbing the arms race? Some malicious officials in Washington? Or perhaps -- this is closer to the truth -- simply the administration itself?

Everything flows, everything changes, the philosopher said. Confidential information flows from within the American administration. What does not change is the policy of the administration, which goes to any lengths to avoid stopping nuclear tests.

U.S. POLICY TERMED 'ECONOMIC BLACKMAIL'

LD051659 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov writes:

The independent policy of non-aligned countries does not suit Washington. Following the economic blackmail with regard to Zimbabwe, Washington took a discriminatory action against another non-aligned country, India. At first, the U.S. Administration refused to sell India the computers it needs to set up a system of warning about natural disasters: Hurricanes and tidal waves that inflict vast damage on India's economy every year.

And when India decided to buy such computers from Japan, Washington, as the newspaper YOMIURI writes today, demanded that its Asian partner impose the toughest of restrictions on the deliveries of Japanese technology to India. Washington explained this demand by the fact that India conducts the policy of friendship with socialist countries. Moreover, a secret meeting of Japanese and American experts will be held in Tokyo in September. The meeting is to work out concrete measures for restrictions on the deliveries of electronic equipment to India and other countries.

Washington's new actions of economic blackmail evoked justifiable indignation in non-aligned countries. A spokesman for the Zimbabwean Government said that the United States will be unable to intimidate Zimbabwe and compel it to conduct a policy suiting Washington. India resisted the U.S. pressure, too. The Japanese Governmental circles and particularly business circles are not at all enthusiastic over the U.S. action. They regard the supplies of electronic equippent to India and other countries as a commercial business. The United States discriminatory actions against Zimbabwe and India show that Washington intends to continue conducting its policy of pressure on states that chose an independent course in their foreign and home policy and Washington's attitude cannot but cause the indignation of the peoples of non-aligned countries.

TALYZIN DISCUSSES BILATERAL TIES IN RECEPTION SPEECH

LD081744 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (TASS) -- Today Yao Yilin, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and vice premier of the PRC State Council, gave a reception in honor of Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who has arrived here for an official visit at the invitation of the PRC Government, and his entourage. In their speeches Yao Yilin and Nikolay Talyzin noted the appreciable positive changes which have taken place in Soviet-Chinese relations in recent years. They expressed satisfaction with the development of mutually advantageous ties and contacts between the two countries in various spheres and the steady growth of trade and economic cooperation. However, Yao Yilin declared, what we have done so far still does not match the immense potential opportunities of our two great neighboring countries. He said: We still have much to do, and we must do it.

He expressed the conviction that Nikolay Talyzin's visit would contribute to the further development and expansion of Soviet-Chinese cooperation in various areas. As far as our economic relations are concerned, Yao Yilin stressed, we will act in accordance with the principle of supplementing each other's needs, which is in keeping with the interests of construction in the two countries. The Chinese people, he noted, are doing their utmost to carry out the socialist modernization of their country and to implement the economic reform.

A traditional friendship exists between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union. The Chinese people are very attentively following the socioeconomic changes currently taking place in the Soviet Union. An exchange of experience and views between the two countries on the restructuring of economic machinery is useful for both countries, Yao Yilin said.

In his speech Nikolay Talyzin said that the Soviet people are living under the sign of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and working on a restructuring of the socialist economic mechanism.

The main aim of the Soviet Union's foreign policy strategy, he noted, is to provide the Soviet people with the possibility of working in conditions of peace. Our country considers that its very first duty is to do everything it can to safeguard a peaceful future for the world. We oppose the U.S. plans for "star wars" with a program of "star peace". Nikolay Talyzin recalled that the Soviet Union has again extended until 1 January 1987 the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

A large part of Soviet territory, the speaker continued, is located to the east of the Urals. It is natural for us an Asian and Pacific Ocean state to strive to stabilize the situation in this region. In his 28 July speech in Valdivostok Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pur forward a program for creating favorable prerequisites for achieving that aim. Having noted that the Soviet Union and China have similar tasks in the area of maximum utilization of the advantages of socialism, Nikolay Talyzin declared: The Soviet people sincerely wish to live in peace and friendship with the people of socialist China, our great neighbor. We are convinced that we have objective prerequisites for an expansion of spheres of mutual understanding.

The stable movement of Soviet-Chinese relations along the path of friendship and good-neighborliness, and development of all-round cooperation on the foundations of equality and mutual benefit would respond to the basic interests of the USSR and the PRC, would promote an improvement in the international situation, arise in the role of socialism in international affairs, and a strengthening of the cause of peace and stability in Asia and all over the world.

PRC TRADE GROUP ENDS KAZAKHSTAN TALKS

LD081327 Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN in Kazakh 21 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] A cordial meeting held in Alma-Ata of the Vostokintorg Foreign Trade Association, ministries and departments of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, regions and oblasts of the RSFSR, and an export-import company of the PRC Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region, completed its work 19 August. It was aimed at development of trade between neighboring regions of the Soviet Union and China.

An agreement was signed on a variety of products, including textile, consumer technology and mineral fertilizers from Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kirghizia, Turkmenistan, Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays, and Kemerovo Oblast.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the further development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the PRC has strengthened the friendly relations between the Soviet and Chinese people.

During the meeting, it was agreed to organize an exhibition showing the industrial goods, agricultural machinery, consumer technology, and products of light and local industry. It is planned to open this exhibition in Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region next year.

U.S. PACIFIC MANEUVERS SEEN AS 'PROVOCATIVE'

PM090744 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[Igor Latyshev "Commentator's Column": "Tension Being Fueled"]

[Text] Recent days have been marked by feverish Pentagon activity on the seas. This has been particularly noticeable in the Far East, where the U.S. Armed Forces Pacific command is getting ready to hold large-scale maneuvers soon close to the coastline of the Soviet Union.

Ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet are assembling in the area of the Korea Strait to that end: 14 of them, including the battleship New Jersey, are making their way there from the Japanese port of Sasebo. According to press reports, a total of more than 30 warships, including the nuclear-powered aircraft carriers Carl Vinson and Ranger, missile-carrying cruisers, and nuclear-powered submarines, will be taking part in the upcoming maneuvers. On board some of them are Tomahawk cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear charges. Never before in peacetime has this region seen such a concentration of U.S. naval might.

Why, then, has the American squadron gone there? Foreign observers maintain that its appearance indicates the implementation of a new U.S. military strategy -- the strategy declared in Anchorage the other day by Secretary of the Navy John Lehman. It envisages the buildup of the American fleet in the northwestern part of the Pacific.

This ostentatious cranking up of the American fleet's intrigues is also clearly aimed at impeding the trend toward a relaxation of international tension and a curbing of the arms race which has manifested itself so clearly in the public mood in the countries of West Europe, the Asian and Pacific region, and indeed the United States under the impact of Soviet peace initiatives. Moreover, the Pentagon is impatient to turn Japan into a kind of Far Eastern flank of NATO and finally rob the Japanese of any hope of their country avoiding embroilment in the arms race. In this connection the peace-loving Japanese public regards the maneuvers not only as a threat to peace but a quite obvious breach of Japan's three non-nuclear principles. The American military's schemes are also aimed at preventing the idea strengthening in the public opinion of Japan and the other Pacific countries that the region be turned into a peace zone free of nuclear weapons and military confrontation.

In this situation the Japanese public regards the upcoming maneuvers as a provocative show of force. The indignation and alarmed expressed by it with regard to the American fleet's arrial is wholly understandable. The interests of the peoples of the Far East urgently demand that a spirit of good-neighborliness rather than a militarist fever whipped up by the Pentagon should prevail in the region.

COMMENTARY NOTES JAPAN'S PROTEST AGAINST RSA TIES

MB080540 Moscow In English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Yuriy Rogov Commentary]

[Text] Japan is South Africa's second trade partner after the United States.

So far there has been a steady growth in trade between South Africa and Japan. In the first half of this year alone, the total sum of South African commodites exported to Japan rose by more than a quarter as compared with the same period last year. It comprised an imposing sum of over 31 billion. Japan's exports to South Africa have been growing even faster.

Protests are mounting in that country against the continuation of economic ties with South Africa, with which, incidentally, Japan does not have diplomatic ties. On the eve of [Foreign Minister Roelof] Botha's arrival, representatives of the main opposition groups protested to the Japanese Foreign Ministry against the visit by Pretoria's envoy to the country.

During the 1-hour talks between the two ministers, demonstrations by Tokyo demanded that Botha leave the country. It is obvious that the Japanese government has been [words indistinct] to public opinion inside the country at a time when South Africa is being increasingly isolated in the world. It is also obvious that Roelof Botha has ignored his counterparts [words indistinct] attempts to persaude the South african envoy to carry out democratic reforms in his country. To [words indistinct] Botha's [words indistinct] the Japanese Government's [word indistinct] to South Africa will show what its declarations are really worth during the next 2 weeks.

JAPANESE GENERAL MEETS WITH U.S. ADMIRAL HAYES

LD081037 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 8 TASS -- Admiral Hays, commander of U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, called on Japan to increase its contribution to U.S. military preparations in The Far East. At a meeting held yesterday in Honolulu (Hawaii) with Yuko Kurihara, director general of the Defence Agency, who arrived there en route to Washington, he insisted that Tokyo increase its appropriations for the upkeep of U.S. troops stationed on the Japanese isles and grant the Pentagon another base for the training of jet [as received] based on U.S. Seventh Fleet aircraft carriers. According to the KYODO agency, Kuribhara treated the admiral's demands with "understanding."

BRIEFS

Joint Japanese Convention Held -- Moscow September 5 TASS -- By its decree of September 3, 1986 the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet ratified the convention between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of Japan on avoiding double income taxation, which was signed in Tokyo on January 18, 1986. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 5 Sep 86]

NAJIBULLAH SPEAKS ON PLANNED TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD082054 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul September 8 TASS -- A massive public rally devoted to the new Soviet peace initiatives was held in the Afghan capital today. Party and state figures, members of the general public and guests from abroad took part in it. "In the 20th century, said Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, "our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, heads the sacred struggle for peace. From Lenin's first decree on peace and to the latest Soviet peace initiatives -- such is he unswerving and responsible policy of the U.S.S.R. on the international scene. This is evidenced also by another extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

"In the history of mankind's struggle for peace, there is a special Afghan-Soviet chapter. Not so long ago one more illustrious page was inscribed in it -- the forthcming return home of six regiments from the limited contingent of Soviet soldiers-internationalists. This is our joint Afghan-Soviet contribution to the relaxation of international tensions. This historic step demonstrates that we have become stronger than before. Today, like never before, we are close to the ultimate victory over the enemy, to the establishment of a durable peace on Afghan soil, Najibullah emphasized. The present year is a special one for this planet. The United Nations has proclaimed it the year of peace. However, peace has enemies. The main ones among them are rabid militarism and U.S. imperialism. We have a special right to brand these war mongers. We, like no other people in the world, know the predatory face of imperialism and we accuse it", Najibullah said.

The next speaker at the rally was Abdul Wali Khan, chairman of the People's National Party of Pakistan. He emphasized the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives, noting that the Soviet Union was not only making proposals, but also taking practical steps. The return home of a part of the Soviet limited military contingent was of great importance, he said. It attested to the striving of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union for peace. All peaceful forces on this planet side with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he said. The people taking part in the rally passed a resolution approving the Soviet peace proposals on the termination of nuclear testing and on the stage-by-stage effort to rid the earth of nuclear weapons till the year 2000, pointing out that they could lead to disarmament and safeguard peace and life on this planet.

BENAZIR BHUTTO, OPPOSITION LEADERS RELEASED

LD082311 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] London September 8 TASS -- Under the pressure of massive actions inside the country and protests of the world public, the Islamabad regime was forced to release today Benazir Bhutto, leader of the opposition Pakistan people's party, and a number of other leaders of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. Together with hundreds of activists of the movement, they were arrested last month for the participation in the biggest actions of the year held under the slogans of the resignation of Ziaul Haq and the holding of parliamentary elections. The REUTER news agency reports from Karachi that the decision to release the opposition leaders was taken a day before the date set by the Supreme Court of Sind Province for hearing the appeal of Benazir Bhutto demanding her immediate release.

GERASIMOV COUNTERS FRG'S WOERNER ON MORATORIUM

LD081123 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Sep 86

[From the "International panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov: video interview with FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner by Vladimir Kondratyev at the FRG Defense Ministry in Bonn, date not given -- recorded in German with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] [Gerasimov] No I should like to enumerate some aguments against the Soviet moratorium, and for this I shall clear the floor for FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner. Vladimir Kondratyev interviewed him.

[Kondratyev] The FRG Defense Ministry is sited on the outskirts of Bonn. For almost 4 years at has been headed by Manfred Woerner, a well-known figure of the Christian Democratic Party and a Bundestag deputy. He is 51 years old. He completed his education as a lawyer, but he is also considered an experienced military specialist. For example, as an Air Force reservist he personally flies aircraft. This is Manfred Woerner's first interview for Soviet television.

Woerner, the Soviet Union has carried out no nuclear tests for more than 1 year. It recently extended again its unilateral moratorium until 1 January 1987. How do you assess this step by the Soviet leadership?

[Woerner] Our main aim -- I mean by this the FRG Government's -- consists of creating security with fewer weapons, that is, security for you, for the Soviet Union and the other East European countries, as well as for our country and the other countries of Western Europe. However, a moratorium is not disarmament. Discontinuance of nuclear tests is an important task of our policy, but in our opinion it must be linked on the one hand with substantial reductions of nuclear arms and on the other hand with broad possibilities of verification [kontrol]. The following principle has to operate: The fewer nuclear weapons there are, the less need for carrying out tests.

The moratorium is not an end in itself for the Soviet Union; it opens the way toward attaining a comprehensive accord in the sphere of arms limitation. The Federal Government is ready to follow such a way, if the conditions that I indicated are created.

[Kondratyev] are you aware of the danger that the continuance of nuclear tests will lead to the emergence of further improved kinds of arms, on the control [kontrol] of which it will not be possible to reach an accord in the future?

[Woerner] Yes, and in order to avoid this both world powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, must come to an agreement on radical reductions in existing stocks of nuclear arms. This is our aim. We want you and the Americans to have fewer weapons. For our part we are ready to contribute to this. The Federal Republic has voluntarily renounced the possession of and the right to dispose of nuclear arms. We would like the whole world to follow our example.

[Kondratyev] But why does the United States refuse to accept the soviet proposal for a moratorium on nuclear tests?

[Woerner] First and foremost, I want to stress that I represent the FRG. All I know is that the U.S. President says that he is very interested in an end to testing, one that is bilateral, coordinated, and mandatory, but in the context of a reduction of nuclear armaments. I feel it is absolutely necessary to realize that our world needs fewer weapons than it has at the present. This is the decisive factor. I repeat: The fewer weapons there are, the fewer tests there will be.

[Kondratyev] As the defense minister of a NATO country, how likely do you think it is that the Americans will stop their tests? And when do you think this will happen?

[Woerner] We place our hopes, first and foremost, on talks between the two world powers. The FRG federal chancellor and the Federal Government are extremely interested in seeing a second summit meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan. I expect that one of the subjects of such talks will be precisely this question.

[Kondratyev] But the Americans are still exploding nuclear devices in the Nevada desert.

[Woerner] In answer to that I would say, of course, that before the Soviet Union announced its moratorium -- that is , in the period since 1971 -- it in fact carried out more nuclear explosions than the Americans had. Of course, I am of the view that such reproaches of numerical comparisons do not help. I feel that what is really needed is the earliest possible agreement on disarmament.

[Kondratyev] Allow me to cite figures given by an unprejudiced source, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. It has calculated that since 1945 the United States has carried out a third more tests than the Soviet Union has.

[Woerner] I was quoting the figures of the last 15 years. But, I repeat,disputes about figures do not help us at all. The main task is to reduce the number of terrible weapons, while keeping in mind a balance of forces between the two sides. If this is achieved, there will be much more point in halting tests and it will be easier to reach agreement on this.

[Kondratyev] Thank you, Minister, for this interview.

[Gerasimov in studio] Let us now take a look at the minister's propaganda ammunition in order to determine its quality. Well, Woerner says that a moratorium does not amount to disarmament. That would be a good point if the moratorium had been described as an end in itself. But, as you know, the moratorium is not in itself the goal. It cannot take the place of a reduction in armaments. Who is saying that it does? With whom is Woerner arguing? Everyone is saying that by abstaining from carrying out explosions a start has been made. It is the beginning of the way to disarmament.

The minister goes on to say that he is willing to follow this way, but on one condition. But he himself makes it harder to follow this way by putting the cart before the horse and demanding a substantial reduction in armaments. We are not opposed to a substantial reduction. So, let us begin with a moratorium at least. That is easier to do.

What a good boy West German has been, the minister goes on to remark. it has not acquired its own nuclear weapons. Yes, but there has been a surplus of these weapons on its territory for a long time now. Even General Rogers, the commander of NATO forces in Europe, has called for these weapons to be dispersed a little among neighboring countries that are shunning these weapons. But West Germany does not shun them. It takes everything that it is given. So, it is not the good boy that the minister makes it out to be. This is not nuclear innocence.

The fewer weapons there are, the fewer tests there will be. This is the minister's favorite idea. He raised it in our interview not for the first time. He has spoken of it in other speeches. But is he not putting the cart before the horse again? Is it not right to say that the fewer tests there are, the fewer new weapons will be developed. Is it not better to do without them, without tests, altogether? Another weakness of the minister's aphorism is that its basic meaning can also be disputed. After all, one can easily imagine some U.S. general or other deciding that the fewer weapons there are, the more important it is to make sure that they are ready for action and therefore they must be checked more often. Besides, one can employ the opposite argument: The fewer tests there are, the fewer weapons there will be, because fewer new weapons will be developed. And the variety of such weapons will also be less.

Again the minister says he favors a reduction in nuclear weapons. In itself, a moratorium will not reduce these armaments, but it will prevent their being improved. In other words, it will reduce these armaments by comparison with what might happen if there is no moratorium. How does the minister answer this calculation, which is reached by the method he uses himself?

What about the number of tests? He claims that at one time we were carrying out more tests. Even if that were true, so what? Who was carrying out the most tests before that? For some reason the minister did not address that question. If you look at the distribution of explosions -- particularly underground explosions--over the years, you can easily see who is in the lead. As we know, the Americans are way ahead now, approximately 200 explosions ahead.

Well, as you saw, the minister subsequently adopted his reserve position. Figures are not very important, he said. In that case, what remains of the minister's arguments? It remains to welcome his willingness to reduce the number of weapons. That is good, but it would be better to eliminate them altogether. It remains to welcome his hopes and the hopes of his chancellor for Soviet-U.S. talks. The chancellor considers that the moratorium could be one of the subjects for these talks. Be that as it may, for some reason the United States has nor expressed willingness to join the moratorium under any circumstances whatsoever. It prevents the modernization of the U.S. nuclear arsenal, you see. So, if you wanted to, you could see a contradiction here between the positions of Washington and Bonn.

MURAHKOVSKIY, FRG MINISTER DISCUSS ENVIRONMENT

LD081159 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1006 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep (TASS) -- Walter Wallman, FRG minister on matters of the environment, nature protection and the safety of nuclear reactors, was in Moscow between 7 and 8 September. His visit to the Soveit Union took place for the development of the accords that were reached in the course of the Soviet-German talks in Moscow last July.

Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Commission for Environmental Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources, received Walter Wallmann of the USSR Council of Minister Presidium.

The FRG minister also had conversations in the USSR State Committee for Hydrometerology and Environmental Control, the USSR State Committe for Utilization of Atomic Energy of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Questions of the cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of environmental protection and the safe development of nuclear energy were discussed.

An exchange of views was held on the special session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which will take place at the end of September in Vienna. The usefulness of the meetings held in Moscow was noted, and mutual willingness to deepen the mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the spheres mentioned was expressed.

FRANK EXCHANGE HELD WITH BUNDESTAG DELEGATION

OW041001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0035 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From the morning "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A USSR parliamentary delegation met a parliamentary group of the FRG Bundestag for relations with the Soviet Union led by its chairman, Schoefer, in the Kremlin on 3 September. Bilateral relations and some international issues were discussed during a frank exchange of views. Both sides spoke in favor of extending the East-West dialogue and continuing a search for ways to improve the political climate in Europe and the world. The urgent need for serious efforts to turn events away from confrontation and toward detente and cooperation was stressed at the meeting. Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Supreme Soviet deputies, and other officials took part in the discussion.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD052257 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- A delegation of the parliamentary group on relations with the USSR of the FRG's Bundestag led by its Chairman Helmut Schoefer had a talk today at the institute of world economy and international relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

There was an exchange of opinions on a broad range of economic and political problems of Western Europe as well as of questions on strengthening peace and security and the development of detente on the continent.

The delegation departed from the Soviet Union the same day. It stayed in the USSR at the invitation of a section of the USSR parliamentary group.

VORONTSEV IN PARIS ON M. EAST, DANILOFF, ARMS

PM081523 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Sep 86 p 2

[Michel Tatu report: "Mr Vorontsov Expresses 'Sympathy' with Paris Following This 'Provocation'"]

[Text] Yuliy Vorontsov, former USSR ambassador to Paris, became first deputy foreign minister this spring and one of the protagonists of the "restructuring" of Soviet diplomacy started by Anatoliy Dobrynin, his former boss in Washington who is now Mr Gorbachev's main adviser. [paragraph continues]

This is what he came to demonstrate on a brief visit to Paris, during which he met with Mr Mitterrand at the Elysee, and with Mr Raimond and several of his aides at the Quai d'Orsay (he told us he did not have time to meet with Mr Chirac, who will, however, be welcomed in Moscow at the end of the year on a visit he has been invited to make). At a press conference held at his embassy on Thursday 4 September he combined the subtlety of the "new political thinking" with professionalism and was friendly, cautious, and inflexible according to the subjects raised.

He was friendly toward France following the attack on its soldiers in the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) the same day. As is known, Moscow recently adopted a more constructive attitude toward the UN force which was merely tolerated in the past and is now financed by a contribution from the USSR. Expressing his "sympathy" for France, Vorontsov supported France's appeal to the United Nations and called for an inquiry aimed at establishing the identity of those who perpetrated this "provocation." But Moscow is not going so far as to ask permission to send a contingent to UNIFIL in which he thinks neither the Americans nor the Soviets should participate.

Also with regard to the Near East, Vorontsov expressed optimism, stating that the preparatory committee to organize a peace conference between Israel and the Arab countries should be formed shortly. Presenting this idea as the "result of the meeting" between Mitterrand and Gorbachev in Moscow last June, the Soviet diplomat tried to draw France into his camp, and this probably explains his detour to Paris after a tour of several Arab capitals. Without contradicting him, the Quai d'Orsay is still very skeptical about the possibility of holding such a conference, which Moscow has been demanding for a very long time, but which presupposes that a series of problems with the United States and Israel are solved.

The Soviet-Israeli Meeting in Helsinki

However, Moscow's attitude toward Israel is still extremely inflexible. Presenting the soviet version of the meeting between officials of the two countries in Helsinki in August for the first time, Vorontsov said: "We requested that meeting to solve problems connected with our compatriots and our property in Israel. Our envoys requested visas for a group of Soviet officials but were given a lengthy expose on the fate of Soviet Jews. We know more about this situation than anybody and we do not need lessons on the subject. Because the visas were not granted, our officials took their leave and asked the Israeli side to forget about their request." After adding that everything said in Israel on the subject was "political theater," Mr Vorontsov stressed that this meeting had not and would not have any follow-up: "If the Israelis talk about nothing but Soviet Jews, we are not interested in meeting with them," he added.

He took a more moderate tone on Iran (the deputy minister described as "unjustified" the recent inspection of Soviet ships in the Gulf, but was anxious to specify that Moscow always reacts "calmly" and wants to go "as far down the road to normalization as Tehran wishes"), and on the Daniloff affair: Vorontsov thinks that "a solution must be found" and believes that one will be found "fairly quickly."

The diplomat was also anxious to stress the new state of mind which prevails in Moscow, particularly in two spheres. In the commercial sphere he recalled that the current reorganization of foreign trade will enable technical ministries and even Soviet enterprises to play a direct part in trade, and also that the creation of joint projects or joint ventures is now possible in the USSR.

In the disarmament sphere, he stressed what he sees as two concessions, namely the USSR's acceptance of on-the-spot monitoring, particularly during military maneuvers: First it will be possible to carry out such monitoring in the absence of disarmament measures, contrary to what Soviet diplomacy had always demanded; second, it will be able to cover the western part of the USSR, whereas the United States will not have to undergo such monitoring.

It is true that at the same time Marshal Akhromeyev, Red Army chief of general staff, made a statement to the TASS agency in which he gave details which considerably limit the scope of this monitoring. Land and air inspections will certainly be accepted, he said, but the latter will have to be carried out on board planes of the country inspected, piloted by its nationals. Foreign monitoring officials on board will merely "indicate to the pilot what course to take and where to bank to be able to observe the ground." He added that there is, therefore, no question of allowing overflight by foreign aircraft filled with instruments which could collect information about "any installation not subject to monitoring."

This is likely to complicate the latest negotiations at the Stockholm conference, which are due to be concluded at the end of this month. However, Mr Vorontsov was anxious to issue this warning now: Any failure "will not be our fault."

FURTHER ON SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

More on Shevardnadze Talks

LD061215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow on 5-6 September between Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Aubert, deputy chairman of the Federal Council, chief of the federal department of foreign affairs of the Swiss Confederation, who is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

An exchange of views on topical aspects of the European and international situation was conducted in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. It focussed on matters relating to the sphere of security, including prospects for putting into effect a reduction of nuclear armaments, and banning and elimination of chemical weapons and the reduction of the level of military confrontation in Europe and the world. Particular attention was paid to a discussion of the concept of a nuclear--free world that was put forward in the statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January this year, and the idea of creating a comprehensive system of international security that was formulated in the political report to the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Shevardnadze stressed that the traditional policy of neutrality pursued by Switzerland was viewed by the Soviet side as a positive element in the maintenance of peace in Europe. The sides spoke out in favor of a search for ways of eliminating existing sources of tension in various regions of the world, which are fraught with the risk of dangerous complications for peace and international security.

The ministers voiced satisfaction with the state of bilateral relations and reaffirmed a willingness for their further comprehensive development.

They also advocated extending mutually-advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation and exchanges in the cultural sphere.

Aubert invited Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze to pay an official visit to the Swiss Confederation. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Shevardnadze Dinner Speech

PM081346 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Talks started 5 September in Moscow between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Pierre Aubert, deputy chairman of the Federal Council and chief of the Federal Department (minister) of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation. The same day the ministers signed an intergovernmental agreement on issues of taxation.

Eduard Shevardnadze gave a dinner in honor of Pierre Aubert. On the Soviet side, the dinner was attended by Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers, heads of a number of ministries and department; and other officials; on the Swiss side, by those accompanying Pierre Aubert.

In his speech, Eduard Shevardnadze said:

We are happy to pay the debt of hospitality to prominent representatives of the Swiss Confederation, a country which has been so cordial toward many of our fellow countrymen in the past and which today so willingly offers its capabilities for carrying out diplomatic contacts and meetings.

The founder of the Soviet state, V.I. Lenin, lived in your country for a number of years. We are grateful that the places connected with his activity in Switzerland are carefully preserved.

There is also a certain symbolic significance in the fact that the modern history of our relations began with an act carried out in mutual striving for peace: In November 1917, the Government of Soviet Russia asked the Swiss Government to render its good services in conveying to World War I participants proposals for concluding peace without annexations and indemnities.

In addition, naturally, fresh in all our minds is the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mr Furgler, president of the Swiss Confederation, in Geneva in the autumn of last year during the Soviet-U.S. summit. The conversation between the leaders of our two countries has furthered the establishment of better mutual understanding and reflects in the most favorable way on the atmosphere of bilateral relations, giving them a new dynamism. Your arrival in Moscow, Mr Federal Councillor -- the first visit by a leader of a Swiss foreign policy department in the history of our relations -- continues the political dialogue and confirms the mutual urge to broaden contacts and ties in all spheres.

This year we marked the 40th anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations, and we have a solid period of regular and stable cooperation behind us. [paragraph continues]

We know each other well, and I think that neither you nor we have had any grounds for any serious disappointments. What is particularly valuable is that relations of trust have taken shape between our countries, and that a sense of confidence in each side's reliability as a conscientious partner has been strengthened. In other words, there is a good foundation in our relations and we have all that is necessary for them to become richer and multifaceted. We hope the ties will not only be mutually favorable and mutually useful but also serve the spiritual enrichment of both peoples. The exchange of opinions that is taking place between us today shows that the Swiss side shares such an approach, and this gives reason for firmly counting upon the development of constructive cooperation in many areas.

In the Soviet Union, they look with respect upon the choice of the status of permanent neutrality made by Switzerland and its role as a country of "good services" in the matter of arranging and keeping up a productive dialogue between East and West. The readiness of the Swiss Government to create the most favorable conditions for conducting negotiations on nuclear and space arms and on questions of ending nuclear weapons tests shows expressively enough where Switzerland's sympathies lie, and how it would like to see the international situation.

As far as we are concerned, our actions indicate best of all the thrust of Soviet policy and its objectives: We are persistently striving to achieve the realization of a program to eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons, as set out in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January that year. The Soviet Union, by its actions, confirms its commitment to the idea of a nuclear-free world. Our unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests has been in force for 13 months now, and it will remain in force until January 1 1987. This is an act of exceptional importance, undertaken in the interests of peace and the future of mankind.

All people, every state -- both nuclear or nonnuclear, large or small, neutral or a member of a military alliance -- is vitally interested in freeing the earth of nuclear weapons, as it is absolutely obvious that there are no borders for nuclear weapons, and that they are not selective. This is exactly why the problem of a moratorium on nuclear tests cannot lie beyond the national competence of any state, and nobody can be neutral about this.

We are also counting on a favorable perception by the Swiss side of the proposal to set up a comprehensive system of international security, and on constructive participation of your country in the development of specific aspects of such a system.

Switzerland invariably plays an active role in the development of all-European process, and in this area our countries cooperate closely and with benefit for this cause. This is currently particularly true with regard to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. We can sense the sincere desire of the Swiss side to promote in every way possible the successful completion of this forum.

Your activeness in Stockholm is very important asmuch as in the final stages of complex multilateral negotiations it is the neutral and nonaligned states that can have something particularly significant to say in the search for compromise options and solutions.

We note with satisfaction that on many questions the positions of our two countries are close and compatible, and that by and large we are working in the same direction.

We are confident of the fact that interaction between the Soviet Union and Switzerland will broaden and spread to an ever wider spectrum of international problems, becoming particularly close on issues of war and peace and strengthening universal security.

One would like to hope that your visit to the Soviet Union, Mr Federal Councillor, the frank exchange of opinions on a wide circle of international problems and issues of bilateral relations will open up new opportunities for parallel actions and cooperation. Our prospects are good. We can confidently direct ourselves toward a strengthening of the good and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Switzerland.

This cannot fail to bring joy. We sincerely want things to go well for you. [PRAVDA follows the report on Shevardnadze's speech with a report on Aubert's speech in reply and adds that "the dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere."]

Report on Aubert Dinner Speech

LD052043 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- "Neutrality is the main instrument of ensuring Switzerland's freedom, independence and sovereignty," said vice president of the Federal Council, head of the Federal Department of foreign affairs of the Swiss Confederation Pierre Aubert. He spoke here today at a dinner given in his honour by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

"We received with interest the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev that the Soviet Union will always be respecting this status," Pierre Aubert said. "Switzerland's policy of neutrality is the policy of stability and peace. A world conflict must not break out again," the guest said.

"The policy of active neutrality also presupposes the participation in international cooperation, in the quest for the solution of global problems. In this connection Switzerland exerts efforts aimed at promoting the improvement of political climate in Europe," Pierre Aubert said.

"Switzerland is cooperating with all countries participating in the European process, particularly with neutral and non-aligned European countries so as to find solutions acceptable to all. We have no wish and we cannot separate from each other the three 'baskets' of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Everything must be done to ensure a balanced advance. For the quests for stability and security will be futile unless the unhampered exchange of ideas, people and material values is guaranteed. Alongside this it is necessary to expand international cooperation in the spheres dealt with in the second 'basket,' be it atmospheric pollution or protection against radiation. It would be pleasant to note in this connection that the Soviet Union's and Switzerland's initiatives are mutually supplementing."

Kovalev Farewell at Airport

LD070912 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- Pierre Aubert, deputy chairman of the Federal Council, head of the Federal Department (Minister) of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation, who paid an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government, left Moscow for home today.

At the airport he was seen off by Anatoliy Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH FINNISH PRESIDENT KOIVISTO

LD081142 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0933 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Helsinki, 8 Sep (TASS) -- Today Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, received Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, heading the USSR state delegation which has taken part in the funeral ceremony of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, eminent Finnish state leader and former president.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the people of the Soviet Union, Petr Demichev conveyed to the president and to the people of Finland deep condolences in connection with the demise of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen.

In a friendly converstaion there was an exchange of opinions on a number of topical international problems and issues of Soviet-Finnish relations. The determination of both countries to maintain efforts aimed at the preservation of detente, elimination of the threat of war and at curbing the arms race was confirmed. P.N. Demichev drew M.Koivisto's attention to the practical steps of the Soviet Union in creating a comprehensive system of international security and to the 18 August 1986 statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on extending the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987.

Mutual satisfaction with the fruitful development of goodneighborly cooperation between the USSR and Finland, was expressed and the firm conviction that Soviet-Finnish relations will continue to develop in a stable and dynamic way on the basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was stated.

Taking part in the conversation were the members of the Soviet government delegation, Boris Chaplin, USSR Deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Vladimir Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland, and on the Finnish side, Taako Kalela,head of the president's chancellery.

Delegation Returns

LD081525 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow 8 Sep (TASS) -- The USSR Government delegation led by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which took part in the funeral ceremonies for the eminent Finnish leader of state, former President U.K. Kekkonen, returned today from Helsinki to Moscow.

The delegation was met in Moscow by Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and other officials.

GORBACHEV WRITES PREFACE TO WORKS IN SWEDISH

LD051314 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm September 5 TASS -- The issue of a collection of selected speeches and articles by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev is an event of great socio-political significance in the life of Sweden.

At a ceremony held at the Soviet Embassy today the USSR's Ambassador to Sweden Borin Pankin briefed representatives of the Swedish public, political circles, mass media of the country with materials of the collection which was issued by the Goeteborg publishing house "Faam". Mikhail Gorbachev's address to the Swedish reader opens the collection: "Addressing the Swedish reader in connection with the issue of a collection of my works. I will cite a simple but very important fact: The Soviet Union and Sweden are close neighbours. And it is highly desirable that the proximity of our countries should not be only geographical".

Are there possibilities for that? Political practices provide a convincing answer to that question.

We shall not conceal that sometimes there was some roughness in Soviet-Swedish relations owing to misunderstandings or somebody's ill intention. But nevertheless, we are able to find a common language in substantial affairs.

Sweden, which abides by the traditional policy of neutrality, conducts a vigorous course aimed at improving the international political climate. And this is appreciated in our country. Olof Palme made an inestimable contribution to the moulding of that course. His tragic death was a better loss both to Sweden and the world community.

We treat with understanding the striving of Sweden and a number of ther states to establish a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. The Soviet Union is ready to promote that and become the guarantor of such a zone. The putting of that idea into life and Sweden's proposals on establishing " nuclear-free corridor" in Central Europe would be important steps towards ridding our continent of nuclear weapon.

To maintain and consolidate peace has been and remains the top priority in the Soviet foreign policy. And this is exactly the aim of our initiatives. Our initiatives are directed at ending nuclear tests fully and everywhere, at eliminating nuclear armaments, destroying chemical weapons, carrying out a profound reduction in conventional armaments and, undoubtedly, keeping outer space peaceful.

The nuclear age calls for a new political thinking. No state can now ensure its security through military means alone. The way to security lies through political decisions. Security cannot be unilateral, to somebody's detriment, at somebody's expense. It can only be mutual, the security to all, What is at issue now is the survival of mankind and we have no other alternative but to learn to live together.

Our recent conversations with Prime Minister of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson in Moscow have shown that though we are not always, naturally, unanimous in appraising things, there are vast opportunities for cooperation between the USSR and Sweden in removing the threat of war. [sentence as received] We have agreed that any problems that might arise between our countries will be discussed straightforwardly and frankly, as good neighbors do, in the spirit of mutual understanding and with due account for the interests of both countries.

I am confident that there are vast, untapped possibilities for developing business relations between our countries. The opinion of the Soviet Union is that the economic relations should be free from transient political considerations. They should be based on a stable foundation, on taking mutual interests into account. We are ready for that. And it seems to me that provided Sweden's appropriate interest our mutual relations in this direction can develop dynamically. [sentence as received] It is exactly Sweden which has been one of the first Western countries to start trading with the young Soviet Russia, and that has not been forgotten in our country.

There are vast possibilities for broadening cooperation between our countries in culture. In the present day world it is very important that the nations should know and understand each other better. Therefore we stand for the exchange of cultural values, for contacts between people, we encourage tourism, sport links. We are open to other countries, to our neighbors, close and remote, since we know that truth is the best remedy against malicious cock-and-bull stories.

In conclusion, I express the hope that the acquaintance with the materials of the collection will help the Swedish readers to more precisely assess the aspirations and ideals of the Soviet people, our determination to advance, step-by-step, to more harmonious international relations. This is prompted by the requirements of the nuclear age, and the Soviet Union and Sweden can go together along this road.

I wish the Swedish people peace and well-being.

[Signed] M. Gorbachev

The collection includes the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress, Mikhail Gorbachev's January 15 statement, speeches by the Soviet leader at meetings with the working people of the USSR, at meetings of party and state bodies, his pronouncements in the course of negotiations with prominent statesmen and politicians of different countries, at press conferences, interviews to Soviet and foreign mass media, other materials.

ARTICLE VIEWS U.S. 'DISPLEASURE' WITH LIBYA

PM090750 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by Gennadiy Musayelyan: "Pirate 'Diplomacy.' Washington Has Elaborated a Detailed Plan for Aggression Against Libya"]

[Text] The outstanding Arab poet 'Abd al-Rahman al-Khamisi wrote a poem called "Pirates of the 20th Century."

Words of terror and deep bitterness! The poem's imagery conjures up before us a Lebanon bombarded by the guns of the battleship New Jersey and the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi after the missile and bomb raids by U.S. aircraft in March.

That armed provocation against a sovereign state highlighted once again the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. Obviously Washington failed to achieve its aim. It encountered angry protests in the Arab world and mounting disaffection in the West European states and the United States itself.

But what do the bellicose U.S. crusaders, struggling into their armor of "neoglobalism," care about the opinion of the world community! The stormclouds are gathering once again on the Libyan horizon. A mighty armada is massing off the country's coast. The aircraft carriers Forrestal and America are already there. The aircraft carrier John Kennedy is hastening to support them. And dangerous preparations have begun south of Libya, in Chad. It has been reported in the press that the United States intends to send its "rapid deployment force" there if France supports the White House's anti-Libyan approach.

Washington intends to involve the NATO allies in the adventure it is setting up. To this end U.S. Permanent Representative at the United Nations Vernon Walters was sent to Western Europe. But even before the transatlantic emissary's trip, U.S. F-111 fighter-bombers had arrived in Britain.

Summing up what has been said, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL notes: Washington has elaborated a detailed new plan for aggression against Libya. Its aim is to overthrow the Libyan Government.

What has Libya "done wrong" this time? The totally unsubstantiated, tedious old arguments about Tripoli's involvement in international terrorism are cited. Evidently having decided to stun its readers, THE WASHINGTON POST published a U.S. State Department report. It names 32 countries in Central and South America where Libya is allegedly "arming guerrilla organizations or exerting some influence on ultraleftists and terrorists." In turn, NEWSWEEK magazine printed a report to the effect that "agents of M. al-Qadhdhafi" had transferred considerable funds to Muslim rebels in the Philippines and had organized explosions in Thailand and Indonesia. As for the immediate forecast, it is hinted that Libyan terrorists may soon carry out acts of sabotage in the FRG and Greece...

But the world is well aware of the real reasons for U.S. displeasure with Libya. It is its anti-imperialist course, its support for the Arab peoples' national liberation struggle and resolute criticism of U.S. policy in the Near and Middle East. It was in 1 September 1969, when the monarchy was overthrown and the biggest U.S. military base in Africa and the Near East -- Wheelus Field -- was removed, that the Pentagon and the CIA started elaborating "retaliatory strikes" against Libya.

I remember the long wall topped with pieces of broken glass. It surrounded the base of the U.S. airmen and sailors who used to pack the Italian traders' shops and trattorias in the center of Tripoli where the local Arabs felt ill at ease. Even television in Libya under King Idris only had an American channel: Movies ordered by the Pentagon were transmitted from the base. Of course, certain people on the other side of the Atlantic would like to bring back the old days...

But the Libyan people will not be intimidated. The Soviet Union and the progressive world public are with them today, as the country celebrates its national holiday -- Revolution Day. During the recent friendly working visit to Moscow by 'A. S. Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolutionary Leadership, the sides noted a number of concrete measures to further expand and deepen comprehensive contacts. A general agreement was signed between the USSR and Libya on economic, scientific, technical, and other types of cooperation for the period through 2000.

Hardening its anti-Libyan line, the U.S. Administration is pursuing several goals at once -- to establish supremacy in the region and gain control of the oil-producing countries' natural resources at all costs, and to complicate the international situation even more and thus establish "valid" reasons for the United States to further crank up the arms race. Finally, since the White House has no more arguments to justify its negative attitude toward the cessation of nuclear tests and other constructive Soviet proposals, its goal is to switch public attention to some other problem.

ETHIOPIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW 1-8 SEP

LD082227 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep (TASS) -- From 1 to 8 September a delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, headed by Mersie Ejigu, member of the WPE Central Committee and minister, was staying in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. It familiarized itself with the experience of the CPSU in the area of leadership of the national economy. The delegation had meetings and talks in the economic and international departments of the CPSU Central Committee, at the USSR Gosplan, ministries and departments; it also visited industrial enterprises in the capital.

The Ethiopian comrades noted the great significance of the innovatory decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress for countries that have chosen the path of progressive development. They highly assessed the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and its recent decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 1 January 1987.

FEDOROV COMMENTARY LAUDS SOWETAN RESISTANCE

MB050946 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Aleksandr Fedorov commentary: "South Africa Today"]

[Text] Thursday is the day of mourning in Soweto, the largest township of Johannesburg. It is in the memory of all those who suffered [word indistinct] outrages against participants in anti-apartheid actions. The black Africans are mourning the 30 killed and hundreds injured during actions in Soweto, the strongest of their kind in the last 2 years. More have been killed in South Africa since 12 June when the authorities decreed a state of emergency. There has been ample evidence that the authorities do not intend to stop.

On the day of mourning people in the townships and elsewhere in the country not only bemoaned their relatives and friends, they also expressed the determination of the oppressed to win justice. Characteristically they have ignored the ban imposed by the authorities on today's actions.

Ten years ago when Soweto had just lived through a bloodbath, the government was convinced that nobody there would ever dare to protest again. But the gunned-down ghetto did not put up. [Words indistinct] has been the example of Soweto, Crossroads, and dozens of other ghettos convinced that apartheid has no future. People are not born with saddles on their backs so that the [word indistinct] privileged few would govern them by law and God's blessing. These words belong not to communists, whom the South African authorities charge every now and them with incitement and export of revolution. Such a conclusion was drawn by one of the first American presidents, Thomas Jefferson, even though this statement by the ideologist of the then young American republic is regrettably forgotten by the Reagan administration helping Pretoria to save apartheid, and thereby causing new casualties both among the blacks and among the whites. If the South African authorities cannot be persuaded by evidence backed up by history lessons, they could be reminded of the recent past. Just 6 years ago there was the view in former Rhodesia that nothing in the world could break the foundations of white rule with the blacks being their servants. After that country proclaimed its independence its government has been successful in solving natural and race issues. Along with other nonaligned states, Zimbabwe has been doing all it can for justice to prevail in South Africa. Apartheid in South Africa seriously threatens not only the whole of Africa but the international security as well.

NICARAGUA'S BORGES URGES HEIGHTENED VIGILANCE

LD081257 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Managua September 8 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Andrey Kurguzov.

Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Sunday accused the United States of scaling up aggression against this country.

Speaking at a rally devoted to the 8th anniversary of the Sandinist committees in defense of the revolution, he said counter-revolutionary mercenaries were being trained by U.S. military advisers at the Central Intelligence Agency's secret bases in Honduras and Puerto Rico.

Tomas Borge said the REagan administration, seeking to justify its criminal scheming against Nicaragua, had mounted a vicious smear campaign aiming to discredit the Sandinist popular revolution.

He flatly rejected what he called far-fetched charges that Nicaragua was involved in international drug trafficking.

It was common konwledge, the Nicaraguan interior minister said, that those involved in that dirty business included instead many high-ranking members of the U.S. Administration.

Tomas Borge urged the Nicaraguan people and army to heighten their vigilance in view of escalating intrigues by U.S. imperialists gambling on direct armed intervention in Nicaragua.

MOSCOW REPORTS ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON PINOCHET

LD080355 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] According to official reports from Chile, there has been an attempt to assassinate General Pinochet. The dictator's motorcade came under fire 50 km from the capital Santiago, not far from the general's country home. Seven bodyguards were killed, and the dictator himself was slightly injured in the hand. A state of siege has been declared throughout the country. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front has claimed responsibility for the action. The attempt comes only days before the 13th anniversary of the military coup on Thursday which brought Pinochet to power.

SOVIET SEAMEN INJURED IN EXPLOSION IN PERU

PM051504 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service report: "What Happened in Callao?"]

[Text] Information received from Callao still does not allow the picture of what happened to be fully reconstructed. Nevertheless, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry has managed to put together the following:

Six Soviet citizens were injured as a result of an explosion in the trade center in Callao. G. Georgadze, R. Bechekhiya, M. Garuchava, and M. Popkhadze, crew members of the factory ship Bazaleti of the Poti deep-sea fishing administration, received moderately severe injuries. They are expected to recover within the week.

The Bazaleti's second engineer, V. Gudzhabidze, is in very serious condition. All casualties were given prompt first aid and are in constant contact with staffers at the Soviet Embassy in Peru. Appropriate treatment has been arranged for them. V. Kornoushenko, crew member of the factory ship Ioseliani, which belongs to the same administration, received moderately severe injuries but refused hospitalization and went home to Poti. These trawlers are among the Soviet fishing vessels which, under an agreement between the USSR and Peru, are operating in adjacent areas of the Pacific.

According to reports from Lima, the Peruvian police are investigating the terrorist act in which Soviet seamen were injured. Peruvian newspapers are expressing the view that the explosive device was equipped with a timing mechanism or operated by remote control.

The Peruvian mass media also note that the seamen's lives were saved because the bomb was hidden under a counter which reduced the force of the explosion.

According to General Jorge Flores Torres, Peruvian minister of war, "the attempt on the seamens' lives should be resolutely condemmed because its aim is to complicate Soviet-Peruvian relations."

A similar comment was made in an interview in the newspaper NACIONAL by Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee. In his opinion the terrorist action against the Soviet seamen was most probably committed by a rightwing paramilitary grouping.

The crime was resolutely condemned by Benjamin Mandueno, congressional deputy from Peru's ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance Party. He demanded a thorough investigation of the crime and the punishment of those responsible.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS MEETING FOR OIL, GAS WORKERS

LD060913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The oil and gas extraction industry is a basic branch of our economy, which to a considerable degree determines the achievements of the entire national economy. On the eve of their professional day the oil workers have achieved the daily level of output of precious raw materials scheduled in the year's plan. They are confidently building up the pace of production in order to eliminate their debt to the national economy after lagging behind for many years.

At a festive meeting today, which was devoted to Oil and Gas Industry Workers' Day, there was talk of ways to restructure the industry and to overcome its shortcomings. The meeting's presidium included Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; the heads of a number of ministries and departments; production front-rankers; socialist competition winners and representatives of the capital's public. A report was delivered by Comrade Dinkov, minister of the petroleum industry.

Those taking part in the meeting gave the assurance that the oil workers, gas workers and builders of the fuel trunk pipelines will devote all their energy, experience and know-how to achieving a successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan tasks and to making a weighty contribution to strengthening the fuel and energy potential of the country.

CULTURAL FOUNDATION COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTED

PM031414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Spiritual Riches for the People"]

[Text] A session of the Soviet Cultural Foundation organizing committee was held in Moscow 29 August under the chairmanship of P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The foundation's draft statutes and organizational and creative questions associated with the holding of a constituent conference were examined. Reports were delivered by V. G. Zakharov, USSR minister of culture; and B.S. Ugarov, president of the USSR Academy of Arts.

It was noted at the session that the formation of the foundation will create important prerequisites for further developing the people's socialist self-management, directly involving various sections of the population in cultural building, and utilizing their material and creative efforts in the interests of further developing artistic culture.

The foundation must give material, moral, and legal support to social initiatives aimed at further developing vocational and amateur creativity and promote the implementation of artistic ventures and projects. It must attract voluntary contributions from Soviet and foreign citizens, social organizations, and creative unions both in monetary terms and in terms of works of literature, art, folk creativity, historic relics, published works, and manuscripts.

The need for the foundation to actively participate in work to develop international cultural ties and exchanges and to seek out and return home jewels of the country's culture which are of nationwide importance was also stressed.

The organizing committee discussed and basically approved the draft statutes. It was deemed expedient to publish them in the press for extensive discussion by the public. Writers Yu. V. Bondarev, B.I. Oleynik, and V.B. Karpov; Academicians D.S. Likhachev, and B.Y. Rybakov; sculptor M.K. anikushin; F.M. Baganov, chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Archives Administration; and others took part in the debates.

A decision was also adopted to hold the constituent conference of the Soviet Cultural Foundation in Moscow in November. The conference will examine the organization's tasks and the main avenues of its activity, ratify its composition, and elect leading organs. The delegates to the conference will be nominated at general meetings or meetings of the aktiv at labor collectives, creative and social organizations, scientific institutes and union republic scientific establishments, and at the collectives of the foundation's constituent organizations.

Yu. P. Voronov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section, took part in the session.

FURTHER COVERAGE ON AFTERMATH OF LINER ACCIDENT

Leadership Condolences

PM081338 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Message "From the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] In connection with the tragic loss of life in the accident involving the passenger steamer Admiral Nakhimov the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers express profound condolences to the families, relatives, and friends of those who died.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

Report on Relief Work

LD082239 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Obraztov video report]

[Text] In Novorossiysk work continues on eliminating the consequences of the accident of the passenger ship Admiral Nakhimov. In this second week, the town on the shores of Tsemeskaya Bykhta Bay lives and works in a single upsurge to eliminate as quickly as possible the consequences of the accident and to do everything possible for the rescued passengers and crew members of the ship, Admiral Nakhimov, to lighten the weight of grief of relatives of those who died. Here, in the building of the gorkom, the government commission is at work, headed by Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev. The commission workd virtually around the clock. In its everyday intensive program, aside from the solution of up-to-the-minute matters, there are meetings with relatives of those who died, with inhabitants of Novorossiysk every day. This meeting was held yesterday in the streets of the town.

[Begin recording] We are very grateful to the inhabitants of the town of Novorossiysk for their active response in every way. First, rescue work was well organized and the leadership of the town, party, and soviet, the maritime leadership here and servicemen, they responded very quickly. At night, in heavy seas, a considerable number of people were rescued. This was the result of large-scale rescue work.

All these days, the relatives of those who died have been surrounded by the concern and attention of the town inhabitants; this is a result of the large-scale work being done by party, soviet, and administrative workers. Many are working around the clock; there have been many such enterprisig, patriotic proposals. We are even getting telegrams from other towns. Here, I have; must been given a telegram from Caspian sea divers; these are sea oil workers. Seven people have signed their names: We are ready to come immediately to fulfill any diving work whatever. But there is no need for this. Some are already transferring money here by telegraph. But, we have already mentioned that there is no need for this. I thank you for your active response, for your patriotic initiative, for your active civic and political response. I wish you all good health and success in your work. Good-bye, comrades. [end recording]

GEOPHYSICIST ON AERIAL SURVEY OF CHERNOBYL AREA

PM090816 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with Doctor of Technical Sciences E. Ya. Ostrovskiy by correspondent G. Alimov: "What a Bird's Eye View Revealed: A Special Examination of the Territory Adjacent to the Chernobyl AES Has Been Carried Out" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] Specialists of the USSR Ministry of Geology's "Aerogeologiya" Association, the I.V. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, and the USSR Academy of Sciences Physics of the Earth Institute have carried out a joint comprehensive examination of 12,000 square km of land around the [Chernobyl AES. The first stage of this work is complete. Our correspondent met with Dr Technical Sciences E. Ya. Ostrovskiy, USSR State Prize winner and chief geophysicist of the "Aerogeologya" Association's Moscow experimental-methodological space- and aerogeological expedition.

[Alimov] Emil Yakovlevich, why precisely was your organization brought into this work?

[Ostrovskiy] We possess the most modern aerial gamma spectrogram equipment. Normally it is used to search for mineral deposits -- gold, oil, or diamonds... Our task was to photograph the territory 10 km from the AES. The aim was to provide a complete up to the minute picture. Specialists from various fields had studied the situation before us. Of course, they used different methods and scales for assessing the phenomenon. We have now tried to take a single look at the situation and break the results down according to the different elements which were thrown into the atmosphere after the explosion and may have settled on the ground.

[Alimov] How was the investigation conducted?

[Ostrovskiy] The data was collected both from the air and on the ground. Our helicopter flight paths were coordinated with the meteorological situation which developed since April 27, that is, immediately after the accident. Thus, areas were highlighted where, in theory, "contaminated" precipitation could have fallen. [Paragraph continues]

Those areas brought to light during the aerial photography process were noted down. Then staffers of the Institute of Atomic Energy followed our tracks with radiation monitoring equipment on board a helicopter. They determined the centers of anomalous deposits initially from the air, then land, and took samples in such a way as not to disturb the structure of the soil. Furthermore, highly accurate spectral analyses have been conducted using semiconductor equipment to determine distribution and concentration of various radionuclides... In brief, we established their relative distribution, they determined the concentration.

[Alimov] Can you give us the precise area of this work?

[Ostrovskiy] A 110-km square centered on Pripyat. We flew from Chernigov. The instruments were set up over the Kiev reservoir. The water in it, by the way, is exceptionally pure. Then we set course "for the zone." We flew from south to north and back at an altitude of 170 meters and a speed of 150 km an hour.

[Alimov] How long did the investigation take in all?

[Ostrovskiy] It began on 5 July and on 20 August the results were passed to the Government Commission.

[Alimov] And what conclusions have you reached?

[Ostrovskiy] It has been established that the radiation situation in the investigation area has improved. The radionuclide distribution area was quite accurately determined and quantitatively evaluated.

The results of our work make it possible to determine more effectively the decontamination measures, measures to return evacuees to their homes, and agrotechnical measures to be taken. The work has been highly rated by the commission.

[Alimov] Will the investigation go on?

[Ostrovskiy] Yes. In September approximately 10,000 square km more will be photographed from the air.

BRIEFS

ORDER OF OCTOBER -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of the October Revolution to Vladimir Andreyevich Zakharov, first secretary of Kalmyk Oblast committee of the CPSU, in recognition of his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and his 50th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 8 Sep 86 LD]

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WESTERN REPORTS OF GORBACHEV INTERVIEW FAULTED

LD091710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Sep 86

["Political observer" Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Among the first comments published in connection with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to questions of the RUDE PRAVO newspaper, attention is drawn to the summaries of this important document by certain Western, especially U.S. and West German, news agencies. The most significant thing about these summaries, perhaps, is not what they contain but what they omit. Paradoxical as this may seem, the word moratorium does not appear at all in many of these reports. Yes, indeed, that same moratorium on all nuclear explosions which the Soviet Union has extended for the fourth time and to which most of the RUDE PRAVO questions are devoted.

If one gets one's information only from the reports of some Western agencies, then one could get the impression that there is no such moratorium and never has been. These agencies focus all their attention merely on the problem of a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

Without question, this is an important problem. And Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev once again pointed out that we are in favor of holding such a meeting, a meeting that would signify a considerable advance in solving at least one or two vital problems of international security.

But what sort of position is Washington adopting on this issue? Les Aspin, a leading U.S. congressman -- he heads the Armed Services Committee in Congress -- made an apt remark the other day: White House policy in this field is on two different levels: One consists of flowery statements about the need for arms reduction which are never backed up by deeds. The other consists of demands for newer and newer armaments which are always backed up by actions.

Indeed, following the congressman's statement, there were two more actions of this nature: The latest -- the 19th since the Soviet moratorium -- a nuclear explosion in Nevada, and a further U.S. antisatellite weapon testing.

One might ask: Can this be preparation for a new summit meeting? But, if one deliberately proceeds from the standpoint that the moratorium is unacceptable to the U.S. side, if it is blocking the issue of medium-range missiles in Europe, if strategic armaments must be built up -- then what is left on which to reach an agreement? How to use a summit meeting to reassure the public and deceive people? Such a meeting would scarcely be of benefit.

All this is referred to in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to RUDE PRAVO, just as is the fact that, notwithstanding all the provocations, we are not slamming the door. But, in my opinion, one must point out what are at least the inaccuracies in the summaries of these replies by the Western news agencies which pride themselves so much on their objectivity.

POZNER QUERIES U.S. JOURNALIST ON NUCLEAR TESTS

LD092305 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video interview with ABC correspondent Sam Donaldson by Vladimir Pozner, "political observer of central television and all-union radio"; Pozner conducts interview from a studio in Moscow; Donaldson responds from a studio in Washington; date not given]

[Text] The Reagan administration is refusing to join the moratorium on nuclear tests. Why? Over to Vladimir Pozner, political observer of central television and all-union radio.

[Pozner] Very likely, it was this same question that the RUDE PRAVO correspondent was interested in when he had his interview with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. A precise and capacious answer was given. In essence, all of the administration's arguments were discussed and, in my opinion, they were convincingly debunked. Not long before that event I invited Sam Donaldson, White House correspondent of the U.S. ABC television company, to answer some questions from central television. It seems to me that this interview well illustrates some of the tenets that were contained in Comrade Gorbachev's replies.

First of all, I asked Mr Donaldson to explain to Soviet viewers the U.S. position with regard to the nuclear moratorium.

[Begin recording] [Donaldson -- in English with superimposed Russian translation; video shows Donaldson] You know, U.S. officials have frequently said that the United States must continue tests as, in their opinion, the USSR has already completed a series of tests necessary to modernize its weapons, while we have not yet completed our modernization series. Therefore, if we were to stop our tests now we would be at a distinct disadvantage. [video shows two television sets with Donaldson on one and Pozner on the other, with captions indicating that Donaldson is in Washington and Pozner in Moscow; they converse in English with superimposed translation]

[Pozner] You know, I must say that if, in spite of the fact that the United States has carried out very nearly 20 tests to none by the USSR this calendar year, and has carried out altogether 225 tests more than the USSR, it is still behind, it is clear that there is something wrong with U.S. equipment. There is no other way that one can understand how that could be. By the way, let us look at some other arguments which are of interest to us. It is now being asserted that for its security -- the United States keeps repeating this -- it is essential to test its stockpile of nuclear weapons. They say that if these are not tested then the strength of the retaliatory strike and consequently security might suffer. Please, could you enlarge on that?

[Donaldson] Well, although I am not a nuclear scientist, Mr Pozner, I am told, and this seems to be so, that after a certain time in storage nuclear weapons can fall into disrepair. Experts assert that it is necessary from time to time to carry out tests of such weapons in order to check on the strength of our retaliatory strike.

[Pozner] I say this is because of the press conference held a few days ago in Moscow at which a major scientist, Academician Vitaliy Goldanskiy, explained in detail, but in a way everyone could understand, why nuclear tests are not necessary to check the state of nuclear wapons. We, too, need to know that our means of retaliatory strike are combat-ready, but if we can check them without tests one must think that you can, too. It would be interesting to me to know if you heard anything about that press conference, as you, as a political journalist, need to know the ins and outs of everything. You must know...

[Donaldson, interrupting] No, I do not know. I am afraid you are asking the wrong person, Mr Pozner.

[Pozner] All right, I beg your pardon. What would you say then about the following argument: Some of you say that it is not the tests which are terrible but nuclear weapons themselves. Therefore, there must be talk about reducing these weapons and not about banning the testing.

[Donaldson] We are indeed talking about reducing nuclear weapons. This is the essence of the last round of the Geneva talks, what we call SALT -- reduction of strategic armaments. [Donaldson uses english word SALT, but the Russian translation uses "sokrashcheniye," reduction, not "organicheniye," limitation] President Reagan very much wants a reduction. Moreover, his aim is reduction to zero. But this must be to mutual satisfaction; it must verifiable; it must proceed by reducing those weapons, that equipment, those carriers and platforms which both sides possess.

[Pozner] No one doubts that. We must think about the security of the other side. It must be equal. We must take your interests into consideration and you must take ours into consideration. But that is not the point. Does it not seem to you that an ell-embracing ban on nuclear tests would be an extremely important step, provided there is checking [kontrol] and verification [proverma] that both sides are observing, not violating, it, so to say. Do you not think that this would be a very important step along the path toward the key point, toward solving it -- that is, toward nuclear disarmament.

[Donaldson] A comprehensive test ban that was verifiable would be a positive and important step for both sides that had achieved -- and I stress this -- parity not only in weapons but in technology. And who had reached agreement -- and I think this is also important -- to reduce nuclear arsenals and put the brake on the arms race.

[Pozner] I would like to thank you for taking part in our broadcast. Thank you. [end recording]

U.S. PEACE GROUP CITIES 4 SEP, NEXT N-TEST DATES

4 Sep Test Information

LD080723 Moscow TASS in Englishu 0704 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- The "American Peace Test" anti-war organisation has thoroughly examined the information in its possession, compared it to the news coming from other organisations and government agencies and announced that the United States had carried out a new nuclear weapons test at a test range in Nevada in the morning of September 4, says a dispatch carried by "PRAVDA" today.

A nuclear device was detonated in a deep vertifical pit at square 19 and in its yield was equal to an underground tremor measured 3.5 on the Richter Scale.

Under the "calender" of the U.S. energy Department this explosion was staged as part of the secret military research conducted by the Los Alamos Atomic Laboratory in New Mexico, the test was agreed to be titled as "Galvestone".

So, the United States set off the 19th nuclear device after the Soviet Union had announced the unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts, the correspondent writes.

As has already been noted on more than one occasion this year, there was no report on the test in mass media.

"PRAVDA"'s correspondent placed a long-distance call to Las Vegas where the "American Peace Test" is headquartered. The call was answered by Jesse Cox, the organisation's national coordinator.

She said that a news blackout imposed on all information relating to the developments at the nuclear test site in Nevada could perfectly be explained. The administration does not want the U.S. public to be reminded once more about the ongoing U.S. nuclear tests. She said the organisation was also forced to check its information through other channels, including sources in the energy department and other federal agencies.

Upcoming Tests

LD100628 Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] San Francisco September 10 TASS -- Representatives of the U.S. anti-war movement report new nuclear tests planned by the Reagan administration. According to Jessie Cox, national coordinator of the American Peace Test Organization, the next test is scheduled for September 10. It was condenamed "Alamon".

Another explosion of a nuclear device is to be conducted on September 26. Three more tests are scheduled for October. In December the U.S. is going to conduct the nuclear test similar to the "Mighty Oak" test conducted in April which resulted in a substantial leakage of radioactivity inside the underground test complex in Nevada.

IZVESTIYA Observer's Comments

LD082126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1701 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep (TASS) -- Commenting on the latest, the 19th nuclear explosion carried out by the United States since our country declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, IZVESTIYA political observer Vikentiy Matveyev writes today:

The public and governments, advocating a halt to nuclear tests (and they are the overwhelming majority), will doubtless draw conclusions from what is happening to the Nevada desert. The indignant reaction in the world to the madness of the atom-makers is capable of trumping even the most thunderous explosions of the weapons being tested in Nevada.

The struggle goes on. It will intensify. "Our task now is to convince the U.S. people and those who represent them that a mutual Soviet-U.S. ban on nuclear explosions meets the interests of the United States and also the citizens of all states. We U.S. physicians, must convince our citizens that on this issue national patriotism and universal humanism fuse into a single powerful torrent," indicates a telegram by Bernard Lown, cochairman of the international movement "physicians of the World for the Prevention of a nuclear War," which was sent to M.S. Gorbachev following his 18 August statement on Soviet television.

According to the latest information, the IZVESTIYA observer goes on, 56 percent of the U.S. people support the idea of the United States joining the Soviet moratorium. And this is in spite of the unbridled campaign of intimidation of ordinary people which official propaganda is conducting in its attempts to paint a terrible mythical picture about what would allegedly happen if there were no more nuclear tests. There are two Americas. A United States of conscience and good will and a United States of the evil of militarism.

We believe in the wisdom of the U.S. people and of all mankind, Vikentiy Matveyev writes in conclusion. Time is not on the side of the atom-makers, no matter how much they may arm themselves against the demands of the millions. The Nevada explosions will not remove from the agenda the question on which the very existence of our planet depends. This is being realized more and more clearly by masses of people throughout all continents. And here lies the great strength of the peace-loving initiatives which are dictated by a sense of responsibility for the destiny of mankind.

USA INSTITUTE'S BOGDANOV ON MORATORIUM EXTENSION

PM090904 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor R.G. Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' United States of America and Canada Institute, by correspondent A. Baranov: "Time for Responsible Action" -- date and place unspecified, first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The peoples of various countries and eminent politicians, scientists, and experts have welcomed the USSR's new initiative set out in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, assessing it as an extremely important step in curbing the arms race. Our correspondent asked Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor R.G. Bagdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' United States of America and Canada Institute, to comment on its importance.

[Baranov] Radomir Georgiyevich, what in your view, conditioned the need for the Soviet Union to adopt a qualitatively new measure to curb the arms race: introducing a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests?

[Bogdanov] There has probably never been such intensity and drama over the past decades of struggling to maintain peace as there is today. Throughout the postwar years the USSR has made gigantic efforts to prevent a nuclear conflagration from happening on earth. We took into account the political realities prevailaing in the world: the existence of a U.S. nuclear monopoly for a certain period, then its nuclear superiority, which was eliminated by the heroic efforts of the entire Soviet people and finally the achievement of strategic parity with the United States. [paragraph contines]

I want to stress that for us parity was not an end in itself, it was essentially the only means that could stop the aggression that was being prepared against the Soviet Union and of averting the possibility of a new world war. Significantly, once our country achieved parity it almost immediately put forward a whole range of proposals aimed at reducing the quantitative and qualitative level of military confrontation.

In the mid-sixties we started a series of talks with the United States on strategic arms limitation. I must say that the very fact that the United States agreed to start a dialogue with the USSR attested to a serious change in the state of affairs. The talks were difficult and ended in the signing of several agreements, the most important of which were, as is well known, the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties (SALT I and II) and the ABM Treaty.

However, the drama of the situation was that, despite the talks that were under way on arms limitation and reduction, the U.S. side did not for a minute stop seeking a way out of the "nuclear stalemate," in an attempt to wreck the existing equilibrium. The United States continued to modernize its nuclear weapons and created types which could be used with impunity for missile first strikes against the USSR.

As M.S. Gorbachev noted in his statement on Soviet television, one of the realities of the nuclear space age is that "mountains of nuclear and all other types of weapons have been amassed in the world, yet the arms race is not easing up but accelerating." According to existing calculations, the 50,000 nuclear charges already at the nuclear powers' disposal are entirely adequate to destroy all civilization on earth many times over. But, despite this, the process of improving nuclear systems is continuing at full speed. Furthermore, mounting international tension is increasingly leading to these highly complex weapons systems being placed on so-called "automatic launch," or, as the specialists put it, "alert launch" [zapusk po trevoge]. Thus, terrible nuclear forces are gradually getting out of man's control and coming under the authority of computers.

With the advent to power in the United States of the Reagan administration, which proclaimed the idea of putting weapons into space, this problem became even more acute. But if one takes into consideration the fact that the program for creating a "space shield" was accompanied by extremely ambiguous statements about the possibility of winning a nuclear war (one need only recall C. Weinberger's notorious "defense directives") it becomes obvious that the Soviet leadership was faced with the need to take emergency measures which would not only supplement the arms control process that was already under way but would include a qualitatively new initiative in it. These measures are not only proposals but entirely specific actions.

[Baranov] But even before this the Soviet Union had repeatedly made large-scale unilateral initiatives such as, for instance, the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Wherein lies the particular importance of a step such as the announcement of a moratorium on nuclear explosions?

[Bogdanov] By ending nuclear tests on 6 August last year the USSR opened up the possibility of approaching in a realistic manner the solution of problems which had previously appeared insurmountable. Indeed, were the United States to join the Soviet moratorium this measure could place a reliable barrier in the way of the arms race. [paragraph continues]

After all, it is well known that nuclear weapons can only be modernized through systematic testing. Incidentally, this condition is also needed when creating space antimissile systems using nuclear-pumped lasers. If such tests were ended, metaphorically speaking, the teeth of the "nuclear dragon" would start to fall out and it would gradually grow weaker. In other words, the qualitative improvement of deadly weapons would be limited and an opportunity would emerge for reducing existing nuclear charges.

Furthermore, the announcement of a bilateral moratorium would promote the creation of an atmosphere of confidence between our countries, the lack of which is one of the main obstacles in the way of achieving affective agreements.

The Soviet Union is sincerely striving to establish this atmosphere of confidence. And the latest extension of the moratorium is the best evidence of that. The force of example and the mobilization of public opinion are also of great importance. For each unbiased person clearly realizes that the decision to end tests was very difficult for us.

[Baranov] If the sincerity of the USSR's intentions is not questioned even by certain members of the U.S. Administration, what is preventing the United States from joining in the Soviet initiative?

[Bogdanov] One of the most commonly used arguments against joining the moratorium is that nuclear explosions are not verifiable [ne poddayutsya kontrolyu] and consequently, it is impossible to be entirely sure that the other side is strictly adhering to its obligations. The Soviet Union has always thought (and this has been proved in practice, incidentally) that national technical means are entirely adequate for remaining informed about what is happening at nuclear test ranges in other parts of the world. However, showing goodwill, the Soviet leadership has agreed to all kinds of monitoring [proverka], including on-site inspection [inspektsiya], thereby removing the favorite trump card from the opponents of the moratorium. I recall that U.S. seismological stations, at which scientists who have come from the United States are working, are already in operation on Soviet territory in the Semipalatinsk region. However, the paradox is that so far these stations have only been able to register echoes from U.S. explosions thousands of kilometers away at the Nevada test range.

A no less hackneyed "justification" for the reluctance to follow the USSR's example are the claims that the U.S. side is allegedly way "behind" the Soviet Union in terms of the number of tests it has held. But the most elementary calculations show that since the start of the nuclear age the United States has carried out 225 more tests than the USSR.

Something else is curious. Administration representatives, including ranking figures, are sometimes stubborn in explaining their refusal to join the moratorium. The reason for this refusal is that the United States does nat want disarmament; it is interested in improving nuclear weapons, since nuclear weapons from the basis of U.S. might. That is the cynical logic that Washington uses and is seemingly not ashamed of. If one recalls President Reagan's March 1983 statement, in which he claimed that his dream was to eliminate nuclear weapons, and if one compares these words with the U.S. Administration's present actions, there is an absolutely insurmountable contradiction.

I sometimes get the impression that U.S. imperialism is so accustomed to the existence of nuclear arsenals that it cannot imagine further world development without them. This is precisely the point to which M.S. Gorbachev drew particular attention in his statement -- it is necessary to urgently change thinking and adapt it to the new realities of life, since "today it is impossible to ensure one's own security without taking account of the security of other states and peoples."

[Baranov] However, the White House's first reaction to the USSR's new initiative can hardly be called hopeful...

[Bogdanov] The reaction followed literally a few hours after M.S. Gorbachev had made his statement. Clearly, not a single serious foreign policy institution could have attentively studied this document in such a short period of time -- that is, Washington, as has happened before, automatically said "no." Then, true, there was a certain change in this position. As is well known, Donald Regan, White House chief of staff and an influential figure in the administration, issued a statement claiming that the United States also wants peace and would not, in general, be opposed to ending nuclear tests, if...the USSR agreed to verification [kontrol]. It must be said that no more striking or perplexing statement has recently been made by the U.S. side. What lies behind it? Possibly an attempt to exploit the lack of information available to most Americans, who simply get no reports about the Soviet Union's genuine position on verification [kontrol] questions...

But we are inherently optimistic. Our history has taught us optimism. And in this case, too, despite the U.S. side's hasty reaction, we believe that sober reasoning and common sense will prevail, at least among those Washington administration figures who recognize the dangerous threat of nuclear war. Whatever the case, the United States has been given another chance, until January 1987.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON PEACE MOVES, DEFENSE NEEDS

PM091408 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Sacred Matter for Us"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's impassioned call for all nuclear tests to be ended is resounding around our planet these autumn days. This call is dictated by a sense of supreme responsibility for the fate of human civilization, over which hangs the real threat of nuclear annihilation. The Soviet Union's extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 was an act of enormous state wisdom. This truly historic step is organically linked with the whole range of constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries aimed at eradicating the threat of a new war.

This is not the first time the Soviet Union has appealed to mankind's reason and conscience. The 27th CPSU Congress formulated the foundations of a comprehensive international security system. The Soviet proposals of 15 January this year concerning the elimination of nuclear weapons worldwide by the year 2000 wholly accord with the demands of the time. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states have proposed a range of armed forces and conventional arms reduction measures in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union has put forward an extensive platform for ensuring security and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. The planet's progressive public has made a high assessment of the foreign policy initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist community countries, which make it possible to curb the destructive arms race and save the earth from nuclear ruin.

How have those at whom these constructive Soviet proposals are primarily aimed responded? How are those circles in the United States, through whose fault the arms race is not diminishing but gathering pace, responding to the Soviet appeal to Americans' reason and dignity? The series of nuclear tests in Nevada is the response to the more than year-long silence at Soviet nuclear test ranges. The growing militarist activeness in many parts of the work is the West's response to the socialist states' peace initiatives. The large-scale NATO "Autumn Forge-86" exercises are being held in direct proximity to the borders of the socialist community in Europe. An American armada numbering around 30 ships -- aircraft carriers, a battleship, missile cruisers, and nuclear submarines -- will hold major maneuvers in the Sea of Japan in September. They will be an overtly provocative show of force near Soviet shores. The list of such actions aimed at undermining security in the world could be continued. Imperialism is trying to surround the USSR and the other socialist countries in a ring of military bases. The United States has over 1,500 military bases and installations on the territory of 32 states. There are more than 500,000 U.S. servicemen permanently stationed at them. The forces of reaction and militarism, not wishing to eschew their old thinking, are continuing to hope that they will exhaust the Soviet Union economically, weaken it politically, and ultimately win commanding positions in the world and carry out their long-standing imperial ambitions.

Vain calculations. Imperialism's dangerous foreign policy is built on false premises. Its inspirers clearly underestimate the power of the economic and defense potential of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and at the same time overestimate their own potential. The love of peace shown by the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community is by no means dictated by weakness. It stems from an awareness of their lofty responsibility for mankind's fate. But we do not place the struggle for peace and vegetarian pacificism on the same level. As M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed, "the country's security is a sacred matter for us. That must be clear to everyone. It is a question of principle."

We know with whom we are dealing. Imperialism has repeatedly tried to resolve the historic dispute with socialism by military means. The foreign military intervention in the first years of Soviet power, the Hitlerite invasion... Yes, history teaches us to be vigilant. An example for the present armed defenders of socialism are their fathers and grandfathers, who fought courageously for the motherland's freedom and independence and for people's right to work peacefully in their own land. And now that the imperialist states are rejecting our peace-loving proposals, stepping up their military preparations, and openly proclaiming the course of eliminating socialism as a social system we must ensure that the untiring struggle for peace continues to be organically combined in our policy with a readiness to give a firm rebuff to any aggression. This requires high vigilance and constant readiness to defend the socialist motherland from Soviet people and Armed Forces servicemen.

The USSR Armed Forces are developing as an integral part of the combat community of the socialist Warsaw Pact armies. The strengthening of the fraternal armies' unity and their preparation for jointly defending socialist gains will continue to be a most important factor in maintaining world peace and strengthening the peoples' security.

The military threat posed by imperialism dictates the need for constant concern about socialism's defense potential. This also conditions the need for constant and purposeful activity by commanders and political workers and party and Komsomol organizations to foster in Soviet servicemen the highest political and military vigilance. This work must be conducted constantly. Its organization requires special attention during tactical exercises, flights, and sea voyages. It is important to use all forms of work to strengthen the awareness of each serviceman that through his military labor he is helping to enhance the motherland's might and strengthening the cause of peace.

Now, at the end of the academic year, all efforts of the armed defenders of the motherland must be focused on the dogged struggle to further improve ground, air, and sea training. Every effort must be made to ensure full and high-quality fulfillment of the plans and programs of combat and political training and socialist pledges. It is also important to always remember that success depends on constant concern shown to strengthen discipline and maintain strict regulation order.

It is well known that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are the main target of the imperialist states' intelligence services and foreign subversion centers and organizations. Their hostile activity aims to undermine or weaken the socialist countries' social and state systems. These are vain ventures! But their intent cannot be ignored. That is why we must be intolerant of any ideologically harmful manifestations and any hesitations or vacillations which might promote the class enemy. It is necessary to constantly conduct active offensive counterpropaganda work, to purposefully mold selfless devotion to the party cause, communist ideals, and proletarian internationalism in all Soviet serviceman, and to foster in them deep ideological convictions, high political and military vigilance, and a readiness to defend socialist gains. The motherland's security is a sacred matter for us. Soviet servicemen will spare no effort to strengthen it. Surrounded by nationwide concern and guided by the Communist Party, the Soviet Armed Forces will continue to vigilantly stand guard over our fatherland's peace and security.

U.S. ACTIONS CONTRADICT WORDS ON DISARMAMENT

PM091102 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[A. Mozgovoy "Commentary": "Saying One Thing ...."]

[Text] Everyone is concerned today about the problem of banning nuclear tests. The vast majority of politicians, public organizations, and ordinary citizens in various countries support the USSR's stance and resolutely favor halting the tests. The U.S. President expressed his viewpoint in an interview for the Mexican paper EXCELSIOR. "Ultimately we all want to completely rid the world of nuclear weapons," R. Reagan said. "But we do not share the view that the moratorium on nuclear tests really contributes to this.... The question of a ban will arise when we do not have to rely on nuclear deterrence to safeguard international security and stability and when a broad, deep, and verifiable [podkontrolnyy] arms reduction has been achieved...." That is, the President is all for a ban on nuclear explosions, but only after substantial steps on disarmament....

But is the U.S. Administration striving for disarmament? Alas, no. This is shown in particular by the following events in the United States in the past month:

The United States carried out the 13th MX first-strike strategic missile test. The components of the first series MX missile were delivered to the Francis E. Warren military base in Wyoming. After assembly it will be placed on alert status....

During breakfast with representatives of the U.S. press, new U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff General Larry Welch announced that work had begun on the modernization of 131 B-52 bombers in order to equip them with cruise missiles. When this bomber becomes part of the strategic air force in 3 months' time the United States will exceed the limits on nuclear warheads laid down by the Soviet-American SALT II Treaty....

An F-15 figther from Edwards Air Force Base in California launched an antimissile missile at a designated target in space. Then the Pentagon announced its intention to conduct a whole series of similar tests in the very near future....

There was a ceremony at the General Dynamics yard in Groton to commission the submarine Nevada, armed with Trident strategic missiles. President Reagan's close friend Senator Paul Laxalt attended the celebrations. He called submarines equipped with Tridents "instruments of peace"....

Of course, the White House incumbent and his retinue are free to call brand-new offensive armaments "custodians," "guarantors" or "instruments" of peace. But this sleight of tongue is not going to deceive anyone. The present U.S. Administration has no desire at all for disarmament, but is endeavoring to accelerate the insane arms race.

Incidentally, more and more U.S. citizens are coming to realize this. During the commissioning of the Nevada hundreds of demonstrators chanting "Stop Trident!" arrived at the gates of the General Dynamics yard. They lay down on the sidewalk, thereby demonstrating that further buildup of the lethal arsenals would lead to irretrievable catastrophe. Another group of antinuclear movement activists in boats tried to get into the area of water belonging to the yard. "Test peace, not weapons" the demonstrators chanted. They demanded that the U.S. Administration take the first step on the path to disarmament and join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions.

This development was not to the liking of the organizers of the militarist ceremony. The police were summoned. The "guardians of law and order" threw 12 demonstrators into jail. They will appear in court soon. The peace fighters will face a charge of "violating public order and trespassing on private property.

But how does all this square with the U.S. President's statements about wanting disarmament? It doesn't at all! It is a matter of saying one thing and doing another. Clearly this policy is considered acceptable in Washington.

PRAVDA 'REJOINDER': COSMOS-1767 NOT ASAT WEAPON

PM091134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[V. Drobkov "Rejoinder": "With Slights on Space"; uppercase passage printed in boldface]

[Text] There is no denying that things are plainly not going the way the champions and advocates of the crazy "star wars" idea would like.

Judge for yourselves. Congress has cut the budget requested by the White House and the Pentagon for the creation [sozdaniye] of space arms. The allies, who have been drawn into the orbit of the "Strategic Defense Initiative," are complaining that they are getting just crumbs from the order pie, deep into which American monopolies have themselves already sunk their teeth. The carrier rockets earmarked for launching into space military satellites and equipment for conducting experiments within the SDI framework frequently blow up. The Shuttle program, which has also been widely used by the Pentagon, will in no way recover from the shock of the disaster which took the lives of seven astronauts.

All this irritates the Pentagon. It is seeking to accelerate reseach and development on SDI. The propaganda campaign in support of "star wars" is being fueled with no less and, perhaps, even with greater frenzy. Here emphasis is placed not so much on the White House's thoroughly lackluster assurances of the reliability of the "space shield" (as is known, they are even rejected by many American scientists and military specialists) as on the claim that "the Soviet Union has already created [sozdat] its own ABM system." Consequently, the United States has no option but to rush with its last ounce of strength after the Russian "bear," which is said to have craftily seized the "winner's laurels" in the arms sphere that are so dear to Washington.

In this way the old lie about "Soviet military superiority," which has already been exposed and refuted repeatedly, is being reactivated in a new guise -- with its sights on space, so to speak. The latest example of this approach can be provided by the recent publication of a verbose article in THE WASHINGTON TIMES claiming that the Russians might already have created [sozdat] an "inexpensive antisatellite weapon" capable of knocking out the SDI systems being developed [razrabatyvat] by the Pentagon. As an example of a test of such a weapon, the newspaper, citing some "American expert," sets up a propaganda mist around the "intriguing" Soviet Cosmos-1767 satellite. That satellite, the newspaper frighteningly claims, could be a "killer satellite" created [sozdat] and tested to hit American space targets.

WE HAVE CONSULTED THE COMPETENT SOVIET ORGANIZATIONS AND RECEIVED THE AUTHORITATIVE REPLY THAT THERE IS AND CAN BE NO CONNECTION BETWEEN THE LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1767 AND TESTS OF ANTISATELLITE WEAPONS. AS HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN THE CASE, THE SOVIET UNION IS NOT CONDUCTING ANY PREPARATIONS FOR "STAR WARS" AND CALLS ON THE UNITED STATES ALSO TO ABANDON THIS DANGEROUS AND COSTLY VENTURE.

It must be supposed that all this is well known in Washington and, let us hope, even in THE WASHINGTON TIMES editorial office.

What, then, can account for the increasingly importunate appearance both in the American press and in officials' speeches of totally uncorroborated claims that the USSR has "overtaken the United States in the space arms sphere"?

The answer to this question should probably be sought not in the invented "actions of Moscow [quotation mark as published] but in the obviously increased preparations for "star wars" in the United States, where not only is research work on SDI under way now but test launches of antisatellite rockets are being conducted as well. As our Washington correspondent reports, citing AP, two satellites will be launched from Cape Canaveral in the next few days. In the course of a secret experiment one of them is to detect and destroy the other. So, if we are to speak of "killer satellites," we cannot fail to see that it is the United States that is embarking in real earnest on their development [razrabotka] and testing.

Against such a militarist background the Washington administration's persistence protestations of some "desire" to curb the military race and even to limit nuclear arsenals can no longer mislead anyone. And a new helping of lies with sights on space will not help this.

MILITARY ANALYST ON COUNTERMEASURES TO SDI

AU091243 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Sep 86 p 2

[Interview with Colonel Vasiliy Morozov, NOVOSTI military analyst by MAGYAR HIRLAP's Mowcow correspondent Ferenc Szniszlo: "The Soviet Reply To Be Given to SDI"; date and place not given -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] At the end of the 20th century, people imagine star wars mostly as an exciting episode befitting a science (or nonscience) fiction film. In reality, however, very little separates us from seeing a live picture of the product of our fantasy, if we are left enough time to do that. Our Moscow correspondent Ferenc Szaniszlo interviewed Vasiliy Morosov, the military analyst of the NOVOSTI about the U.S. space armament plans, the Soviet countermeasures, and the chances of "star peace."

[Szaniszlo] The United States is striving to implement the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Do the Soviet military experts continue to regard this type of defense system as vulnerable?

[Morozov] Not only the Soviet experts but also many U.S. experts do so. SDI is unable to provide absolute, 100 percent security and there is no "impenetrable shield." And interestingly enough, the moment it turned out that some 5 percent of the other side's missiles would be able to penetrate the shield allegedly made up of space weapons, the Pentagon, led by Defense Secretary Weinberger -- began talking about the modified version of SDI. The essence of this modified version is that our strategic missiles would be destroyed at launching or perhaps even while they are still in their silos.

[Szaniszlo] If the Americans really implement their space defense system, what kind of countermeasures will the Soviet Union take?

[Morozov] In our view, SDI is aimed at achieving a triple goal. The construction of a space defense system, the so-called impenetrable shield;, the deployment of first-strike offensive weapons in space; and last but not least, the exhaustion of the Soviet Union's economic resources. The Americans would like us to try to create our own SDI because, in their view, this would put such a huge burden on the Soviet economy that it would collapse under the strain.

The Soviet Union has always found an adequate answer to challenges. The Americans exploded their first atomic bomb in 1945 but their nuclear monopoly stopped soon afterward: In 1947, Academician Kurchatov and his group of scientists announced that they had broken the secret of the atomic bomb, and in 1949, the first experimental Soviet nuclear device was tested. There was no need for even this interval of time in the case of the hydrogen bomb: The Americans carried out the first experiment in 1952 and we followed suit the following year. I could continue the list with the missiles and the strategic bombers. One thing is certain: The Soviet Union restored the power balance by the beginning of the seventies, a balance of power that has been the guarantee of the peaceful coexistence of the two world orders to this very day.

No matter how much the Americans would like us to create our own space shield, we will not do so. There will be no Soviet SDI. We will take countermeasures in two areas:

1. We will neutralize every object of the U.S. space shield -- the spacecraft carrying out the aerial survey and ensuring the links with the ground stations, as well as the weapons-carrying craft -- by deploying so-called space mines in their orbits, space mines capable of halting and destroying them.

2. We regard it as the most efficient and possibly cheapest solution to increase the arsenal of our existing strategic nuclear weapons and to perfect their technology.

In the course of our countermeasures, therefore, the stress will be on the further development of our strategic arms. Our missiles will be capable of penetrating the U.S. "shield" and, by counterattacking them, of destroying the missiles of the other side. What is more, the implementation of our plan will cost considerably less: According to our scientists, it will cost only 2 percent of the SDI cost.

[Szaniszlo] According to the plans, the space weapons are to destroy targets with laser beams....

[Morozov] Yes, the laser is the most important component of the strike. The necessary source of energy would be supplied in space by a medium-strength nuclear blast. A nuclear blast in space, however, would violate all the Soviet-U.S. agreements signed so far. This would make the development of a new, third generation of nuclear weapons possible.

[Szaniszlo] Not long ago, the Soviet Union extended again its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. What was the reaction to this announcement in the Soviet Union?

[Morozov] What could I say about this? The people are worried by the U.S. attitude. Following Mikhail Gorbachev's television speech, IZVESTIYA interviewed several citizens and asked them for their opinions on the extension of the unilateral moratorium. One of the interviewees did not hide his concern: According to him, this step diminishes the defense capability of the Soviet Union because it gives the Americans an advantage. Then, the interviewee recognized the political advantage inherent in the unilateral moratorium.

We must regroup our forces adequately and wait. Wait for the United States to join the moratorium... Look, I, as a colonel of the Soviet Army, as a military expert, as a military historian, and as a citizen, am sure that the United States will come up with a positive decision.

[Szaniszlo] You are, therefore, an optimist and hope that the Americans will also announce a moratorium?

[Morozov] I not only hope but I clearly believe that they will join the moratorium, that common sense will prevail after all.

[Szaniszlo] And if it does not?

[Morosov] Look, we gave the Americans the possibility to think the whole thing over once again. There is no doubt that they will lose if they continue to stick to their concepts. [paragraph continues]

SDI is wasted money and does not guarantee defense, but the Soviet Union will become free from all the obligations accepted in all the agreements and will be able to continue to freely develop its arsenal both qualitatively and quantitatively.

[Szaniszlo] Do you not think that, by promising to implement SDI and threatening to cancel the SALT agreements, the Americans are trying to conduct some sort of war of nerves?

[Morozov] No, I do not think so. They are aware of the fact that we have strong nerves. We stick to our position and will not permit ourselves to be dragged into anything. They were very keen on making us end the moratorium, but we did not do so.

Our proposals are rational because they are aimed at avoiding a nuclear conflict. If a confrontation takes place, there will be no winners and everyone will die. We are in the same boat.... This is precisely the reason why there is need for new attitude in the nuclear age.

[Szaniszlo] Thank you for the interview.

ANTI-CBW CONFERENCE UNDER WAY IN GENEVA

IZVESTIYA on Agenda, USSR Stance

PM100807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Morning edition p 4

[V. Kuznetsov Geneva dispatch: "To Increase the Convention's Effectiveness"]

[Text] Delegations from more than one hundred states which have signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction are meeting on Monday 8 September for a second conference to review its effect.

The convention came into force on 26 March 1975 and is generally recognized as a concrete measure in the sphere of limiting the arms race. The signatories to this important international agreement pledged never to develop, produce, stockpile, or otherwise acquire or retain microbial or other biological agents or toxins, whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, productive, or other peaceful purposes.

Thus, one of the most "diabolical means" for the mass destrucion of people, the Swiss newspaper LE COURRIER has stressed, is outlawed on the basis of the comprehensive, up-to-date agreement within the UN framework. It has been proven in practice that, despite difficulties and obstacles, it is possible to create an international legal mechanism limiting the arms race.

This mechanism gained approval at the first conference to review the effect of the convention (3-21 March 1980 in Geneva). In the final declaration the participants confirmed their unshakable determination in the interests of humanity to completely rule out the possiblity of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins being used as weapons.

The present conference's agenda covers 14 issues. The plenary sessions and working commissions will examine various aspects of problems connected with the convention's effect and the observance of its provisions. Work will also be continued on the approval of a final document. The Soviet Union ratified the convention on 11 February 1975, -- 2 months before it was signed. This attests to our serious approach and desire to ban this type of mass destruction weapon. Our country -- and this is repeatedly stressed in official documents -- strictly observes all the provisions of the convention.

Research and development in the Soviet Union involving microorganisms and toxins pursues exclusively peaceful aims and is carried out in the interests of public health care, the microbiological industry, and agricultural production. In this connection our country is in favor of building broad international cooperation in the sphere of biotechnology and the peaceful development of biological science.

Prior to the beginning of the conference the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute presented the participants with the research work "Biological and Toxin Weapons Today," which contains an appeal to take additional measures to increase the effectiveness of the convention.

Conference Opens

LD082321 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 8 TASS -- The second conference for analyzing the effect of the convention of the banning of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and for their destruction opened here today.

By today the convention had been signed by over 100 countries. This is actually the first document which permitted to take away from the arsenals of the countries a whole class of extremely dangerous mass destruction weapons. The task of the conference is to consolidate the regime of the convention and to promote a further expansion of international cooperation in the sphere of peaceful development of biology and the use of its achievements in the interests of socio-economic, scientific and technological process.

Report on Israelyan Address

LD091305 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 9 TASS -- Tass Correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

A general debate has opened today at the conference to review compliance with the convention on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons.

In a message addressed to the delegates to the conference, Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general, pointed out that "the biological weapons convention constitutes the first and so far the only international legally binding instrument by which states parties have undertaken to prohibit and prevent the development, production and stockpiling of an entire category of weapons of mass destruction. The convention has, therefore, aptly been called the world's first disarmament treaty.

"It continues to serve as a guide to the international community in its efforts to achieve genuine disarmament measures regarding other types of weapons and their systems, it furnishes an example of how mutually acceptable solutions can be found to most intricate international problems".

President of the second review conference -- Winifred Lang (Austria) has called for strengthening the convention as a reliable instrument ensuring the prevention of the arms race in an important field and real disarmament measures.

The Soviet Union sees the main objective of the conference in contributing in every way possible to strengthening the convention and effectively implementing all of its provision, Viktor Israelyan, the head of the Soviet delegation said. This document can serve as an example of a successful resolution of intricate security problems and is evidence that genuine disarmament is not a Utopia, but quite a feasible task. It is part of the complex the head of the Soviet delegation said. This document can serve as an example of a successful resolution of intricate security problems and is evidence that genuine disarmament is not a Utopia, but quite a feasible task. It is part of the complex of the agreements and treaties in effect in the field of limitation of the arms race. It is the direct duty of all states to preserve and increase that complex, in the first place of the states which bear the main responsibility for maintaining peace and international security.

As the USSR representative stressed, the Soviet Union has no bacteriological (biological) agents or toxins, weapons, equipment or delivery vehicles. It strictly abides by all the other articles of the convention. The Soviet Union's research and development with the use of microorganisms and toxins pursues solely peaceful aims and is done in the interests of public health protection and of the microbiological industry and agriculture.

Over the years of its existence, the convention has fully proved its effectiveness and viability. The documents prepared for the session are proof that the provisions of that agreement are universal and capacious and apply to any microorganisms both of natural and artificial origin, which could be viewed as agents of warfare.

In the Soviet Union's opinion, the convention could be strengthened by a further broadening of the circle of participating states, its speediest ratification by the states, which have not yet done so, as well as a further development of international cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of biological science for the benefit of peace and progress.

V. Israelyan also urged the participants in the conference to declare for the speediest completion of the talks on the prohibition and scrapping of chemical weapons.

U.S. 'Fabrications' Condemned

LD092148 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The second conference examining the compliance with the Convention on the Ban on Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological, Biological, and Toxic Weapons and Their Destruction started its work in Geneva. [passage omitted]

The Soviet delegation has resolutely condemned the attempts of a U.S. representative to cast aspersions on our side by fabrications about alleged violations of the international convention by Moscow. The USSR has strictly observed and observes all provisions of the document, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA REVIEWS CDE ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS

PM051534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 86 Second Edition p 4

[Correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch carried under the "Main Topic of the Day" rubric and the general heading "Warding Off the Threat of War": "When Time Is at a Premium"]

[Text] Stockholm, September -- The Soviet Union's extension of its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions through 1 January 1987, which was announced on the eve of the resumption of work at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, created a particularly favorable international "background" for the achievement of productive results at this final session. Millions of Europeans now rightly expect that the delegations of the 35 participating countries will adopt specific measures to strengthen and develop the all-European process initiated in Helsinki. As M.S. Gorbavhev noted in his 18 August statement, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, working in constructive cooperation with other participants in the conference, have already done much to find solutions to such key issues as the nonuse of force, notification of military exercises and troop movements, the exchange of annual plans of military activity, the invitation of observers, and monitoring [proverka].

Indeed, if you look back, it becomes obvious that there has been virtually no session in Stockholm at which the USSR and the other socialist countries have not proposed initiatives advancing the conference's work. Mention should also be made of the businesslike, constructive steps taken by the neutral and nonaligned countries to achieve progress in all areas of work.

The solution of such a long-unresolved problem as notification of air force exercises marked an important step forward. The socialist countries have always consistently advocated notification of all major air force exercises -- air forces constitute a modern assault [udarniy] branch of the armed forces equipped with nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, the representatives of the United States and its NATO allies for a long time avoided any discussion of this question, rejecting even the need to formulate it and trying to link notification of air force exercises with the activity of ground forces. However, a compromise was found. Something similar can also be observed with regard to the matter of notification of ground troop exercises. The presence of a common basis, the existing accord that notification should include ground troop exercises conducted jointly with the air force, navy, and amphibious and air assault troops, has not yet led to the adoption of a specific decision on parameters. In this the tactics of linkage chosen by the United States and its desire to bury the implementation of important confidence measures in the military sphere beneath a mass of words are again clearly noticeable.

The problem of limiting the scale of military exercises is an urgent one in Stockholm. The major exercises carried out today by the NATO bloc are undoubtedly destabilizing in character. This is shown by the "Autumn Forge-86" maneuvers, which have now begun over an enormous area stretching from Norway to the Mediterranean and in which more than 200,000 soldiers, enormous quantities of combat hardware, and various navy and air force subunits will be mobilized -- thus the demand by most European countries that the scale of military exercises be limited is both just and legitimate.

A positive and specific solution of this issue will substantially increase confidence measures and reduce the risk of having the other side make a wrong assessment and will thereby lower the threshold of likely conflict. This is dictated by the proposals of the socialist countries, proposals which also take account of the stances of the neutral and nonaligned countries, that the notifiable level should not be exceeded by more than five times when military exercises are held. Seeking to lower the extremely dangerous level of military confrontation in Europe, the socialist countries have also put forward an initiative to ban the holding of more than six military exercises whose scale is two or more times above the notifiable level per calendar year.

Despite these still-unresolved items on the Stockholm forum's agenda, progress is clearly becoming more tangible. One more important step -- an accord on notification of troops movements in Europe -- was taken one week after the present session opened.

Conference participants are now giving pride of place to problems of verification [kontrol] and monitoring [proverka] of the fulfillment of confidence-building measures so that every participating state could allow on-the-spot inspection [inspektsiya] on its territory within the continent of Europe on the basis of a quote of 1-2 inspections [inspektsiya] per year. It is now up to the NATO countries to respond on this question.

The United States and certain of its allies continues to oppose the achievement of mutually acceptable accords on limiting military activity -- that is to say, they oppose any lowering of the threshold of dangerous confrontation. Certainly the NATO representatives in Stockholm have not made any specific proposals on these issues to date.

The speech delivered to the Stockholm conference's plenary session by Marshal S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Soviet General Staff, speaking on behalf of the Soviet Government, has been of great importance for its progress. He drew the delegates' attention to the importance, in today's complicated international conditions, of the conference's successful outcome. The main significance of this fact is that an important improvement in European affairs and international life will have been made. The Soviet Union is demonstrating its desire to achieve agreement by deeds, and it has the right to expect moves in response from the NATO states.

... The Stockholm forum is drawing to its close, it must finish on 19 September. Time is at a premium. Success at the forum would signify an important step toward creating the necessary preconditions for the upcoming all-European meeting in Vienna this fall.

AUSTRIAN CSCE DELEGATE ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD092201 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Anatoliy Kavalev today received the head of Austria's delegation to the coming Vienna meeting of representatives of the states, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Ambassador Rudolf Torovskiy, who came to Moscow for consultations at the USSR Foreign Ministry on preparation for the Vienna meeting.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM100925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Bragin "International Review"]

[Text] The first week in September can rightly be described as a week of actions in defense of peace. Demonstrations organized all over the world by antiwar organizations and public movements in different countries persistently echo the demand for an immediate termination of the nuclear arms race and for the strengthening of universal peace. World Peace Day and the Day of Trade Union Action for Peace were celebrated on 1 September in the Soviet Union and many other countries. Mass rallies and demonstrations took place on that day in cities and industrial centers in Europe and America and on other continents. They were held beneath the sign of resolute condemnation of the aggressive aspirations of Washington and NATO militarist circles and the expression of growing support for the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives dictated by readiness to do everything possible in order to open the way toward agreement on the ending of nuclear weapon tests.

For the Sake of Life on Earth

Public attention all over the world still remains focused on the statement made by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 18 August. The growing stream of response to this statement offers the most convincing proof that it has provided a powerful stimulus to broad discussions about the ways to free mankind from sliding closer to a thermonuclear catastrophe.

In the opinion of fraternal socialist states and of politicians and public figures in other countries, the Soviet leadership's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions once more offers real prospects for making a practical start on the solution of the most urgent problem of our time -- the ending of the nuclear arms race. "This step by the Soviet Union," a statement by the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers says, "stems logically from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which adopted a broad and constructive program of measures aimed at terminating the arms race and preserving and strengthening universal peace and security."

The responses to the new peace-loving Soviet initiatives echo with growing persistence the demand that the United States should follow the Soviet Union's example and halt nuclear explosions and should respond positively to the Soviet call to come to an agreement on the ending of nuclear tests.

The echo of the continuing explosions at the Nevada testing range reminds people on earth of the obstacles and obstructions standing in the way, of how important it is not to relax vigilance and efforts even for one minute in the struggle to curb the nuclear ambitions of the present U.S. Administration, the military-industrial complex, and the Pentagon generals who are unwilling to heed the voice of reason and take the path of reaching mutually acceptable accords.

By continuing nuclear tests the United States demonstrates its scorn for the peoples' aspirations to eradicate forever from society's life the threat of the destruction of all living things on earth. Official Washington is pulling out all the stops to justify the explosions. [paragraph continues]

Its arsenal includes references to the fact that the United States has supposedly been "overtaken" by the Soviet Union in the improvement of nuclear weapons, and claims concerning the impossibility of ensuring effective verification [kontrol] of the ending of tests. All these -- if one may use the expression -- "arguments" collapse like a house of cards when examined in the light of the real state of affairs.

But the U.S. propaganda machine disregards facts. People across the ocean continue to intimidate the population with an imagined "Soviet threat." As always, C. Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense and present chief of the Pentagon, is striving to win the laurels in this thankless work. Speaking at an American Legion convention a few days ago, he again repeated the hackneyed thesis that supposedly "the main threat to America, beyond all doubt, is posed by the Soviet Union."

But even this blatant campaign is showing signs of failure. Fewer and fewer people in the United States are willing to accept anti-Soviets' fabrications at face value. Some interesting public opinion poll results were published in Wahsington last week. Some 48 percent against 36 percent of those polled said that they did not agree that the United States is weaker than the USSR in the military sphere. As regards nuclear weapons, 44 percent against 35 percent replied that in their opinion, the advantage lies with the United States (the remainder did not express an opinion). The real goal of the U.S. nuclear obstructionism is not a concern for the country's "security" but a desire to secure military superiority over the USSR, upset the prevailing equilibrium in the correlation of forces in the international arena, and secure a breakthrough for U.S. strike weapons in space.

"Even if we could effect inspection [proverka] of the observance of a comprehensive test ban treaty," THE WASHINGTON POST wrote a few days ago, "this would not be in our national interests." You could not put it any more clearly. As ever, Washington's present foreign policy course is based mainly on the nuclear missile big stick, which the advocates of the policy of "neoglobalism" would like to use to dictate their conditions to other states and people. No, it is not U.S. national interests but the great-power, hegemonist attitudes of that country's most reactionary forces which are pushing the U.S. Administration along the path of sabotaging the USSR's constructive proposals. Washington would like to impose a devastating arms race on the Soviet Union. These are dangerous, but also illusory calculations. Even the U.S. press admits today: "The majority of U.S. military experts consider that the Soviet Union will, without any doubt, be able to find effective countermeasures to U.S. technological achievements within the framework of SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative." The Reagan administration, THE BOSTON GLOBE writes editorially, "displays striking naivete in supposing that its 'star wars' program will bring advantages to the United States and will bleed the Soviet Union dry."

It will be no exaggeration to say that today the problem of a moratorium on nuclear explosions and of reaching agreement on the ending of nuclear tests has indeed become the key issue by which the people rightly judge the essence of different states' policies. Washington cannot help seeing that the USSR's decision to extend the moratorium for a further 5 months has been enthusiastically welcomed in the world and is perceived as an act of statesmanship according with the vital interests of people all over the world.

This was impressively confirmed by the support which the new Soviet proposals gained at the Eighth Conference of Nonaligned Countries' Heads of State and Government held in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, this week.

Essentially, those who spoke at the Harare conference were unanimous that the Soviet initiative in the sphere of ending nuclear explosions marked the beginning of a new stage of practical action in the struggle for nuclear disarmament. If there were to be success in signing an agreement on ending all nuclear tests at a Soviet-U.S. summit this year, it was noted in the speeches, "this would represent a significant step along the way to solving the central problem of our time -- the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons."

At the Nonaligned Conference the heads of state of India, Cuba, Zimbabwe, and other states condemned Washington's obstructionist course as regards the moratorium, the neocolonialist aspirations of the United States and its allies, the policy of "constructive engagement" with the racist South African regime, and the U.S. military's aggressive actions in different parts of the world. According to Western observers' reports, the Harare conference proved "a real trial of imperialism."

At the same time, it demonstrated the growing maturity of the Nonaligned Movement, which now unites 109 states, and its readiness to make its contribution to the strengthening of peace, freedom, and independence for the peoples. Support for the stance of the "Delhi Six" on the question of the need to immediately conclude an agreement on the ending of nuclear tests under effective verification was also voiced from the Harare conference rostrum. The political importance of this support and the approval for the Soviet proposals are obvious: The members of the Nonaligned Movement reaffirm their readiness to join the stream of all who are concerned with the fate of peace not in words but in deeds, who are prepared to play an active part in thwarting the aggressive schemes of nuclear maniacs.

It would be wrong, of course, to overlook the web of intrigues and threats being spun by Washington with respect to the Nonaligned Movement member countries, in its desire to split their ranks and to restrain them from adopting resolute measures to defend their national interests, curb imperialism's neocolonialist aspirations, and condemn the shameful apartheid system. Matters have reached the point where the White House has announced only in the last few days the termination of economic aid to Zimbabwe for the simple reason that the country's people want to live under conditions of real independence.

Such actions cannot be described as anything other than acts of weakness. To judge by everything, Washington has hitherto simply failed to grasp the plain truth that in our time peoples waging a just struggle for peace, freedom, independence will not be left without support from their loyal friends, from all honest people on earth who are unwilling to tolerate violence, blackmail, and saber-rattling -- those attributes of U.S. imperial policy.

"Neoglobalism" in Action

If any further proof were needed of Washington's recklessness in the pursuit of its foreign policy course in different parts of the globe, the world has seen such proof for itself in the latest "demonstration of force" with regard to Libya in the last few days. That country has once again been the target of massive psychological pressure and totally undisguised threats of military invasion of its airspace and territorial waters by the U.S. Armed Forces.

Flouting the most elementary norms of international law on the far-fetched pretext of defending the West's interests against "Libyan terrorism," the U.S. Administration is demanding that its NATO allies become its accomplices in yet another bloody act of piracy on Libyan soil, like the one committed last April.

The U.S. mass news media and even some statesmen in that country frankly admit that "the United States is acting according to a plan elaborated by Secretary of State Shultz and CIA Director Casey." Its objective is to intimidate the Libyan leadership, destabilize the situation in the country, and, as THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "give courage to Libya's enemies and spur them to act." Essentially, according to the French newspaper LIBERATION, "Washington is in the mood to organize a repeat aggression against Libya and to involve its allies in this."

It was for this purpose that the White House sent its emissary V. Walters, U.S. representative to the United Nations, to West Europe. A State Department spokesman declared that his mission was to discuss with U.S. allies "the entire spectrum of political, diplomatic, and economic measures" aimed against Libya and its present leadership. Walters visited Spain, France, the FRG, Britain, and other West European states. The content of his talks is kept secret. Nonetheless, one West European statesman after another gave a clear idea of what was being asked of them. But not a single one of them expressed any desire to become an accomplice in new aggressive actions against Libya. There is no reason for such actions.

"The Europeans see no reason," the U.S. newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES admits, "to apply tougher sanctions against the Libyans than those in operation." As regards a new act of U.S. aggression against Libya, the West European press believes that "U.S. military action will hardly meet with understanding in West Europe." Washington's "crusades" cause growing repugnance among the European public. "Even Britain," London's THE GUARDIAN writes, "does not believe that the Libyan leader's latest actions give grounds for taking new action against him."

There is, however, something else, and even the U.S. newspapers have started writing about it: The United States has taken it upon itself to achieve at any price the overthrow of the present leadership of an independent state and full member of the United Nations. Such are the sinister facets of the policy of "neoglobalism" in action. Such is the value of loud declarations by White House spokesmen about intentions to "further the normalization" of the situation in different parts of the world.

Given such an approach, it is difficult to perceive in Washington's actions any readiness to help improve the international climate or create an atmosphere of trust for the sake of solving the fundamental problems of our time -- the ending of the arms race on earth and the prevention of its transfer to space. One can fully understand the concern and alarm caused by U.S. actions in many countries. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, a high-ranking spokesman for the FRG chancellor even warned the White House that, in Bonn's opinion, "a second raid against Libya could undermine the chances of holding a Soviet-U.S. summit."

The attempts made in the last few days by the U.S. State Department and official propaganda mouthpieces to distract attention from military preparations against Libya by claiming that there is supposedly no longer any intention of directly invading Libya can hardly reassure anyone. Something similar occurred back last April, before the U.S. carrion crows started bombing Tripoli's residential districts, passing sentences of death and painful suffering on women, children, and old people. NATO Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, Rogers has already declared with a soldier's bluntness: "The United States must attack Libya again, possibly using B-52 bombers, if Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi commits any new act of terrorism against Americans."

This crime by the U.S. military must not be repeated. It is the duty of the world public to do everything possible to thwart the sinister schemes of Washington's "hawks" who are claiming the role of "arbiters of the fate" of other peoples.

CIVIL AVIATION HEAD CITED ON U.S. TERRORISM ROLE

LD101146 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- "Many instances of the hijacking of aircraft abroad are connected with the tense political situation which is brought about by imperialist countries and, above all, by the United States", Yuriy Maleyev, head of the department of the law of the air of the USSR institute of civil aviation, has pointed out in an interview with "KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA" newspaper. The interview is published on the eve of a regular, 26th session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

The United States implants international terrorism in individual regions of the world under the cover of talk about fighting it. The Middle East is an example of that. This fact was indirectly recognised by the U.N. General Assembly which at its 40th session in 1985 concerning hijacks of aircraft and acts of sabotage at airports passed a resolution calling for promoting the removal of the causes underlying international terrorism. Other hijacks are committed exclusively by criminal elements or mentally unhinged persons.

Having positively evaluated the importance of The Hague and Montreal conventions, the Soviet specialist pointed out the great effect of the adoption of stringent security measures at airports and on board aircraft.

There were only 18 aircraft hijack cases in 1976. At the beginning of the eighties the number of hijacks increased again. According to ICAO data, 1984 saw 41 acts of unlawful interference in civil aviation activities.

The whole world is still recovering from the shock caused by last year's blowing up of the Boeing-747 airliner of the Air India company by terrorists. The airliner was on a Montreal-London-New Delhi flight on June 23. Three hundred and twenty-nine passengers and 22 crew members died.

Fifty-one instances of the hijacking of aircraft and acts of sabotage were recorded in 1985.

Touching upon the USSR's stand in the fight against the 'air piracy', Yuriy Maleyev said: "We still believe that the sealing in international law of the principle of mandatory extradition of hijackers would become the most effective means in this respect."

U.S. OPENS 'ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN' OVER DANILOFF

Pretext To Evade Arms Talks

LD091049 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- By TASS Political News Analyst Boris Shabayev:

A raging anti-Soviet campaign has broken loose in Washington and is being whipped up to a hysterical pitch. The tone-setters are administration officials themselves, up to and including such a high-ranking figure as Secretary of State George Shultz.

This shrill propaganda outcry has been raised over U.S. spy Nicoholas Daniloff caught red-handed in Moscow.

Using his position as a correspondent for the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT as a cover, he has worked in fact for U.S. secret services, gleaning intelligence for them by all conceivable means.

Judging by the documents found on him during this detention, his taskmasters have been particularly interested in data about the deployment of Soviet military units in Afghanistan, new military hardware and the like.

It is the law in any country, which in the case of the Russian Federation is its Criminal Code's Article 65, that persons caught out spying go to trial.

Daniloff, incidentally, is not the first U.S. spy caught red-handed by the Soviet security service and so it would seem only natural for his bosses to hold their tongues in shame to spare themselves more embarrassment.

But they have raised a deafening uproar instead and are threatening Moscow with every kind of punishment. [Moscow TASS in English at 1048 GMT on 9 September transmits a service message correcting this item to add the following sentence at this point: They put the entire U.S.-Soviet relationship in question.]

White House spokesman Larry Speakes predicted gloomily that the Daniloff issue could become the "centerpiece" of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks. That is, if they took place at all, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost added hastily.

These remarks provide the key to answering the question of why Washington has made so much fuss about what is on the whole a banal failure of an agent.

The powers that be in the United States want badly any pretext to evade, for an umpteenth time, a discussion of what really is the centerpiece issue not only of the Soviet-U.S. relationship but of international life in general -- the need to end the arms race, to keep it out of space, and deliver mankind from the threat of a nuclear armageddon.

Washington has nothing to say on this cardinal issue, while the world is waiting for it to give a constructive reply to Soviet proposals for how it can be resolved.

Lest they accuse us of indulging in "propaganda" again, here are quotes from such a respectable newspaper as THE NEW YORK TIMES, which add several more points to the observation.

"Two significant facts about American-Soviet relations stand out," it said in its issue dated September 7.

"One is the abundant evidence that the Kremlin wants to stabilize the relationship, wants to deal, wants specifically an arms control agreement that will halt the gathering arms race in space.

"The other is the Administration's determined resistance on all of these points."

THE NEW YORK TIMES said that the White House had been "making every effort to misrepresent these constructive Soviet proposals and to conceal the truth of its own purpose, which is to dismantle all remaining pieces of the arms control structure in order to clear the decks for an unrestricted arms race on Earth and in space."

The paper dismissed the administration's arguments as "simply not true" and stated that "the United States has drifted into a strategic posture that is provocative and self-defeating."

The conclusion was that the "historic opportunity for substantial improvement in United States-Soviet relations" existing today could be missed "unless Congress and American public opinion assert themselves on behalf of common sense and the true national interest."

It is to prevent this emerging new political mentality of realism from growing stronger and prevailing that Washington has found it expedient to launch the latest vicious anti-Soviet campaign.

And if Daniloff hadn't been caught spying, they would have found some other pretext for it.

U.S. 'Nonsense,' 'Sober' Voice

PM101130 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[A. Fedorov article under the rubric "Backstage of Sensations": "How 'Nonsense' Is Cooked Up"]

[Text] A malicious anti-Soviet campaign has once again reared its head on the other side of ocean. Angry speeches are being made by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and other figures in the U.S. Administration. Bourgeois newspapers are indignant, and Voice of America is moaning on the air. What is up? The cause of this latest bout of anti-Sovietism is the arrest in Moscow of Nicholas Daniloff, correspondent for the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. He was detained 30 August while carrying out a secret act of espionage.

This matter is now being depicted in the United States as though the perfidious Russians have seized an innocent man and are mercilessly dragging him to Golgotha. "The charges against Daniloff are fabricated!," high-ranking Washington officials wail. They are echoed by newspaper and radio commentators. Not all, it is true. Sober voices are also to be heard among the bacchanalia of hysterical shouts. Here, for example, is what commentator Henry Mitchell writes in THE WASHINGTON POST:

"Because the Russians put Daniloff in jail and the flow of information was restricted, our first-class American brains had to cast prudence to the winds, but they came up with something very heavy-handed: 'The Daniloff affair was fabricated, the devil take it. Oh, those good-for-nothing Communists.'

"But just think, how do we know that Daniloff is not a spy who gets rich, sated, and drunk and sleeps sweetly like James Bond? We do not know. The initial idea is that any arrest made by the Soviet authorities is too dubious to be taken seriously, whereas we make arrests, naturally, with good reason.

"One high-ranking American figure pointed out that both sides will conduct a very active propaganda campaign before the passions over the Daniloff affair subside and it is settled. But we do not usually call the nonsense that we produce propaganda."

It is hard to disagree with Mitchell's opinion. We will only add that Daniloff was officially charged 7 September. It is clear from the charge, which is based on weighty proof, that, being linked with the U.S. special services and working for them Daniloff engaged in espionage, gathering secret information by various means to be used to the detriment of the Soviet Union's national interests.

As for the "nonsense," which the United States does not like to call propaganda, this nonsense is in no way innocent. It is aimed at diverting attention from a very important Soviet initiative -- the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions -- and complicating, if not undermining, the development of Soviet-American relations. However, this is an unworthy and harmful occupation. It is not for nothing that the same Mitchell,addressing his journalist colleagues, points out: "We should all observe almost manic car to ensure that the already gloomy storm clouds of mistrust do not thicken." Alas, people do not wish to heed this wise advice either in the offices of official Washington or in the editorial offices of American newspapers and other mass media.

DANILOFF CLAIM NOT TO WORK FOR CIA COUNTERED

Tsvetov on 'Smokescreen'

LD091623 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 9 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] David Durenberger, chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Intelligence, speaking on U.S. television, stated that the United States has no ban on using journalists to gather spy information. In connection with this statement by a man who, without doubt, has an excellent knowledge of who among U.S. journalists, and where and how, is being used by the CIA, and also in connection with the formal charge of spying against Nicholas Daniloff, the correspondent of the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT in Moscow, I want first to recall a book by a former CIA official, Ralph McGehee, "Deadly Deceits."

It says, "the CIA had hundreds of its people working in various jobs in the world's press, from officials to freelance writers. The CIA has changed little since I left it. It pursues the same course and uses the same methods". This is the first thing.

Secondly, I want to recall the words of Nicholas Daniloff himself. I was working in Japan at the time, and I remember how the Japanese press reacted in a very lively manner to these words of his. In the seventies, as a result of countless failures, the CIA was forbidden to use journalists for espionage. Daniloff said at that time that he, as a journalist, would never work for the CIA, but if he suddenly came across information of interest to the CIA, Daniloff said, why not sent it where it belongs?

Judging from the bill of indictment, which you probably know about from IZVESTIYA, Daniloff did not wait for espionage material to fall into his hands by chance, like pianos in the bushes [as received], as in the famous story. He searched for it himself. His statement that he would never get involved with the CIA was also no more than a smokescreen. As you see, it did not help.

Kornilov on CIA Use of Press

LD101056 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- Follows commentary by Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political news analyst:

Speaking in Washington, Mrs. Foster, a CIA representative, said that her department allegedly continued observing some inside office instructions, which prohibit enlisting American journalists for intelligence activity. At the same time, Mrs. Foster, as the UPI agency pointed out, was forced to admit that this is not an absolute ban. We do not say you cannot talk to us, and we cannot talk to you, she said.

Thus, on the one hand, the CIA, if one takes Mrs. Foster's claims for granted, does not recruit agents among journalists, and, on the other hand, is quite willing to "talk" to them. How are we to understand this?

The press and the CIA have much in common, William Colby, former CIA director, once said addressing an annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. We and you are in information business, aren't we? So let us cooperate, he said. How the gentlemen from Langley interpret the notion "cooperation" is seen from, for example, the following fact: The CIA holds "in the sphere of its influence" more than 800 newspapers and periodicals, press services and news agencies. And this figure grows from year to year, since masters of ideological provocations are actively meddling in the field of propaganda, trying to lay their hand on ever new American and foreign mass media and actively recruiting their own agents from among bourgeois journalists.

As the American journal "ROLLING STONE" once pointed out, for 25 years CIA's secret assignments were performed by more than 400 American journalists from the major U.S. news media -- the AP and UPI agencies, the ABC and NBC radio and television companies, the newspapers NEW YORK TIMES and WASHINGTON POST, the weeklies TIME and NEWSWEEK, etc. According to the journal they carry out a whole set of secret assignments -- from collecting information to acting as contact man with spies in the Communist countries.

The CIA has hundreds of its people working in various offices in the world press -- from executives to free lance reporters, wrote Rolph Mcgehee, who was on the payroll of the U.S. espionage agency from 1952 to 1977, the author of the book "Death and Lie, 25 Years With the CIA". Little has changed in the CIA since I quit it. It is following the same policy and using the same methods, he wrote. He could not be more correct.

When one washes dirty linen in public this only does damage to the CIA's ability to perform its functions effectively, Stansfield Turner, former director of the U.S. espionage and sabotage department, once complained in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Well, some people at Langley would very much like to conceal, to camouflage the foul methods employed by the American "knights of cloak and dagger".

That is precisely why Mrs. Sharon Foster is so zealously, albeit clumsily disavowing, trying to deny the undeniable fact that the bourgeois pressmen have already long been actively used by the CIA for espionage against the sovereign states. This is a futile effort.

GERASIMOV CITES 'RECIPROCITY' FOR DANILOFF CASE

LD092224 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1844 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The subject of a news conference held today in Moscow was the role of figures in culture and science and preserving peace in the nuclear age. Taking part were Grigoriy Baklanov, chier editor of ZNAMYA magazine; Sergey Zalygin, chief editor of NOVYY MIR magazine; Gleb Panfilov, secretary of the USSR Cinematographers' Union Directorate, and film director; and Mikhail Ulyanov, people's artiste of the USSR. The meeting was conducted by Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted]

[Question by unidentified correspondent in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] We have heard a lot of comments about the advantages of the Geneva meeting, and of course we impatiently await a new summit meeting. However, taking into account present difficulties connected with the affair of the correspondent, Daniloff, they are openly saying in Washington that if he is not released then it will turn into a main obstacle in organizing the next meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan this year. Moreover, if Daniloff is not released, then retaliatory measures may be taken against Soviet officials in the United States.

[Gerasimov] The affair with Mr Daniloff should not have a negative effect on Soviet-U.S. relations. I am convinced of this. And if anyone in the United States wants to make use of this incident, and punish artists, writers or scientists, then I think that this is merely a pretext for those who want to mar Soviet-U.S. relations in general.

[Ulyanov] I have just had a terrible idea come into my head. Here wa have a man who has, so to speak, been caught redhanded. And in the West there are forces who are saying that because of this one man, two great powers cannot agree about the life or death of the world. What sort of way is that to put a question? Release Daniloff and give him the opportunity to, so to speak, fumble through our pockets, or else we won't speak with you about peace and death. It's a strange idea, to set off Daniloff against peace and two great nations. [words indistinct]

[Gerasimov] Yes, please.

[Question by London THE TIMES correspondent Christopher Walker in English fading into Russian translation] In the past 48 hours, U.S. news agencies have said that the Daniloff affair might pose a threat to rapproachment between the United States and the Soviet Union, a rapproachment which commenced in particular following Geneva. Could Mr Gerasimov report on any conditions which have been worked out between the White House and the Kremlin?

[Gerasimov] This actual question does not apply to the subject of our news conference, but I can say that there is no need to make Soviet-U.S. relations a hostage of this relatively insignificant cause of Mr Daniloff. If both sides can make any extra efforts then I think that it is possible to find some kind of solution on the basis of reciprocity on this issue. [passage omitted: responses on need to eliminate world tension] [end recording]

U.S. PAYING FOR 'CANNONS-INSTEAD-OF-BUTTER' POLICY

LD092212 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- By TASS Commentator Leonid

Americans know from their own experience that a period of an economic boom, albeit a short-lived one, invariably follows the period of a crisis. However, this time that was not so: The American economy that passed in 1984-1985 through the deepest and most protracted crisis since the time of the great depression of the 1930's has not entered a period of heightened activity. For about a year now it has been skidding on the brink of a new crisis.

The root cause of that is the Reagan administration's policy of intensifying the arms race and militarizing the country. The White House is channelling the bulk of national resources into the coffers of the military-industrial complex, leaving the civilian industries to make do with a "near-starvation diet".

The result was quick in coming -- a period of stagnation set in in the economy. According to statistical reports, in the second quarter of the year the rates of growth of the gross national product in the U.S. increased by a mere 0.6 per cent on a yearly basis. This is the lowest indicator in the past four years. The outlook for the third quarter is not much more encouraging.

According to the figures published a few days ago, the value of orders of the civilian industries in America -- one of the important indicators of the existing trends in the economy -- grew by a mere 0.6 per cent compared with the previous month, whereas the corresponding indicator for the military-related industries went up by a staggering 45 per cent.

The priority which is now clearly allocated to arms production, wrote an authoritative magazine, FOREIGN POLICY, is bound to destabilize the conomy dangerously and undermine major non-military industries, such as metallurgy, automaking, and heavy engineering. The funnelling of manpower and material resources into the arms business sphere, the magazine wrote, brings about an acute shortage of capital and manpower in these industries.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, eight leading metallurgical companies in the United States taken together sustained losses of 8 billion dollars in the past four years. More than 300,000 metal workers were dimissed. Such modern and dynamic industries, as electronics, are not guaranteed against stagnation and decline, too.

The American association of electronics said a few days ago that in the first six months of the year sales of U.S. electronics industry products declined by 3.4 per cent compared with the corresponding period of the last year. This means that the industry lost 4 billion dollars over that period. In such conditions civilian sectors of the economy cannot compete efficiently on world markets with their rivals from other countries. In April-June along the deficit of foreign trade made up a record-high sum of 18 billion dollars.

The balance-of-payment deficit in the U.S. also promises to be record-high. According to some forecasts, it will exceed 200 billion dollars. It is the unanimous opnion of experts that the existing situation leaves no hopes for a solution to the old social and economic problems of the United States -- unemployment, poverty, undernourishment, homelessness.

According to offical estimates, the number of enemployed firmly stands at 8 million people (according to labor unions, there are more than 14 million of them), there are over 35 million poverty-stricken people, and over 3 million are homeless. According to a study carried out by Harvard University, at present time some 20 million Americans are regularly undernourished.

Senator William Proximire said that the forecasts of the administration to the effect that the American economy would enter a period of a steep rise in the coming 1.5 years were absolutely unrealistic. He said that in the current year 1,000 leading industrial companies increased capital investments in industry by less than 1 per cent. The power industry was in stagnation and the American's private debts had reached a record-high level. The senator said that the American economy had no resources left for growth, and added that the future looked frightening.

Such is the price of the cannons-instead-of-butter policy.

SHEVARDNADZE TO VISIT CANADA 'EARLY IN OCTOBER'

LD081721 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, will pay an official visit to Canada early in October 1986 at the invitation of the Canadian Government.

SOKOLOV SENDS GREETINGS TO DPRK COUNTERPART

PM091530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade O Chin-u, DPRK Armed Forces minister and vice marshal of the Korean People's Army

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I send you and all Korean People's Army servicemen cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK.

Welcoming the Korean people's achievements in socialist building and in strengthening the country's defense capability, Soviet servicemen will continue to strengthen the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK and their armed forces in the interests of peace and socialism.

On the national holiday I wish you and all Korean People's Army personnel new successes in defending the Korean people's socialist gains and in the struggle for the peaceful democratic reunification of their country.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense

JAPANESE OPPOSITION CONDEMNS INVOLVEMENT IN SDI

LD091104 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovin reports:

All of Japan's opposition parties have today condemned the decision of the Nakasone government to join in the U.S. "star wars" programme.

This move of the conservative government contravenes the resolution of the Japanese parliament on peaceful uses of outer space and signals Tokyo's joining in the strategy of turning the whole planet and near-earth space into an arena of war, says the statement by Tsuruo Yamaguchi, general secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. The announcement on joining in the SDI has been an act of open assistance to the American plans of the nuclear weapons race and spreading the weapons race to outer space, says the statement by Mitsuhiro Kanenko, chairman of the Secretariat of the Communist Party.

The Japanese Communists and Socialists have demanded that the decision on Japan's participation in the star wars programme be immediately cancelled. All opposition parties have stressed their intention to oppose at the opening session of the parliament the policy of Japan's joining in the SDI.

Commentary Joins Criticism

LD090006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Nikolay Lusenko commentary]

[Text] The Japanese Government decided today to participate in the U.S. star wars program. Here at the microphone is Nikolay Lutsenko with a commentary:

Of the 10 countries to which Washington proposed participation in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, Japan has become the fourth state, after Brtain, the FRG, and Israel, to consent to participate in this wide-scale program for the militarization of space. From this moment Japan has taken up a new capacity, having become officially included in the space-strike weapons race. As a matter of fact -- fateful because, with its SDI participation the danger of a retaliatory nuclear strike on Japanese territory increases considerably. Prime Minister Nakasone was the first to express understanding for the U.S. star wars program. In November 1983 the latest technology for military use started to arrive for the first time in the United States from Japan. The other day plans were announced in Tokyo for the creation of their own space shuttle, which on many points will surpass the U.S. shuttle. It is therefore not surprising that U.S. interest in having Japan take part in SDI is quite different from its interest regarding Western Europe where the participation of NATO countries is designed to demonstrate the outward cohesion of the alliance. But the potential of the proposals made by Japanese firms for star wars is so great that, perhaps, any U.S. version of an agreement could only be taken as a restriction on their freedom of trade.

But what is concealed behind the quick profits in the SDI golf fever? Here is the opinion of a private American organization, the Council on Economic priorities: Japan's participation in the star wars program will not strengthen but weaken this country's security; moreover, it will check progress in creating new civilian technology for commercial conservatives to join SDI. The decision has flagrantly violated the legislative foundations of the Japanese state, and in particular, the peaceful constitution and a special parliamentary resolution of 1969 restricting space research to exclusively peaceful ends. Attempts to justify this step by propaganda look clumsy, to say the least. For example, in reply to a question from a deputy of the socialist party, Foreign Minister Kuranari said: the Strategic Defense Initiative is a U.S. program, and for this reason the parliamentary resolution, supposedly, does not extend to it. Clearly, the minister might care to remember a wise Japanese saying: What is the fate of another today, will be my fate tomorrow.

MARCHUK MEETS JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD091424 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 9 TASS -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, today met Tadashi Kuranari, Japanese foreign minister, and Yataro Mitsubayashi, minister of state and head of the Scientific and Technical Department. Marchuk also had a meeting with leading officials of the electric engineering company "Sony", visited a plant of the company "Nippon Denki" and a research institute of the company "Hitachi".

CAMBODIA'S HENG SAMRIN ARRIVES ON VACATION

LD091516 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (TASS) -- At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrived in Moscow today on vacation.

YELTSIN RECEIVES VIETNAMESE PARTY OFFICIAL

LD082254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Today Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, received a delegation from Hanoi, led by Nguyen Tien Duc, vice chairman of the People's Committee of the Vietnamese capital, which is visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Moscow Soviet.

The Vietnamese comrades expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet people for the all-round assistance and support it constantly gives to the working people of Vietnam. They noted that the Vietnamese people fully support the USSR's peace initiatives, including the ones dealing with the Asian-Pacific region, and the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. The participants in the conversation called for the further development of all-round fraternal ties between the communists and working people of Moscow and Hanoi.

REPORTAGE ON LUGAR'S TOUR OF PACIFIC COUNTRIES

Commentary Denigrates Results

PM091302 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Aleksey Ivkin "Commentator's Column": "Opposite Effect"]

[Text] Another "government inspector" from Washington has arrived in the South Pacific. This time it is Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. His trip begin in Australia. The senator set about lecturing to the Australians and the leaders of other countries in the region on how to combat the "Soviet threat." Washington's envoy does not like the package of Soviet peace proposals with regard to this part of the world. He even sees a "threat" in the USSR's purely peaceful cooperation in the fishing sphere with some of the island states here.

But Washington is particularly alarmed by the increasingly clear antinuclear feelings in this region. A noticeable manifestation of those feelings was provided in particular by the conclusion last year of the "Avarua treaty" on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. Ten countries have signed this treaty and 4 have ratified it since the 17th session of the South Pacific forum held on Fiji recently. Whereas the USSR and PRC have clearly supported the nuclear-free zone being created here, the United States (plus Britain and France) have raised a large number of objections to it.

The Australian Government welcomed the Soviet Union's extension of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions to the end of the year and supports the conclusion of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear tests. From the White House's viewpoint, Canberra is "not behaving as it should" toward New Zealand. The latter refused to allow U.S. ships armed with nuclear weapons into its ports and Australia, you see, is absolutely avoiding condemnation of it.

In Canberra Lugar again foisted on people the view that the South Pacific countries cannot do without the U.S. "nuclear umbrella." He declared that the nuclear-free zone treaty of 13 South Pacific forum countries is "illogical."

The United States has other reasons to be displeased. It has become accustomed to impudently exploiting fish stocks even in the coastal fisheries of the states in this region. This causes the latter great harm and they are acting in defense of their just economic interests. Washington is also angry at the heightened differences of opinion with Australia in the agricultural sphere.

In general terms, "government inspector" Lugar was clearly sent to lessen the negative impact of the course which the United States is stubbornly pursuing. But by all accounts his trip is not particularly successful.

Report Views Nuclear Policy Remarks

PM091549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Skalkin report: "Unceremonious Visitor"]

[Text] Wellington, 4 Sep -- For some time, or, to be more precise, since the time of the New Zealand Labor government's proclamation of its nuclear-free policy which closed the country's port to American nuclear ships, the United States has been conducting a ceaseless propaganda campaign against Wellington. The remarks, orchestrated from across the ocean, criticizing New Zealand policy often attain the pitch of psychological warfare, violating the norms of the customary relations between independent states. More and more frequently, official American representatives are going over the heads of the New Zealand government to appeal to the country's public.

That is how one can assess the statements made by Richard Lugar, chairman of the U.S. Senate International Relations Committee, who visited the New Zealand capital in recent days. Clearly abusing hospitality, the senator permitted himself to make flagrant attacks on D. Lange's government, thereby spurring on internal opposition to him. Thus the decision to turn the South Pacific into a nuclear-free zone, supported by New Zealand, was described by the senator as a "hare-brained scheme."

Nor did he waste the opportunity to talk about the notorious "Soviet threat." Since he did not and could not have any arguments to support this so-called thesis, Lugar resorted to malicious insinuations.

The American visitor's unceremonious attacks aroused indignation in many inhabitants of the country. A wave of commentaries and readers' letters protesting about this has reached the pages of the newspapers here.

LIGACHEV, CSSR OFFICIAL HOLD 'CORDIAL' TALKS

LD082300 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Comrade Ligachev received today Zdenak Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO, who has arrived in Moscow. On Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's instruction, Lagechev conveyed the CPSU general secretary's answers to the questions that the paper's editorial board had sent him in advance. A cordial and driendly conversation took place. Taking part were Comrade Rakhmanin, first deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department, and Zavadil, Czechoslovakia's ambassador to the USSR.

MILOVIC HEADS DELEGATION FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

Bilateral Discussions

LD092156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ante Milovic, president of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council, who is paying a visit to Moscow, accompanied by a high-ranking republican economic officials, tomorrow is to attend a festive meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of cooperation between the Yugoslav Jedinstvo and their Soviet partners.

Milovic and the officials accompanying him used the day in Moscow today to establish a number of important economic contacts in the State Planing Committee, the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and a number of foreign trade firms with which Croatian enterprises enjoy successful cooperation.

The chief topic in these talks was the current level of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yogoslavia, which is this year stagnating for several reasons, including the fall in oil prices on the world market. The disproportion in exchange and the disruption of the planned goals demand that both countries and their economies should adapt more rapidly to the new situation, and call for joint efforts to overcome it. Ante Milovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, is to continue these business contacts and talks.

Received by Kamentsev

LD092244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ante Milovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, today met with Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Milovic, who has already met a number of high-ranking Soviet businessmen, discussed with Kamentsev possibly ways of overcoming present difficulties in Soviet-SFRY economic cooperation.

The two officials also discussed the successful cooperation between the economies of the two countries, in which the Croatian economy has a considerable share. It was stressed that both sides should seek new possibilities for realizing the planned volume of trade, which amounts to about $7 billion annually in both directions.

The talks were attained by SFRY Ambassardor in Moscow Milojko Drulovic.

SFRY ENVOY MEETS WITH SHEVARDNADZE IN MOSCOW

LD091502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1533 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow; 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Edvard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign affairs minister,today received Milojko Drulovic, the Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, who after 4 years is due to leave the USSR shortly.

Shevardnadze and Drulovic exchanged views on the present state of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and dwelt in particular on some issues of trade between the two countries. The Soviet minister spoke of the possibility of overcoming the current difficulties in the trade between the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Reference was also made to current international issues. The Yugoslav ambassador drew the Soviet minister's attention to the importance of the decisions taken during the recent nonaligned summit in Harare, while Shevardnadze spoke especially of the current Soviet foreign policy tasks and international situation as a whole.

BULGARIAN ENVOY MARKS SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

LD092355 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by Dimitur Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the socialist revolution -- recorded, speaking in Russian.

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In the spirit of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the 13th BCP Congress set a line toward the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the country on the basis of general application of achievements of science and technological progress. The eternal friendship and the course toward the all-round cooperation and reapproachment between our fraternal countries and peoples has entered a new, higher state. The first joint Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-production associations, enterprises and institutions are working successfully, and new ones are being established. [passage omitted]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria brings an honorable contribution to the deepening of cooperation between CEMA member countries and to the strengthening of the defense ability of the Warsaw Pact Organization. Our country fully supports the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The unilaterial moratorium on nuclear tests declared by the Soviet Union in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, which has been in existence for more than a year and has been extended to 1 January 1987, is an expression of political courage and responsibility before history, a realistic way of saving mankind from nuclear disaster. Inspired by the new humane Soviet peace initiative, peoples rightly expect from U. S. politicians and politicans from other countries, realistic thinking and realistic deeds for the preservation of peace. Our proposals and initiative to make the Balkans a nuclear - and chemical weapons-free zone and about good neighborliness and peace in the world are well known.

Dear friends, accept on behalf of the Bulgarian people, gratitude for your fraternal love, your unselfish help. [passage omitted]

COMMENTARY CRITIQUES WOERNER'S MORATORIUM STANCE

PM091430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 86 Second Edition p 44

[Ye. Grigoryev "Rejoinder": "Woerner's 'Claw'"]

[Text] It is rightly said that you can tell a man by his friends. FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner has long been close friends with the chief and other officials of the Pentagon. In his official capacity but also, doubtless, on account of likemindedness and spiritual affinity.

In any event the Bundeswehr leader is marked by a particularly pro-Pentagon zeal. Across the Atlantic they only have to contemplate militarizing outer space and put forward SDI and he immediately joins in with his own Euro-SDI. And Woerner's endless speeches about "Soviet superiority" and the "Soviet threat"? He is always among the first European NATO advocates when Washington strategists find themselves in an unenviable position.

Such is the case, now, for example. In its refusal to stop nuclear tests the U.S. Administration stands before the whole world increasingly clearly as an opponent of nuclear disarmament. What does Woerner do here? He urgently calls a press conference in Bonn despite the holiday lull in politics there. It is clear from a report in DIE WELT which reached us with a certain delay that the FRG defense minister staunchly sided with the U.S. Administration on this issue, too.

With the uninitiated in mind, Woerner began by unscrupulously juggling with numbers. He alleged that the USSR has carried out more nuclear explosions in the last 15 years than the United States. However, he is certainly aware that one-third of the explosions in the USSR were carried out for purely peaceful, national economic purposes and that they were not conducted on test sites, which is the only place where weapons can be tested. Thus the United States has carried out incomparably more nuclear weapons tests than the USSR.

But is there nothing he will not do for the sake of his nuclear pals from the Pentagon! Shielding them, Woerner enlarged on the argument that the extended Soviet moratorium does not promote the solution of the task of cutting nuclear armaments. Why? The minister declined, of course, to elucidate. He did declare that the actual ending of tests was a "long-term goal," but also stated that until that far-off time arrives it is in no way possible to refrain from a "modest number of tests."

Woerner's "arguments," legerdemain, and phrases are identical to those of the Pentagon elite. And the course in its practical interpretation is the same: a course opposed to silence on the nuclear test sites and in favor of a further buildup (logically also in the FRG itself) of already overfilled nuclear arsenals.

It is quite clear that Woerner's line runs contrary to the feelings and expectations of the majority of the FRG population, major political forces in that country, and sensible figures, which even the ruling camp is not without. But there is another aspect to the attempts made by official Bonn representatives of the Woerner type to turn the question of banning nuclear tests inside out and examine it in the usual anti-Soviet light, since in so doing they essentially place additional obstacles in the path of creating the necessary conditions for a productive Soviet-American summit meeting and for curbing the arms race.

Are certain Bonn circles ready to share such responsibility with the American Administration? And why, to adapt and well-known proverb, must the claw be put in where the cowboy's horse is beating its hoof, especially when it is beating its hoof against nuclear detonators.

MASSING OF NATO TROOPS IN NORWAY VIEWED

LD092242 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm September 9 TASS -- NATO large-scale exercises code-named "Northern Wedding-86" are continuing on the territory of Norway. The landing of units of marines of a number of NATO countries began in the south of the country today. In the area of Sanefjord a beachhead was taken by units of the Fourth Amphibian Brigade of the U.S. Marines Corps, in the area of Larvik -- British and Dutch units. About 12,000 servicemen of the United States and other states, Norway's NATO allies, will be amassed in the southern part of Norway NATO allies, will be amassed in the southern part of Norway in the course of the stage called "Blue Fox". The exercises also involved 15,000 Norwegian troops, ships and helicopters of NATO countries Canadian units are involved in the "Brave Lion" stage of the exercises in the north of Norway.

Such a heavy massing of NATO troops of Norway's shores is unprecedented. The Northern Wedding-86 involves a total of 35,000 servicemen, more than 150 ships and hundreds of planes from nine NATO countries. The militaristic NATO exercises run counter to the demands of the public of Northern Europe that peace and stability be preserved in the region, that a nuclear free zone be established there.

COMMENTARY VIEWS RESULTS OF WALTERS TOUR

LD090912 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Aleksandr Bogomolev commentary]

[Excerpts] General Vernon Walters, America's ambassador to the UN, and President Reagan's special envoy, has just completed a nearly week-long tour of Western Europe, a tour which sent him to Brussels, the Hague, Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, Bonn, and London. So will the genral be able to report on a successful mission? Our observer Aleksandr Bogomolev writes:

The chief and only aim of the general's trip to Western Europe was to persuade the United States' allies to join Washington's anti-Libyan action. It again shows that neither economic nor overtly piratic military actions against Tripoli have proved to be of any effect. To achieve results, the White House feels an international front involving the West European allies should be formed against Libya. Shortly before last April's attack on the Arab country, Vernon Walters made a similar tour of the European capitals. His present tour was made on the background the provocative manuevers of an American naval (?force off) Libya's coast, and an escalation of the propaganda campaign against Al-Qadhdhafi. The general demanded harsh sanctions against Libya,(?but) it's worth noting, however, that the general failed to present any facts to support his talk about a Libyan threat.

On the eve of the visit, the DAILY TELEGRAPH of London (?described it) as obscure the so-called facts produced in support of Washington's charges against Libya.

Statements to this effect had made no impressions on officials in any of the capitals Vernon Walters visited. A British Foreign Office spokesman said that Walters gave no clear evidence of terrorism being concocted by Libya. London was the last point on Walter's itinerary. (?Of course, support from) Whitehall on this issue has special significance. [Words indistinct] This time, however, judging by reports in the media, the general had to leave Britain without much to show for his efforts. Margaret Thatcher didn't even cut short her visit to Scotland for a meeting with the personal envoy of the United States President. [passage omitted]

Probably Whitehall is aware of the political losses the government may suffer by participating in another aggression. Another reason is fear of the attitude of the British people, and this is fresh evidence of the power of British public opinion. (?However, there are) some developments causing alarm, and one of them is the arrival in Britain of additional F-111 bombers. [Words indistinct] although the Americans claim that this is a routine visit of [words indistinct], no one doubts that such (?compliments) won't stop them from using the machines in a military operation. This time there have been reports of suspicious activities at a British military base in Akrotiri, on Cyprus, where United States troops are stationed. [passage omitted] Vernon Walters is returning home empty handed.

AKHROMEYEV MEETS FINNISH CHIEF OF STAFF

PM091514 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Vice Admiral J. Klenberg, chief of the Finnish Defense Forces General Staff, arrived in the Soviet Union 8 September at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

At the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport the Finnish guest was met by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, Colonel Generals I.M. Golushko and Ye. ye. Kondakov, Colonel General of Aviation V. Ye. Pankin, Lieutenant Generals G.A. Borisov and B.A. Omelichev, and other Soviet Armed Forces generals, admirals, and officers.

Colonel R. Helminen, military, naval, and air attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

An honor guard was drawn up at the airport in honor of the lofty guest. Vice Admiral J. Klenberg accepted the report of the leader of the guard and reviewed the Soviet servicemen.

The same day there was a meeting between Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev and Vice Admiral J. Klenberg.

Vice Admiral J. Klenberg laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall and visited the M.V. Frunze Military Academy. The Finnish guest familiarized himself with the organization of the teaching process. He was shown around by Colonel General V.N. Konchits, chief of the academy.

MERCHANT MARINE MINISTER MEETS GREEK COUNTERPART

LD092136 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- The state of and prospects for cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and Greece in sea shipping were discussed during a meeting today between first Deputy Minister of Merchant Marine of the U.S.S.R. Vladimir Tikhonov and Minister of Merchant Marine of Greece Evstathios Alexandris, who is on a visit to the Soviet Union.

It was noted during the meeting that in the past few years bilateral ties in sea merchant marine operations were developing fruitfully in a number of areas on the basis of the December 18, 1975 Soviet-Greek inter-governmental agreement on sea shipping. The document contained several important principles of freedom of navigation and provided for the granting by the sides of the most favored nation's status to each other. Under the terms of the agreement a Soviet-Greek Merchant Marine Commission was set up. It holds annual sessions in turns in the Soviet Union and Greece.

Soviet transport organizations maintains close contacts with the union of greek shipowners, share it with the experience of organizing the transportation of different cargoes, in improving the efficiency of loading-unloading operations and methods of seamen training. The two sides also maintain contacts in charter operations.

Cooperation is developing successfully within the framework of international organizations -- the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), where the stands of the U.S.S.R. and Greece often coincide.

During the visit Evstathios Alexandris will visit Leningrad where he will get acquainted with the operation of that major Soviet port.

DOBRYNIN, ZAGLADIN MEET VISITING DELEGATIONS

LD082039 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- A meeting was held today between a CPSU delegation consisting of Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the Socialist Party of Belgium (Flemish wing) consisting of its chairman Karel Van Miert, members of its leadership K. Tobbak and J. Veyniks, and the expert-adviser of the party on disarmament problems R. Koolsat. In the course of a friendly and open conversation the sides raised a wide range of questions dealing with the development of the international situaton, especially in the European Continent.

Soviet Communist and Flemish Socialists are unanimous in their understanding of the tremendous responsibility of peace forces, of all the realistically-minded politicians for promoting in every way the solution of the most burning problem -- the staving off the menace of an atomic war, the revival of the climate of trust and mutual understanding and the transfer from confrontation to cooperation among countries and peoples in all the spheres.

It was stressed that Europe could play an important part in this process because of its historic traditions and experience.

Dobrynin spoke in detail about the program of the creation of a system of all-embracing security put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress, about the efforts exerted by the CPSU and the Soviet state for its implementation and in this connection about the latest peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

It was stressed that the Soviet side was ready to support any other ideas aimed at the consolidation of peace irrespective of where they come from. Every practical step in the lessening of the war threat and in the consolidation of the security of nations will meet with quick and adequate response on the part of the Soviet side.

Flemish Socialists told the Soviet delegation about the struggle of the peace-minded forces in Belgium and pointed out that the stand of the Socialist Party is consonant in many respects with the Soviet proposals, specifically, on such important problems affecting the interests of Belgium as the liquidation of medium-range nuclear-missile weapons and chemical weapons, the creation in Europe of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons and the reduction of conventional armaments and the armed forces.

Representatives of the leaders of the Socialist Party voiced their sincere support for the major Soviet initiative -- the prolongation of hte unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

Both delegations reiterated the striving of the CPSU and the Socialist Party of Belgium (the Flemish wing) for developing contacts between the two parties in the interests of the consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

PCF Delegation

LD092022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1631 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (TASS) -- A meeting took place today between Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of te CPSU Central Committee; Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee; and a delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] headed by Philippe Herzog, member of the French Communist Party Politburo. The delegation was in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, with the aim of familiarizing themselves with the socioeconomic policy of the CPSU at the present-day stage. Anatoliy Dobrynin noted the indissoluble link between the internal policy of the CPSU and the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, and the initiatives aimed at averting the danger of war; at creating an all-embracing system of international security; at halting the nuclear arms race and, as the first step -- the immediate halting of nuclear tests.

The delegation of the french Communist Party stressed the importance of a broader familiarization on the part of the French and the international public with the internal and foreign policy of the CPSU, and the striving of French Communists to promote this.

Both sides expressed deep satisfaction with the fruitful development of relations between the CPSU and the French Communist Party. Matters concerned with the further development of the dialogue and cooperation between the CPSU and the French Communist Pary were discussed.

GLUKHOV REPORT ON UNIFIL DEATHS IN LEBANON

PM091536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Between Two Fires"]

[Text] Beirut, 5 Sep -- The deaths of three servicemen of a French battalion of the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon have exacerbated the already inflamed situation in southern Lebanon. The Frenchmen died when they ran into an explosive charge laid in their path near the village of Jwayya in the region of Tyre. It was the second incident of this kind in 3 weeks. It is reported that France has demanded the urgent convening of the UN Security Council. The French contingent is the largest in the UN interim force, which numbers approximately 6,000 men. It was set up in 1978 to help fulfill UN Security Council Resolution 425 on the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied south of Lebanon and on the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty.

Sabotaging the UN decisions, Israel strove right from the start to eliminate the presence of the international force, regarding it as an obstacle to its predatory schemes. At Tel Aviv's instigation, the Israeli puppets of the "South Lebanese Army" have repeatedly organized provocations against the "blue helmets." It is also a noteworthy fact that the Israeli prime minister once again visited southern Lebanon yesterday, met with the leader of the South Lebanese mercenaries, and came out against the stationing of UN troops on the Lebanese border. The United States also essentially intends to wreck their activities, having sharply cut back funding for the UN interim force this year.

Under the conditions of a civil war and a very complex internal political situation, individual sallies against UN troops are also to be observed in Lebanon itself. In particular, Islamic fundamentalists of the "party of Allah" -- "Hizballah" -- are being specially active. However, the Lebanese public and the country's official circles sharply condemn the provocative sallies and support the UN interim force, demanding the fulfillment of the mission for which it was set up.

PROGRAM VIEWS U.S. 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST LIBYA

LD091038 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1447 GMT 8 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Video shows bombed aircraft at airport, suspects being questioned; Gandhi addressing conference] There have been attempts in Washington and some other countries of the West to use the seizure of the aircraft at Karachi Airport for new attacks on Libya. At the height of the incident in this Pakistani city the United States tried to fly in an antiterrorist group there from the U.S. Army, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports. The airlift of a special subdivision of the Delta Force was carried out with the approval of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and by agreement with the Pakistani authorities, who gave permission for an aircraft to land at Karachi Airport.

Meanwhile the aircraft-carrier Forrestal and the group of ships escorting her left Naples bound for the shores of Libya, while the aircraft-carrier John Kennedy is following orders to leave a Spanish port.

President Reagan, the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE writes, is trying to find any excuse for new armed aggression against Libya. And even though Tripoli has officially declared its complete noninvolvement in the seizure of the aircraft, it is nevertheless probable that Washington intends to punish once again the Libyan Jamahiriyah. This was how the bombardments of Libyan cities in April were justified. Against whom are the U.S. militarists aiming their guns now?, the newspaper asks.

Crises and conflicts in various areas of the world serve as fertile ground for international terrorism. Decisively condemning terrorist actions against completely innocent people, the Soviet Union has called on all states to cooperate effectively in totally eradicating this dangerous phenomenon.

GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATES TUNISIAN PREMIER

LD091546 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (TASS) -- The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a message to Rachid Sfar containing congratulations and best wishes in connection with his appointment to the post of Prime Minister of the Republic of Tunisia.

In his reply R. Sfar expressed his warmest gratitude for the congratulations.

The messages express confidence that the relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Tunisia will develop for the benefit of the peoples of both countries in the interests of universal peace and international security.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS RSA EXECUTION OF ANC MEMBERS

MB100545 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1830 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Aleksandr Volgov commentary]

[Text] At dawn, on the morning of 9 September, three African National Congress [ANC] members were executed in Pretoria's central prison. This matter is commented on by Aleksandr Volgov.

Their names are Andrew Zondo, Sipho Bridget Xulu, and Clarence Lucky Payi. They are victims of apartheid's brutality simply because they sought in their land of birth, under which a person's color would not matter, with a premium placed on citizen's natural abilities contributing to society. These aims and aspirations are anathema to the racists, who deem them fit for severe punishment, including capital punishment. It was common knowledge that arrangements were afoot to hang these three men, who were patriotically inspired. A leading antiapartheid organization urged authorities to commute the death sentences. The United Nations, together with an assortment of international organizations, pleaded for clemency. However, the racist authorities were supported in their intentions in some quarters. U.S. and British delegations to the United Nations vetoed attempts by member countries to have the United Nations Security Council take stringent action against these racist murderers in Pretoria. Well, they are now satisfied with the prize.

It is true that the racists hesitated in carrying out the executions during the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare. They waited for the summit to end before committing their new apartheid crime, free from remorse or rebuke. Our people will continue struggling to restore human rights to Africans, a cause for which we have sacrificed our lives. The antiapartheid campaign will continue until the freedom fighters emerge victorious. So said one of the victims, 20-year old Andrew Zondo, before his hanging.

Events in South Africa indicate that, whatever brutal and fearful measures the authorities may resort to, Africans will not be deterred from fighting for human rights in their land of birth. South Africa belongs to all its residents, regardless of color, black or white. South Africa will be home to all its residents, without racial discrimination. The government that will rule South Africa will be freely elected by all people who qualify under universal suffrage. These ideas are enshrined in the Freedom Charter, the political bible of freedom-loving South Africans. The day when these ideas are translated into concrete action is not far off. Apartheid, along with its racist murders, will be completely eradicated from the face of South Africa.

STEBANOV COMMENTS ON SOWETO DAY OF MOURNING

MB041814 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1830 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Eugene Stebanov commentary]

[Text] In South Africa, the leaders of the antiapartheid campaign in Soweto have invited all South Africans to observe Thursday, September 4th, as a day of mourning for the people killed by security forces during antiapartheid demonstrations.

On this date, memorial services for the victims killed by police and army bullets will be held. The victims met their fate last week. This matter is commented upon by Eugene Stebanov.

Thirty African antiapartheid activists have been killed in cold blood by the South African police and army. More than 300 people were injured. The country is ruled under the provisions of the state of emergency declared on 12 June this year. The Pretoria regime has unleashed a terrible scene of confusion and distortion by its decision to harass by strong methods all those opposed to apartheid in South Africa. Among those killed, children are also included. Children are being killed by bullets fired in the open on the streets; some children are being taken into police custody, and others appear in racist courts to receive stiff sentences. Just recently, in a northern Cape rural village, 160 kilometers from Cape Town, 13 African children were collectively sentenced to 118 years imprisonment solely because they participated in the antiapartheid campaign. The government explains such measures as a medium to recreating democracy in South Africa.

Despite the very brutal harassment of antiapartheid activists, the campaign against unjust apartheid laws continues unabated. Children are joining the campaign against apartheid. The youth, including school children, together with the leaders of the trade union movements, religious groups, academic associations, and multiracial action groups have all thrown their lot into the campaign against apartheid. Replacements for those who have been killed are readily available. The burial and mourning for those who have been shot by security forces is not simply to pay homage to the departed who sacrificed their lives in the campaign for freedom, equality, and self-determination, but it is an invitation to all the residents of South Africa to pursue the antiapartheid campaign more vigorously than before in order to eradicate apartheid and allow for the abolition of oppression, discrimination, and economic exploitation.

ETHIOPIAN DIPLOMAT ADDRESSES NEWS CONFERENCE

LD091408 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- Getachew Tadesse, [name as received] charge d'affaires a.i. of the provisional military government of Socialist Ethiopia to the USSR, stated at a press conference here today:

After the outbreak of the Ethiopian revolution in 1974, the masses tuned their course of development to the programme of the national democratic revolution. Its programme envisaged to completely abolish feudalism, imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism from Ethiopia and establish a people's democratic republic.

Today most of the things set in the programme are being fulfilled in stages. In the past 12 years the foundations have been laid to improve the lives of the broad masses who languished in backwardness.

The burning question of power which was so important since the inception of the revolution was successfully solved by the establishment of the workers party of Ethiopia. Accordingly, a draft constitution which will allow the formation of the republic was forwarded for public opinion. A referendum will be carried out and soon the republic will be proclaimed. Ultimately the oppressed people of Ethiopia will exercise power and democracy.

In the past twelve years efforts to build the country's economy are highly encouraging, Getachew Tadesse said. As agriculture is the basis of the country's economy, the peasants were organised in cooperatives. Today nearly 4,000 agricultural service cooperatives and 1,500 agricultural producers cooperatives were formed. The contribution of agriculture to the national economy has risen by 44 percent in comparison to the figure before the revolution.

The effects of drought had largely been put under control by a programme of action. Up to now over half a million people were moved and settled from the drought-prone north to the fertile western and south-western parts of the country.

To change the scattered pattern of living of the peasants and to enable them to live in communities, to utilize land properly and to increase production a villagisation programme is successfully under way. As a result, up to the month of June over 20,237 villages were formed.

In comparison to the pre-revolutionary times, the great change is seen in the industrial sector. The number of industries including those that were nationalized and those that were newly built reached to 197. These contribute to 95 percent of the country's industrial production. In terms of investment and production it shows not only that the contribution of this sector to the national economy is great but also that government holding is growing.

The growth of the contribution of this sector to the national economy from nearly 5 percent on the eve of the revolution to 7.9 percent today clearly shows that the industrial sector is improving. Above all these numerous industries which will greatly contribute to the growth of the national economy are being built by the continuous assistance of socialist countries.

Encouraging results are being attained in social and cultural spheres. Health service coverage increased from 20 percent in 1974 to about 43 percent in 1984. The literacy rate which was 7 percent at the eve of the revolution is now raised to 61 percent.

The subversive policy followed by imperialism and the internal and external allies against the Ethiopia revolution compels the country to divert a substantial part of the resources to defence needs, Getachew Tadesse pointed out.

Ethiopia's foreign policy is based on the well-known principles of peaceful coexistence and proletarian internationalism. It is also based on the principles of non-alignment. We make close contact and cooperation with those who fight for justice, democracy and national independence and above all with the socialist countries.

Peace is not a matter of particular nations or organisations. It should be a concern of all peoples and all nations of the world, stressed the Ethiopian representative. To remove the threat of war and maintain peace, the extension of the moratorium up to January 1987 by the Soviet Union clearly proves its concern for the fate and existence of humanity.

Charge d'affaires a.i. of the provisional military government of Socialist Ethiopia to the USSR expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for assistance to Ethiopia in fulfilling socio-economic plans.

CHILEAN ELECTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED BY PROTESTS

PM091026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Vadim Listov "Commentator's Column": "Day of Action"]

[Text] On 4 September the Chilean people held another day of national protest against Pinochet's fascist dictatorship. Despite intimidation, roundups, and arrests, despite the fact that troops had been mustered in the cities and the authorities had said they would crush by force any manifestations of protest, the streets and squares of Santiago and many of the country's cities once again witnessed mass popular demonstrations. They were held under the slogan of struggle for the speediest restoration of freedom and democracy.

This day of national protest was not the first demonstration of its kind by the whole people. They have been held by democratic forces in the past. But it is symbolic that Chileans took to the streets precisely in September. This month occupies a special place in the country's history: 18 September is Independence Day, and previously, until the 1973 coup, presidential elections were usually held 4 September. It was 4 September 1970 that Salvador Allende, the candidate for the coalition of left-wing forces, won the election. This is why the present demonstrations against tyranny were distinguished by their special militancy, their mass nature, and the Chileans' clearly expressed will to secure the elimination of Pinochet's tyranny.

On the eve of national protest day, in an attempt to throw the opposition ranks into confusion and to intimidate the participants in antigovernment demonstrations, the leader of the junta declared that his services had "uncovered an arms cache" belonging to opponents of the regime. The junta's maneuver was exposed and resolutely condemned by the Communist Party of Chile, which emphasized that such false statements are aimed at splitting the front of opponents of dictatorship and "justifying" terror against participants in the national protest day.

It is well known that Pinochet's military-fascist dictatorship is maintained exclusively thanks to U.S. support. It would have collapsed long ago but for the financial and other props with which Washington periodically shores it up. At the same time, the growth of the popular movement forces the U.S. Administration from time to time to issue statements of Washington's "concern" at "violations of human rights" in Chile, about the "desirability of restoring democracy" and so forth. They at once grant the dictatorship another multimillion-dollar loan on preferential terms. As we see, Washington quickly forgets its "concern at the fate of democracy" in Chile as soon as a real threat is posed to American domination there.

Demands for an end to the fascist dictatorship and for the restoration of democratic rights and freedoms are being heard increasingly loudly in Chile. Despite the repression and terror, despite the vacillations and indecisiveness of certain opposition forces, the people's masses are continuing their stubborn struggle against the hated regime. They are fully resolved to carry it through to victory -- this is the important lesson of this day of national protest.

POSSIBLE CAUSES OF ATTEMPT ON PINOCHET VIEWED

LD092229 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vasiliy Kharkov:

Details of Monday's attempt on the life of the Chilean dictator, Augusto Pinochet, provided today in foreign wire-service dispatches, recreate, albeit not in full, the incident. Pinochet was returning to Santiago from his countryside residence. A lorry with a trailer blocked the path to his motorcade consisting of six cars. The first car in the general's motorcade blew up on a mine, and automatic fires was opened on the others. The dictator was in the fifth car which turned back as soon as the fire started. The general escaped with a slight injury of his left hand. His six bodyguards were killed, 12 people from his entourage were wounded. The attackers escaped from the scene.

Soon afterwards, Pinochet, addressing a group of generals, threatened to toughen repressions. Those who talked about human rights and other similar things, he said, should be expelled from the country or put into prison. A curfew was added to the state of siege imposed immediately after the assassination attempt. House-to-house searches and arrests are under way in Santiago. Troops are especially active in workers' neighborhoods. All entries and exits are blocked by army armoured carriers. According to UPI news agency, shooting was being heard from the sealed-off areas.

A U.S. State Department spokesman expressed support for the dictator's ruthless punitive measures. This confirms the hypocrisy of the American Administration's attempts to dissociate itself from the Pinochet regime's crimes. It is the American backing and assistance, above all in the military field, which keep the Chilean repressive dictatorship afloat. Naturally, the only thing which is worrying Washington is how to prevent Chile from returning to democratic forms of government.

The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI reported today that the assassination attempt was a natural outcome of the present-day situation in the country characterized by large-scale repressions by the military regime and acute political instability. This instability, or, to be more precise, the growing isolation of the dictatorship, is determined above all by mounting popular resistance. Under these conditions, in the opinion of some foreign news media bodies, the assassination attempt might have been staged in order to create a pretext for drowning in blood opposition movement.

The Mexican newspaper JORNADA reported, for instance, that the attempt could have been set up by the Pinochet secret police. The Argentine radio station, Radio Continental, described the attempted assassination as evidence of mounting internal struggle within the Chilean military.

This way or another, the attempt on the life of the Chilean military leader shows the gravity of the crisis of the Pinochet dictatorship and confirms that the Chilean people's will for freedom and democracy cannot be broken by any repressions.

PLENUM REPORT LISTS BELORUSSIA'S FAILINGS

PM091631 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Jul 86 pp 2-3

["Abbreviated" account of "Report by Comrade N.N. Slyunkov," candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, at Third Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum in Minsk on 28 July 1986: "The Tasks of Republic Party Organizations in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1986-90"].

[Text] Comrades!

Our country has entered an exceptionally important and crucial period of its history. The ideas and decisions of the 27th Congress have given a powerful and dynamic charge to social development and have activated all spheres of life -- the political, economic, and spiritual spheres.

The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo are engaged on vast work to implement the congress decisions, constantly monitor the pulse of the changes, and check achievements against plans.

This businesslike efficiency, purposefulness, and consistency of the party were displayed with renewed vigor at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum. The plenum summed up the initial results of the work which was launched following the congress to implement the party's strategic directives in the sphere of economic and social development and defind the basic tasks for the current 5-year plan period.

The basic energies and resources will be concentrated along the key avenues of development of the economy, changes in structural and investment policy, acceleration of scientific and technical progress. and enhancement of Soviet people's prosperity. This testifies to the irreversibility of the restructuring process and to Bolshevik determination to pursue it actively, assertively, and uncompromisingly.

The republic 5-year plan was drawn up bearing in mind the fact that the current 5-year plan period is a decisive stage in the implementation of the party's economic strategy. It meets the directives and demands of the 27th Congress and the Central Commitee June Plenum, and also accords with the task of doubling production potential by the year 2000.

National income and the volume of industrial output are planned to increase by 26 percent. The average annual output volume of agricultural production must rise by 13.4 percent. It is planned to achieve the increase in material output without recruiting additional manpower. Labor productivity is due to increase by 26 percent in industry, by 26.3 percent in agriculture, and by 20 percent in construction. It is planned to reduce the materials-intensiveness of the gross social product by at least 5 percent, the energy-intensiveness of the national income by 11 percent, and its metals-intensiveness by 16 percent. In order to resolve the social program projected by the party, it is planned to build more than 28 million square meters of housing, which on kolkhozes and sovkhozes will mean double the amount constructed in the previous 5-year plan period.

As you can see, the draft plan is geared to the dynamic development of the republic's economy and social sphere. Its indicators are intensive.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum noted that the struggle for organization, businesslike efficiency, and improvement of intraparty relations remains a most important sector. The republic party organization makes these elements part of the foundations of its work, mobilizing the republic's working people to fulfill the targets for the year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The volume of industrial output increased by 7.4 percent in January-June. All oblasts, ministries, and departments coped with the plans for output production and sales. In comparison with the corresponding period of last year, the increases in purchases were 9 percent for livestock and poultry. 8 percent for milk, and 3 percent for eggs. The milk yield per cow increased by 116 kg. The average daily weight in breeding and fattening stock increased by 29 grams for pigs and 13 grams for cattle. Workers in consumer services for the population and in transportation, except river transportation, fulfilled their 6-month targets.

These indicators set some workers minds at rest. Some even developed a feeling of complacency. This is no time for self-deception. There is still no steady progress in the economy's qualitative development. We have moved only a little way along the path of transferring it to the tracks of intensification, we have achieved no shift in terms of raising the technical standards and quality of production, we have failed to strengthen state discipline properly, and we have not enhanced cadres' responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and pledges.

During the first 6 months, 54 enterprises failed to cope with the output sales plan and 46 failed to cope with the labor productivity growth plan. The June targets for output sales were not met by Brest, Gomel, or Grodno Oblasts, Minsk City, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, or the republic as a whole. This is a dangerous sign which could complicate the fulfillment of the current year's targets unless measures are taken.

The output of top-grade products fell by 2.9 percent.

A large fall (20.6 percent) was allowed to occur in Minsk. Some 14 enterprises failed to meet targets for the production of output qualifying for the Seal of Quality.

Pledges on enhancing the productivity of the dairy herd and the fattening and raising of cattle and pigs were not fulfilled. Weight gains in breeding and fattening cattle fell in Vitebsk and Grodno Oblasts. Feed procurement was less than last year. The 6-month plan for commissioning fixed capital, schools, hospitals, polyclinics, and vocational and technical schools was not fulfilled. The Ministry of Industrial Construction, 14 of its trusts and combines, and 96 out of 250 construction administrations failed to cope with the contract work program. Fulfillment of the retail trade turnover plan was not ensured by the Ministry of Trade (Comrade Makayed), the Belorussian Cooperative Union (Comrade Chigir), the Ministry of Consumer services (Comrade Grib), or the Belorussian SSR State Agroindustrial Committee.

As you can see, Comrades, there are no grounds for self-satisfaction. On the contrary, it is necessary to work with greater efforts and greater dedication. The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, the soviet ispolkoms, and the ministry and department collegiums must critically analyze the results of work in the first 6 months, reveal the causes of shortcomings and map out ways to eliminate them, and determine measures for the successful fulfillment of plans for the second 6 months and of pledges for the current year.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum demanded an acceleration of restructuring in all spheres of our life. Restructuring is mandatory for all -- from the rank and file communist to the party committee leader, from the worker to the minister, from the engineer to the academician. In other words, restructuring will progress successfully and yield the desired results only by becoming a cause of the whole people. The achievement of a dynamic pace in the development of the economy, of high efficiency indicators, and of earnest and positive changes in the social sphere now constitutes the main criterion in evaluating the activity of party organizations and our cadres. The reorientation of investment and structural policy, the acceleration of the reconstruction and retooling of existing production units, the active development of machine building, and the reduction of the investment cycle constitute a key link in the work to implement the party's economic strategy. These tasks are particularly topical for our republic.

The policy of giving priority to new construction slowed down the pace of capital renewal, especially in machine building and metal processing. More than 80 percent of new equipment was channeled into expansion of the equipment pool rather than into the replacement of obsolete equipment. In industry as a whole, the proportion of equipment in use for over 10 years is 34.6 percent. Capital obsolescence diverts increasingly large funds into maintaining efficiency. During the previous 5-year plan period, expenditure on capital repairs of technological equipment increased by 40 percent.

The growth in output volume in 1981-85 was just about one-half the increase in investment in equipment. Return on investment fell by 12.6 percent. A large number of commissioned projects are operating at half-capacity. Some 136 of them have failed to reach their planned productivity and prime cost levels.

In the last few years there has been virtually no change in the equipment shift index. This year it stands at 1.54 in machine building enterprises. These indicators are lower still in Brest, Vitebsk, and Mogilev Oblasts. Some 13,000-14,000 units of metal processing equipment, in other words virtually one out of every ten machine tools, stand idle each day. The actual operating time of machine tools with digital program control, robots, automatic devices, and other advanced equipment in machine building enterprises as a whole represents only 20-25 percent of their scheduled work time.

This is not the way to achieve any substantial increase in production efficiency. It is necessary to radically change the approach.

The draft plan for the current 5-year plan period provides for 70 percent more capital investment than in the previous 5-year plan period to be channeled into the retooling and reconstruction of industrial production units. But the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the well-known Leningraders' initiative sets even higher targets. Expenditure on new construction could be reduced by 18 percent (R1.8 billion) or more. This will make it possible to raise the proportion of capital investment in reconstruction and retooling to 73-75 percent and to channel an additional R1.2 billion into the reequipment of existing production units and around R600 million into housing construction and other projects for social purposes. And an increase in enterprises' shift index will make it possible to withdraw from circulation inefficient fixed capital worth more than R2 billion.

What has to be done to make sure that this becomes reality? I will begin with the increasing of the enterprise shift index.

On the day of the survey carried out by the Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration, the number of industrial workers reporting for work was more than 800,000. Some 565,000 persons (69 percent) worked the first shift, 213,000 (26 percent the second shift, and 42,000 (5 percent) the third shift. Incidentally, the figure in Leningrad is 15 percent. The worker shift index is 1.45. This figure is 1.51 in Grodno Oblast, 1.46 in Mogilev Oblast, 1.45 in Vitebsk Oblast, 1.4 in Gomel and Minsk Oblasts, and 1.47 in Minsk City. Excluding continuous production units, the shift index is 1.4. But these are average figures. The coefficient is much lower at individual enterprises. The figures are 1.25 at Gomel's "Kristall" Plant, 1.27 at the Minsk clock and watch plant, 1.29 at the Orsha instruments plant and Minsk's "Udarnik," 1.34 at the Minsk automatic lines association, and 1.36 at the Baranovichi automatic lines plant.

At the same time, entire sectors in our republic are working on 2- and 3-shift systems. The shift index is 2.22 in light industry and 2.39 in the timber, wood processing, and pulp and paper industry. The Minsk bearings plant, the "Bobruyskfermmash" Association, and other enterprises operate at the shift index of 1.7.

The republic has all the opportunities to boost the worker shift index to 1.85-1.90. In its turn, this will make it possible to raise the shift index of equipment to 1.9-2. The number of first-shift workers operating low-productivity equipment must be reduced by approximately one-fourth and some 133,000-135,000 persons must be transferred to the second and third shifts. The area thus released must be handed over for reconstruction, retooling, development of capacities, and renewal of production. These measures could result in the release of 20-23 percent of premises. In this way the first shift (excluding continuous production units) could employ not more than 55 percent of workers (412,000 persons), the second shift 36-40 percent (272,000 persons), and the third shift 9 percent (76,000 persons). The implementation of the planned measures will make it possible to ensure three-shift work by highly-productive equipment.

Of course, Comrades, this is no simple matter. It is necessary to carry out broad explanatory work among people and ensure the thorough engineering, technological, and organizational preparation of production. The soviet organs must determine the best possible times for the start to finish of each shift's labor process and must review the operating systems of urban and surburban transportation, children's institutions, trade, educational establishments, and the entire services sphere. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must study the state of affairs and draft appropriate proposals. The preparation must be concluded bearing in mind that the transition to a higher shift index must begin right away this year.

And now about the expansion of reconstruction. Hitherto the Council of Ministers has not received any specific proposals from a single ministry or department.

The Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Nagibovich) is planning to spend 64 percent of capital investments on retooling and reconstruction in the current 5-year plan period. Meanwhile, the proportion of equipment aged between 10 and 20 years in the sector is almost 30 percent. The wear-out rate of fixed capital is in excess of 35 percent. The situation is even worse in the Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Belorussian SSR State Committee for the Fish Industry, and enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, where it is planned to allocate only 20-42 percent of funds for retooling and reconstruction. We categorically disagree with such a approach.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee instructed party committees to set up working groups in every enterprise to study and evaluate the technical standard of production and industrial output and to elaborate specific programs of action. It is to be hoped that they will complete this work as instructed. Following a thorough examination of its results at rayon, city, and oblast levels, proposals are to be submitted to the Belorussian Council of Ministers. They must be studied with union organs during August. Joint resolutions by the collegiums of union ministries and the Belorussian Council of Ministries on the further renewel of production must be adopted no later than September. The targets set by these resolutions must be incorporated in the plans for the 1987-90.

This work will be an important element in restructuring, and it must be performed in an organized and competent fashion, without any formalism. We will show the utmost principle in taking specific persons to taks for the slightest failure.

Particular attention must be given to the quality of retooling plans. Almost all enterprises have such plans for the current 5-year plan period. But what is their content, what is the level to which they will raise production and output? Many of them fail to solve the tasks set by the party as regards the renewal of production and make provision for inefficient technology, outdated labor organization, and obsolete equipment.

Expenditure on reconstruction by tractor and agricultural machine building enterprises located in the republic constitutes only 24 percent of capital investment. The retooling plans do not contain effective measures to accelerate the pace of equipment renewal or increase the return on it. Although almost 11 percent of active capital needs to be replaced each year, it is planned to replace only 2-3 percent.

For 12 years now the "Minskiy Traktorniy Zavod Imeni V.I. Lenina" Association (General Director Comrade Kuleshov, Party Committee Secretary Comrade Stukach) has been producing and improving the MTZ-80/82 tractor. The sum of R60 million was spent in the previous 5-year plan period alone on retooling existing production units. But the output of machines increased by 1.4 percent annually, without any change in their technical and operational specifications. No tractor has yet been produced which fully matches the relevant world standards.

The retooling plans of many enterprises take insufficient account of advanced scientific and technical achievements and envisage low quality indicators. For example, the cord cloth produced by Grodno's "Khimvolokno" Association (Director Comrade Semenov, Party Committee Secretary Comrade Anyaykin) falls considerably short of similar products abroad in terms of durability. But the plan for the expansion of production, whose implementation is costed at more than R50 million, is based on solutions which will not make it possible to raise production to world standards.

Particularly extensive work on retooling has to be done at enterprises under republic jurisdiction. The proportion of plants whose organizational and technical standards are below modern requirements in industry under union-republic jurisdiction is double that in sectors under union jurisdiction, while the proportion in industry under republic jurisdiction is 2.5 times higher than that in sectors under union jurisdiction.

The Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, the ministries and departments, the soviets, and enterprise leaders must immediately organize expert reviews of all plans and projects for retooling and reconstruction. Those which compromise the idea of accelerating scientific and technical progress or fail to contribute to the economy's transfer to the tracks of intensification must be firmly turned down and their implementation prohibited.

It is necessary to increase the output of new equipment using our own resources. Despite the importance of this task, many cadres approach its solution in an old-fashioned way. Some 37 percent of machine tools at the Minsk instruments plant (director Comrade Yermolitskiy, party committee secretary Comrade Lushchik) need renewal. But the retooling plan envisages the replacement of just one-half of them during the 12th 5-Year Plan period. Why so few? The plant leaders reply: There are no resources. At the same time, the equipment they plan to manufacture in 1990 using their own resources will be equivalent to 0.18 percent of total output volume.

The proportion of equipment for own use in the total volume of industrial output must increase to at least 4 percent by the end of the 5-year plan period. And this level must be exceeded by machine building enterprises. It is necessary to proceed from the premise that up to one-third of requirements for machine tools and machinery must be supplied from production using our own resources.

Major changes are necessary in the utilization of material resources. Materials expenditure in industry in the first 3 months fell by 0.5 percent below the plan figure and by almost 2 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. But only the reserves lying on the surface have been activated. Most leaders of enterprises, ministeries, and departments give insufficient attention to the introduction of low-waste and resource-saving technologies. Last year, while the overall consumption of ferrous metals increased by 5.4 percent in comparison with the preceding year, the amount of waste increased by 6 percent. Many enterprises pile up superfluous materials, thus increasing the shortage of such materials for other consumers. As of 1 June this year, remnants of precast ferroconcrete, steel pipes, and facing slabs in the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction were 1.5-1.7 times higher than the normative, while remnants of asbestos, cement, ceramics, and cast iron pressure pipes were 3-4 times higher.

What kind of struggle for savings, for reduction of the metals- and energy-intensivenes of production can we talk about while the actual norms at some enterprises encourage waste? The targets set for this year for savings of rolled ferrous metals in the Ministry of Local Industry and of Lumber in the Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry are easy to meet.

In a recent resolution, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers defined ways of achieving a fundamental improvement in the utilization of raw materials, fuel, energy, and other material resources. The republic government must accelerate the study of these questions and, taking previous decisions into account, must set new and higher targets. [paragraph continues]

The construction ministries and departments, jointly with the Belorussian SSR Gosstroy, Gosplan, and Gossnab, the oblispolkoms, and Minsk Gorispolkom, must elaborate and implement measures ensuring that the entire growth in construction and installation work during the 12th 5-Year Plan period results from savings in resources. The entire arsenal of means for the mobilization of every worker to discover and make the utmost use of existing reserves must be set in motion for the solution of this task.

Accelerating the pace of labor productivity growth is a most important task of the 5-year plan. During the first 6 months labor productivity fell in 143 associations and enterprises. Many of them are in Minsk, Grodno, and Gomel Oblasts.

It is not everywhere that output growth is achieved without increasing the numerical strength of the work force. Recently, output volumes have been rising steadily as a result of labor productivity growth in industry in Minsk City and Mogilev Oblast. The comrades in Grodno have drawn the appropriate conclusions from criticism. And yet the necessary turnabout has not occurred in Brest and Minsk Oblasts (Obkom Secretaries Comrades Zalomay and Turovich). This indicator stood at 85 and 86 percent respectively there.

Only one out of every four plants is coping successfully with the task set for the current 5-year plan period -- releasing 2-3 percent of the work force annually in existing enterprises. This year, existing production units in Brest Oblast have reduced the numerical strength of industrial production personnel by 0.3 percent, in Minsk Oblast by 0.6 percent, and in Grodno Oblast by 1 percent. This work has been poorly organized at enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Constructon Materials Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry. Over 100 collectives which have not commissioned any new capacities have not only failed to ensure a reduction but have actually allowed their numerical strength to increase by 3,700 persons. They include the Lida footwear factory, the Grodno fine-cloth combine, the "Orshastroymaterialy" Association, the Gomel haberdashery association, and some other enterprises.

I would like to remind you once again: The release of manpower is a task set by life itself, and we will not retreat from its solution. We do not have and will not have any additional labor resources.

The June Plenum emphasized that the profound restructuring of the economy is impossible without a fundamental increase in the technical standards and quality of output. It must be made clear to everyone: It is impossible to continue working in the same way. In the current year we have not only failed to advance but have actually retreated from previously gained positions. The production of top-quality output fell in 52 enterprises. The struggle for the honor of he plant's reputation has slackened at the Minsk computer equipment association (general director Comrade Borodin, party committee secretary Comrade Shumskiy), the Gomel measuring instruments associations (Comrades Kirosirov and Bragin), Novopolotsk's "Polimir" Association (Comrades Novozhilov and Sosnovskiy), the Bobruysk machine building plant (Comrades Nesterenko and Bachura), and some others.

About one-half of the 809 enterprises inspected this year produced articles which deviated from standards and technical specifications. The sale of output was banned in 255 instances. [paragraph continues]

Numerous violations are allowed to occur at enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the State Agroindustrial Committee [Gosagroprom] the Ministry of Light Industry, and the Belorussian SSR Union of Consumer Societies.

A comparison of 163 of the most important types of output for production and technical purposes against similar products from abroad showed that two-thirds of them fall considerably short in terms of basic specifications. The situation is even worse as regards consumer goods.

And here, Comrades, is something that is particularly alarming. We do not have a single sector whose entire output is completely in line with world standards.

Take motor vehicle building, for example. The vehicles produced by the Minsk motor vehicle plant, the Belorussian truck plant, and the Mogilev plant are in many respects inferior to the best examples from abroad. This is a fact that we have recognized for years now. Has anything changed? Just as in the past, the motor vehicle builders are lagging well behind the leading firms abroad. To surpass world standards -- this is the task which must be solved without fail by the designers headed by Comrade Vysotskiy and the collectives of the entire association headed by Comrade Lavrinovich.

The situation is even worse in machine tool building. Will it change during the current 5-year plan period? If we were to judge the projects for numerous new developments, our machine tool building will only reach the standards of today's world models. We cannot allow this; we have no right to.

A great role has to be played by everyone in the struggle for high quality. And particularly so by those who are developing new equipment. One does, however, get the impression that they are unaware of their responsibility. During the last 3 years, the proportion of items which have been in production for 10 years or more increased in enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems. For years on end, the planning and design and scientific research subdivisions have been marking time, afraid to even set themselves the task of creating articles superior to world models. Some 67 new technical elaborations were analyzed this year, and 40 of them were below modern standards.

People in the Special Design Bureau at Orsha's "Promshveymash" Production Association (Chief Comrade Brish, Party Committee Secretary Comrade Shilko) run away -- there is no other way to describe it -- from advanced achievements. Here they produce a series of standardized automatic sewing machines whose introduction does not ensure any substantial growth of labor productivity. The articles are designed without the necessary scientific research. It is, therefore, not surprising that the experimental models of semiautomatic machines developed at the special design bureau proved to be altogether useless.

The Computer Research Institute's administration and party committee (Comrades Lopato and Stolyarov) continue, just as in the past, to blame mainly shortcomings in the work of partner organizations for the fact the computers created in the institute lag behind similar machines from abroad in terms of numerous specifications. The institute leaders fail to display proper persistence in the quest for and implementation of fundamentally new projected solutions.

Not to chase after world standards but to overtake them -- this is the slogan which must be the key element in the activity of those who are developing new equipment.

During the current 5-year plan period it is necessary to ensure that all new equipment assimilated in production either corresponds to or is superior to world standards. By 1990 it is necessary to increase the proportion of top-quality machine building articles in the total volume of output subject to certification to 90-95 percent (Against 58 percent at present). No deviations from the plan, no reference to objective or subjective causes will be acceptable.

In fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Fundamentally Enhance Output Quality," the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Belorussian Council of Ministers recently determined a system of work in this direction. Its purpose is to ensure the coordination of activity by all production links and party, soviet, and economic organs.

State acceptance of output will be introduced in 83 republic enterprises as of next year. The party committees and the Belorussian Department of the USSR State Committee for Standards must show concern for ensuring that this service is staffed by competent and principled people, capable of looking at a plant's output not just with a fresh but with a really sharp eye.

A fundamentally new approach is needed as regards boosting the returns from science. We laid down a program of action along this avenue at the 30th congress and the 2d plenum. Hence I will dwell on just two aspects.

It is necessary to speed up the certification of sector scientific research institutes and design-technological and planning and design organizations. So far this work has been dragging on. As of today only 16 out of 68 in the republic have undergone certification. These results show that some of them have virtually no effect on enhancing production efficiency.

Compared with the year before, last year the Minsk branch of the Scientific Research Institute for Technical and Economic Research in the Chemical Industry more than halved the volume of research work calculated per R1 of the wages fund. The forecast it has produced of scientific and technical progress in the Belorussian SSR chemical industry complex envisages a pace of renewal -- if one may use the expression -- for the equipment pool that will increase the service life of equipment 2-2.5 times in 20 years. And the underlying pace of mechanization will produce only a 2- to 5-percent reduction in manual labor.

With a view to embellishing the true state of affairs, the Belorussian Urban Economy Design-technological Institute under the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services included unintroduced elaborations in its accountability reports and presented the expected economic effect as actual. Last year it rose by almost R800,000. In actual fact, the economic effect is R1.15 per R1 of expenditure.

The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers Commission for Questions of Scientific and Technical Progress (chairman Comrade Kritskiy) must display principle and consistency: When it is ascertained that a scientific institution is working fruitlessly or running idle, the question of closing it down must be raised and decided. There is no point in encouraging inaction or wasting state funds to no purpose.

And the second aspect -- the introduction of scientific elaborations in production. Here we have no proper order. Many efficient innovations wait for years to be recommended to enterprises.

The Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences Physical Technical Institute has created a whole range of low-waste technologies. A number of developed countries have purchased licenses for them. Only one single technology, however -- cross-wedge rolling [poperechno-klinovaya prokatka] -- has provided the basis for plans to build a part rolling [detaleprokatniy] plant in the city of Stolin. As regards the others, the questions of producing the necessary equipment are still awaiting solution. If we continue to show such sluggishness, soon enough we will have to purchase our own elaborations abroad at treble the price.

The Belorussian Polytechnical Institute elaborated methods for utilizing the phosphogypsum production waste of the Gomel chemical plant in the construction materials industry. Experiments were conducted, new technologies were created, the economic effect was calculated, but matters simply failed to progress to large-scale introduction.

What is the matter? Why are the innovations needed by the national economy introduced so inadequately in production? The point is that the republic lacks a reliable machinery to clearly define the role and responsibility of every participant in this process, from the elaboration of innovations to their mass utilization. The Council of Ministers (Comrade Kritskiy), the Gosplan (Comrade Kondratenko), and the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences (Comrade Borisevich) must elaborate regulations for the study, selection, and introduction of the results of scientific research in the national economy.

Comrades! Rural working people are now at the height of a period of intense work. Grain and flax harvesting are in progress everywhere, and feed procurement is continuing.

This year the hard work at harvest time is being done under complex conditions. The grains ripened earlier than usual. The crops over large areas were stunted and partially lodged. All this demands from the crop farmers utmost efficiency and skillful maneuvering of equipment, technological methods, and labor resources.

The onset of harvest time showed that not all farms had prepared well for this year's harvest, and work is not progressing everywhere without idling or breakdowns. Equipment on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes was not converted according to the specific aspects of this year's harvest, tardiness and breaks are allowed to occur between cutting the grains, gathering the straw, and scuffling the stubble, and there are shortcomings in the organization of labor and the technical servicing of harvesting machinery. Gathering in and safely storing the crops is a most important task of party committees and organizations, of soviet and economic leaders, and of every agro-industrial complex worker.

Some people are not averse to attributing the decline in the expected harvest yield to this summer's weather peculiarities. We will not accept any such explanation. No one will manage to blame the shortage of moisture and other so-called objective reasons for shortcomings in his own work.

Take for example the introduction of intensive technologies. The formal, simplistic, and occasionally skeptical attitude to it has yet to be overcome. Many farms in Belynichskiy, Kruglyanskiy, Khotimskiy, Gorodokskiy, Verkhnedvinskiy, and several other rayons failed to adhere to the time schedule and sequence of operations in preparations for sowing and breached the technology for top dressing and plant protection. The result was that intensive technologies were used only in theory.

They can be successfully applied only on the basis of high standards of crop farming. The current 5-year plan period must be decisive in this respect. Not a single rayon, not a single farm must have any fields whose cultivation is made more difficult through stones, undergrowth, uneven soil, or superfluous roads.

Restructuring must also be accelerated in stock raising. During the first 6 months, milk yields per cow fell below targets by 24 kg in Vitebsk Oblast (party obkom secretary Comrade Misuno, Oblast Agroindustrial Committee Chairman Comrade Bulgak), by 23 kg in Gomel Oblast (Comrades Voytenkov and Shakhnovich), by 25 kg in Grodno Oblast (Comrades Rudyachenko and Girut), and by 19 kg in Mogilev Oblast (Comrades Parnitskiy and Korneyev). Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Beshenkovichskiy, Ivyevskiy, Korelichskiy, Goretskiy, Chausskiy, and Shklovskiy Rayons failed to fulfill their milk purchase plans.

Average daily weight gains by cattle fell below pledges by 61 grams in Vitebsk Oblast, by 51 grams in Grodno Oblast, and by 40 grams in Mogilev Oblast. The daily weight gain by pigs projected in pledges was not reached in Vitebsk and Mogilev Oblasts. Farms in Dubrovenskiy, Lioznenskiy, Dyatlovskiy, Ivyevskiy, Korelichskiy, Novogrudskiy, and Krichevskiy Rayons did not fulfill the plans for livestock and poultry purchases by the state.

The Belorussian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and the oblispolkoms must examine in detail the reasons behind unsatisfactory work in every complex and every stock unit. There are no objective reasons at all for lagging. The whole point is to organize matters and adhere rigorously to the technology of livestock pasturing.

We elaborated a feed production program more than a year ago. Nevertheless, it has yet to become a guide to action for all cadres. The progress of feed procurement causes serious anxiety. The target for first-mowing forage harvest has been met only 86 percent, while the annual plan has been fulfilled only 24 percent. The quantity of feed laid in by today is less than by the same date last year. There is a particularly large shortage of grass feeds in Gomel Oblast. Farms in all oblasts, with the exception of Brest Oblast, have failed to reach last year's levels.

Farms in Cherikovskiy, Chausskiy, Khotimskiy, Oshmyanskiy, Ostrovetskiy, Korelichskiy, Braslavskiy, Glubokskiy, Postavskiy, and a number of other rayons began the harvesting of first-mowing grasses with delays and in an unorganized fashion with the connivance of Belorussian Communist Party raykoms and rayon agro-industrial associations. The Vitebsk, Grodno, and Mogilev Oblast Agro-Industrial Committees and the Ushachskiy, Volkovyskiy, and Ivatsevichskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Associations failed to organize the necessary monitoring of the observance of technology and the quality of procurements of hay, haylage, and grass meal.

It is necessary to complete without delay the entire package of operations to ensure that a full-value second crop of grasses is harvested, to carry out the sowing of postharvest crops, and to organize the proper care of root crops, potatoes, and other feed crops.

The program for increasing the protein content of feed rations is being poorly fulfilled. The most thorough attention in this regard must be given to the cultivation of winter rape. By the end of the 5-year plan period the area sown to this crop for grain purposes must be increased to at least 3 percent of all fields, and the harvest yield must be raised to 20 quintals.

We are justified in making serious complaints against agricultural science. It is impossible to accept as normal a situation whereby barley and oats varieties developed abroad account for 90 percent of the quantity sown in our country, despite the existence of a major agricultural scientific research institute (Director Comrade Samsonov). Scientists at the Potato Cultivation and Fruit and Vegetable Growing Institute (Director Comrade Kruglyakov) have hitherto failed to suggest the production of high-yield potato varieties with different ripening times and immune to nematodes, phytophthora, and other diseases.

We also lack specific proposals to improve matters from the Belorussian SSR Gosagroprom Main Administration for Scientific Backing of the Agro-Industrial Complex's Development. Comrade Nikitchenko must organize this work more quickly. The activity of scientific institutions must be analyzed, the main avenues of research quest must be defined, and purposeful and efficient work by each scientific associate must be ensured as soon as possible.

The intensification of agricultural production demands a decisive improvement in the style of leadership of agro-industrial production. So far the Belorussian SSR Gosagroprom has been performing its main functions poorly. Its cadres, showing a preference mainly for a bureaucratic and declaratory style, take their lead from the past, fail to seek fundamentally new approaches to the utilization of production reserves and the attainment of the highest possible results, and have yet to shift the center of gravity in their work directly to farms and enterprises.

A superficial and lightweight approach to the work in hand is displayed at the top level of agro-industrial complex management. Eloquent confirmation of this is provided by the article "Everything for the Benefit of Man" by Comrade Mirochitskiy, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, published in issue No. 7 of the journal SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO BELORUSSII. Instead of revealing in depth the ways to solve social problems in the countryside, the minister unfairly encourages rural residents to think in terms of obtaining ready-made benefits at the state's expense. And he does not say a single word about the fact that we will be able to double housing construction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes only under conditions of efficient work and dynamic production growth. The article does not even mention the fact that housing construction cooperatives have not spread widely in the countryside and the proportion of housing construction funded by the population's funds is low. All in all it exudes complete and utter well-being and an optimistic tone, exerting no mobilizing effect and pointing out no problems at all. It is evident that there has been no restructuring in the thinking and actions of individual Gosagroprom leaders.

The State Agro-Industrial Committee's style is being adopted by oblast agro-industrial committees and rayon agro-industrial associations. During the first 6 months the Volozhinskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association Council examined at its session 24 questions basically concerning current issues in their traditional form. It did not examine a single problem concerning the improved coordination of efforts by all partners in the agro-industrial complex, aimed at enhancing the efficiency of agricultural production. The rayon agro-industrial association still maintains its petty tutelage of farm leaders and specialists and continues to issue directives and instructions without taking specific conditions into account. About 30 telephone messages on average are conveyed to the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes every month.

One cannot expect fruitful results or hope for success when believing in the power of paperwork. And this is the main reason why many pressing problems in all agro-industrial complex sectors are being resolved sluggishly and shortcomings have become chronic.

The leadership of the Belorussian SSR Gosagroprom must review the style and methods of its work and of the work of all agro-industrial complex subdivisions. Their program of actions is well known. It was laid down in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the further improvement of the economic machinery in the agro-industrial complex.

Comrades! The pace of the reconstruction of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the enhancement of the people's prosperity will depend largely on capital construction. The June Plenum demanded fundamental changes in the state of affairs in this sector.

We reached firm agreement at the 30th Belorussian Communist Party Congress that all newly-started projects must be handed over strictly within the set normative schedules. How are we keeping our word? Let us be frank -- badly. During the first 6 months the Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade Bril) exceeded normative schedules for 63 percent of projects being commissioned, while the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Kichkaylo) exceeded them in 41 percent of projects. These figures are higher than in the corresponding period of last year. It is planned to exceed normative schedules during the second half of the year too.

The Belorussian SSR Gosagroprom has not adhered to normative schedules, and its appropriations of funds for 1,698 projects scheduled for commissioning (half of the total) are short by R91 million. At the beginning of the year, the republic's kolkhozes had 1,350 current projects which had overrun their construction schedules. Some 180 of them are not planned to be commissioned this year. Funds for their completion are still short by more than R45 million. The largest number of projects with unresolved financing questions are in Vitebsk and Mogileev Oblasts.

The Gosplan, the State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Gosstroy, the ministries and departments, and the oblispolkoms must investigate every construction site within 2 weeks. The existence of documentation, equipment, and sources and amounts of finance -- nothing must be overlooked. It is necessary to delete from title lists all projects which are not absolutely necessary.

The Council of Ministers must review the intended measures and inform the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

As I reported earlier, housing construction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes must double during the current 5-year plan period. This is a very complex task, and its solution also demands the rejection of deep-rooted stereotypes in thinking and action. Nonetheless, leaders in some ministries are in no hurry to reject them. And Comrade Bildyukevich in particular. On the whole, he does provide leadership of the sector. He is a creative and highly exacting leader. But demands are growing, and what was satisfactory yesterday is no longer sufficient today. Efficient materials are needed in order to double housing construction in the countryside. For example, small silicate concrete blocks are considerably more economical than traditional wall-building materials. Labor expenditure on their production is correspondingly 4 and 2 times lower than on the production of clay and silicate bricks. The application of small expanded concrete blocks reduces the estimated costs per 1 square meter of housing by R16.7 or 4.8 percent. But even though this material has been in use for over 10 years, its production is expanding only slowly. Plans for rural housing construction in the current 5-year plan period are again based on the use of expensive panels. [Paragraph continues]

Comrade Bildyukevich, as well as Comrades Yevtukh, Serov, and Voronyuk, have proved unable to abandon the inertia of habit, the inertia of old-fashioned approaches and views. The situation is being corrected only following intervention by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

The current 5-year plan targets for satisfying people's growing demand for high quality goods and services are highly intensive. The results of the first 6 months show that not all of our cadres understand the importance of this task.

Consumer goods production increased by only 2.7 percent instead of 4.4 percent according to the comprehensive program. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry failed to cope with supplementary targets for the production and delivery of goods to the trade network. More than 150 enterprises producing nonfood goods have planned a cutback in the volume of output of these articles for the current year with the connivance of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan and of party and economic organs. Minsk Oblast has 29 such plants, Vitebsk Oblast has 23, and Mogilev and Brest Oblasts have 21 each.

Last year the Borisov instruments making plant (director Comrade Sashenko, party organization secretary Comrade Nazarov) produced 13 kopeks' worth of goods per R1 of the wages fund, while this year's plan has been set at...12 kopeks. At the same time, the 6-month plan was fulfilled 120 percent. So much for tactics -- use all kinds of truths and untruths to set low plan figures, fulfill the plan easily, and join the front-rankers. The question is: Why did Borisov Gorkom and Minsk Obkom agree to such tactics?

High-quality goods worth at least R300-320 million must be produced in excess of plan by year's end. The targets notified to the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must be attained by every enterprise, every rayon, and every oblast.

It is necessary to be more energetic in increasing the output and expanding the range of food products. So far, however, the material and technical base of the food and processing industries has been consolidated only slowly. Only 95 percent of the funds appropriated for this purpose in the first 6 months have been assimilated.

Insufficient work is being done to convert the enterprises and shops which used to make wine and vodka products. Only 3 of the 22 enterprises due to switch to the manufacture of nonalcoholic beverages and other food products have been converted this year. The Belorussian Gosagroprom and the oblispolkoms must act more decisively and with greater initiative.

The current 5-year plan period must see a breakthrough in ensuring fruit and vegetable supplies for the republic's population. The Gosagrogrom and the oblispolkoms do not fulfill the measures elaborated by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers. The demand for vegetables still remains unsatisfied. Their range is limited and their quality poor. One of the reasons is the slow pace of the construction of hothouses and fruit and vegetable storage facilities financed by industrial enterprises' cooperative funds, particularly in Brest, Gomel, and Grodno Oblasts.

This problem must be resolved immediately and fundamentally. The opportunities are available. It is primarily necessary to deepen the specialization and concentration of production and to take measures to improve the storage and processing of vegetables. Over the next few years every city and urban settlement must acquire its own vegetable storage facilities.

The construction of these facilities and the installation of modern equipment in them must be perceived as a matter of paramount importance and an indicator of our cadres' maturity and practical concern for people.

Some people are inclined to think: Shortcomings in the production of consumer goods are the main reason why the commodity turnover plans are wrecked. True, goods are necessary. In this case, however, it has nothing to do with wrecking the plan. The lag amounts to R22.4 million, in other words two-thirds of daily takings. It would appear that the organization of affairs is at the heart of the matter.

Trade enterprises in Brest, Grodno, Gomel, and Mogilev Oblasts failed to meet their targets. Comrades Makayed, Chigir, and Terekh and numerous local cadres, satisfied with the results of the first 5 months, displayed complacency and equability. The situation must be corrected urgently.

Thorough attention must be given to the improvement of trade and consumer services for working people in the actual production enterprises. The annual target for the commissioning of stores and culinary sections in associations and enterprises was fulfilled only 39 percent in January-June. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, the party committees, and the local ispolkoms must ensure that this lag is overcome and that the capacity of public catering facilities at every enterprise is brought up to the set normative not later than 1988, as demanded by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee resolution.

Lately, proceeding from CPSU Central Committee and Soviet government directives, we have defined ways to improve the management of the national economy. Nevertheless, some ministries and departments are slow and do not make use of the rights granted to them. Permission has been given since last year to reduce the numerical strength of workers in the central management apparatus of sectors and to use 80 percent of savings in the wage fund to increase the salaries of highly qualified specialists. During the 18-month period, however, the Belorussian SSR Cooperative Union, the Gossnab, the Ministry of the construction Materials Industry, and the Ministry of Grain Products have not taken advantage of this right.

The republic commission for the improvement of management, planning, and the economic machinery (Comrade Kebich) and the ministries and departments must continue the quest for new forms of exerting economic influence on the enhancement of production efficiency. The aim of all this work must be to shape an effective cost-cutting machinery and to solve primarily such fundamental problems as the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the fundamental enhancement of the technical standards and quality of output, and the saving of material resources.

It is necessary to deepen financial autonomy and ensure a more active transition to self-financing and self-capitalization. As of next year, these principles are due to be introduced in the system of light industry, consumer services for the population, and a number of associations and plants under union ministry jurisdiction. The time has come to introduce them in the work of construction organizations.

There still are instances of many economic managers' desire to fulfill plans at any cost. During the first 6 months 15.5 percent of industrial enterprises and 31 percent of construction organizations failed to cope with their profit targets. There was a profits shortfall of some R51 million. One out of every seven enterprises or organizations in industry and construction is unprofitable. The total sum of their losses in January-march was against such defective phenomena as trying to fulfill the profits plan by raising the prices of products or charges for services. The restructing of the economic machinery will be impossible without fundamental improvement in economic work at all levels -- in the ministry, the enterprise, the organization, and the kolkhoz.

Comrades! We have not learned to properly notice, evaluate, promote, and develop that truly invaluable factor which yields maximum effect at minimum expenditure.

What I have in mind is the study and dissemination of advanced experience. And it does exist in our republic. We have quite a few enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes which build up output at a fast pace, improve quality indicators, and successfully solve social questions on the basis of introducing the achievements of science and technology and progressive methods of economic management. You know them well.

But this most important means of accelerating production intensification is far from fully utilized. In most cases, the decisions made by the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, the State Agro-industrial Committee. the Belorussian Council of Trade Unions, and the State Committee for Labor on this question are not specific, nor do they impose any obligations on anyone. The monitoring of their implementation is not properly organized. The Belorussian SSR Gosplan's Belorussian Scientific Research Institute for Scientific and Technical Information and Technical-economic Research (director Comrade Medvedev) is still looking for its place in this work. Instead of profoundly analyzing advanced experience, it often limits itself to the publication of descriptive papers.

The Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, the Belorussian Council of Trade Unions, the State Agroindustrial Committee, and the State Committee of Labor must, with the participation of ministries and departments and the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, elaborate a precise system for the study, dissemination, and introduction of advanced experience in sectors of the republic's national economy and must submit it for examination by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee by 1 November this year.

Comrades! "A turn in the direction of people and lively work," the June Plenum noted, "is the main point of the fundamental restructuring of party work." Hence the most important task of the day: To affirm in our cadres' awareness an accurate understanding of the new demands, to teach people to think and act in the new fashion.

Restructuring is a complex and multifaceted process. Its implementation requires persistence, initiative, dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, skill in perceiving both positive and negative phenomena, and ability to draw correct conclusions. We are lingering on the rung of criticism instead of moving on to the next rung -- the rung of action. The wait-and-see mentality has proved tenacious. Some people still believe that restructuring is a matter for central organs. A reminder must be issued again: This is a matter for eawch and every one, and every one must begin with his own self. Only then will we achieve a breakthrough in the main aspect -- learning to be masters of new approaches, of new methods and forms of work. For the time being, all of us -- workers in party committees, soviet organs, ministries and departments, the Council of Ministers apparatus, and even the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee -- find it very difficult to get off the beaten track.

Let us say that instructions are received from superior organs. Many workers, instead of defining the ways, means, and approaches to implement the set problem, prepare a general and unspecific resolution and draw up schedules for discussion of the document at all levels over 1 month and at times even 2-3 months. This ties the apparatus down to paperwork and prevents it from engaging in specific organizational work in the actual grassroot links.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum noted the particular role to be played in restructuring by party committee first secretaries. It is they who must set the tone in work and display a breadth of political vision, depth of understanding of tasks, organizational abilities, lofty responsibility, critical and self-critical approach in evaluations, and party mindedness in the supreme meaning of the word.

Only then will it be possible to expect successful results and a creative atmosphere in the rayon, city, oblast, or republic.

The overwhelming majority of party committee first secretaries work selflessly, unsparing of either energy or time. But the results produced by them are far from identical. They are dependent on the different approaches to the work in hand.

Comrade Yermolitskiy, first secretary of the Shklovskiy Party Raykom, works very hard. He visits farms, stock units, and fields almost daily. Nevertheless, he gives more attention to economic questions and less to work with people, and this does not produce the desired result.

Here is an example of a different style. Comrade Prosmytskiy, first secretary of the Luninets Party Gorkom, gives his main attention to work with people. He analyzes in depth the problems perturbing party organizations and labor collectives and carefully listens to cadres' opinions. His paramount concern is to ensure that specific executives conscientiously perform thier duties. The rayon is developing dynamically, at a fast pace.

It is the paramount task of party Central Committee sections and of obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to make the restructuring specific and turn it into an integral part of our life and activity. The thinking of leading cadres must be aimed at the long-term prospects, at objective and intensive creative work, at unity of word and deed, of decision and execution.

Having examined the record of Comrade Golubev, deputy chairman of Minsk Oblispolkom, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau found his work unsatisfactory. For more than 15 years he has been head of capital construction in the oblast. But a lack of exactingness toward himself and his subordinates, the absence of initiative, and an unspecific and superficial approach to the work in hand simply prevented him from actively influencing the situation in the sector. The consequence is that many questions concerning the improvement of capital construction in Minsk Oblast are being solved worse than elsewhere.

As the June Plenum pointed out, restructuring must begin with the development of the independence and assertiveness of primary party organizations and of the initiative and activeness of communists. This is the main element, which must be tackled properly and militantly.

The work of primary party organizations must be made more specific and must be targeted more toward the solution of current economic, social, and educational tasks. And this depends largely on the person heading them. These positions must be occupied by the most authoritative communists.

But not all raykoms ensure thorough selection of people for the leadership of grassroot party links. For example, Comrade Kisel, who had a severe party reprimand against his name, was elected party bureau secretary at Starodorozhskiy Rayon's "Druzhba" Kolkhoz. He concentrated his activity not on rallying the collective and eliminating shortcomings but on relishing them and having arguments wth the kolkhoz chairman. Current work suffered as a result of this, but the raykom was unconcerned. But the farm's communists proved equal to the task. They punished the leaders and adopted a resolution on the expediency of relieving them of their duties.

The party committee must create in every party organization an atmosphere of implacability toward shortcomings, stagnation in affairs, ostentation, and idle talk so as to impart real dynamism to the development of all spheres of social life.

These questions must be exactingly discussed at the report and election meetings currently taking place in party organizations and in shop and primary party organizations which have no party bureaus. It is important to evaluate that which has been done self-critically and in depth, to concentrate efforts on current problems, and to awaken in every communist the desire for their creative solution.

An analysis of the meetings which have taken place shows that in many places they were held as a matter of form, according to sterotypes, and without any lively and constructive exchange of opinions about real ways for restructuring.

Workers in the Central Committee and in party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, ministers, and all leaders of republic organs must play a most active part in the preparation and holding of the meetings and must help the primary party organizations define more accurately the ways and the direction of restructuring in their work.

Skillful work with cadres, the quest for capable and talented people, and their education constitute our most important political work. Central Committee sections, obkoms, and soviet and economic organs must aim the entire system of training workers and improving their qualifications toward supplying competent cadres for every section of material production and culture.

The demands on ideological work today are higher than ever before. It is necessary to resolutely abandon old-fashioned forms and methods and eradicate everything that is obsolete and fails to attain the goal.

In order to ensure that propaganda is always effective, it is necessary to link the propaganda of the party's plans and projects more closely with specific steps for the strengthening of discipline, order, and organization and for the development of socialist democracy. Education by word must be organically linked with education by deed.

A resolute struggle must be waged against instances of red tape, arrogance, and bureaucratic or disrespectful attitudes to people. A few days ago the PRAVDA editorial office received a letter from a team of installation workers from the Minsk Inudstrial Housing Construction Association No 246 Construction Administration. "We see how restructuring is progressing everywhere in the country," the workers write. "And yet there has been no restructuring at all here, in fact there has been nothing but stagnation. Last year our team was proclaimed winner of the competition in honor of the Stakhanovite Movement's 50th anniversary and was awarded the title 'Collective of Communist Labor.' This year, however, it is among the laggards and fails to fulfill its plan, let alone its higher pledge -- to complete the year's target by 20 December. The main reason is the lack of components for installation and their poor quality. These components are supplied by our own association's No 3 Large-panel Housing Construction Plant. We have repeatedly addressed the administration director, the association's general director, and the party committee, but no one wants to tackle the basics and the team is lagging as before."

An inspection revealed that everything is just as described by the workers. Comrade Lukyanenko, chief of the No 246 Construction Administration, and Comrade Yanovich, general director of the association, simply brushed aside the team's justified demands. Party Committee Secretary Comrade Bogun also treated the workers' appeal in a formal fashion.

Over a period of 6 months the aforementioned leaders not only failed to take the necessary measures, but did not even deign to meet the team collective. How can one describe this style? Arrant bureauracy -- there is no other word for it. For 6 months the workers have been asking fair questions and have been unable to breach the ferroconcrete wall of complacency and indifference.

It is incumbent upon the Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Gorkom to make a principled party evaluation of this case.

It is necessary to restructure more energetically the content and structure of mass agitation and educational work. Many intermediate links, virtually inactive or operating only formally, have accumulated in this sphere.

It is the task of party committees not to await supplementary instructions but to seek out and actively support everything that means restructuring in practical terms and forward movement -- everything that is working well today. A great role in this work has to be played by party committee secretaries for ideology. They are called upon to organize the restructuring of the sectors entrusted to them. This, in its own turn, requires that they must change their own style and methods and get rid of formalism, of what I would describe as the bulk approach to educational work.

Restructuring is dragging on with Comrade Zhilskiy, secretary of Minsk Party Obkom. He is superficial in analyzing the processes which are taking place and lacks sufficient skill in concentrating the efforts of ideological workers on the main problems of the oblast's socioeconomic development. The secretary and the leaders of the obkom's ideological sections have failed to notice the new approaches to the organization of ideological education activity being used in several rayons.

Nor can any improvement in ideological work be noted in Gomel Oblast. Comrade Bobyr has failed to draw any conclusions from criticism. He does not have a creative enough approach to the work in hand and is not flexible enough in using forms and methods of work with people depending on specific circumstances. There are also serious shortcomings in the work of Comrade Khakalo, secretary of Mogilev Obkom.

The mass news media are called upon to make a great contribution to the invigorating process of restructuring. Nevertheless, we still have quite a few publications and programs which clearly fail to take into account the specific nature of the present period and remain in the grips of stock phrases and cliches. Timid attempts at critical analysis of socially important problems which perturb people are lost in the floods of self-praise and verbiage published by newspapers like MAGILEVSKAYA PRAVDA and ZVYAZDA.

The strategy of acceleration is at times treated in an extremely narrow-minded fashion in press materials and verbal political propaganda. It is reduced to just increased pace and volume without any in-depth penetration into the quality and cost of growth or the problems of intensification and scientific and technical progress.

It was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum that one can be fully justified in judging the style and methods of a party committee's work and the progress of restructuring by its newspaper. Yet a reader will fail to find even a mention of topical problems in many rayon and city newspapers, while criticism goes no further than isolated and insignificant jabs on private matters. Sennenskiy Rayon's newspaper LENINSKAYA ISKRA and Rechitsa's combined newspaper DNYAPROVETS have not published any critical material for months. It is evident that Sennenskiy Raykom, Rechitsa Gorkom, and Rechitskiy Raykom, just like some other party committees, do not perceive the press organs as tools of creation, exponents of the party viewpoint, and militant assistants in the organization and education of masses. This approach must be changed.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are firmly and consistently implementing the 27th Congress' foreign policy course. A number of new initiatives of a major and principled nature have been put forward lately. [paragraph continues]

They are aimed at breaking the trend toward greater military danger, returning international relations to the tracks of detente, and creating an all-embracing system of international security.

The program for large-scale reductions of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe adopted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee was a major contribution to the struggle to terminate the arms race and prevent war. The Budapest conference demonstrated with renewed force the socialist countries' unity and cohesion of and their determination to defend world peace through joint efforts.

The potential of peace becomes more reliable as its economic foundation becomes stronger. The utmost development of this foundation is an important element of our efforts to strengthen the motherland's security and peace all over the world.

Conscientious and selfless labor guarantees not only the country's prosperity but also its peaceful future.

And it is necessary to do everything to ensure that the fruits of this labor becomes weightier day by day, that the republic makes a growing contribution to the fulfillment of the 27th Congress' historic decisions and the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

MOSCOW PAPER CITES ALIYEV ON SHIPWRECK AFTERMATH

PM091513 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by unnamed "our correspondent" from Novorossiysk: "Through Human Duty"]

[Text] It is 10 days since the tragic night when, not far from Novorossiysk, the dry cargo ship Petr Vasev collided with the passenger steamer Admiral Nakhimov.

People are experiencing the grief of losing relatives, family, and friends. All who could and should help flung themselves into rescuing those for whom there was still hope, and mobilizing all possible resources in this situation to alleviate the lot of the disaster victims.

The victims -- they are the living... Those who have suffered the profoundest spiritual trauma, the grief of losing a mother, son, or loved one... The relatives' loss cannot be remedied.

And we are all victims, because we lost our compatriots on that quiet, peacetime night.

It is 10 days since the setting up of the government to investigate the causes of the wreck of the steamer Admiral Nakhimov. The commission is working extremely hard. Practically nothing is disregarded, because in this matter everything counts.

Every day the government commission members meet with the people whose fate is linked with the Admiral Nakhimov tragedy, on the quayside, in the hospital, at the headquarters; and in the evening they go to the Seamen's Palace of Culture and openly explain what has been done during the day and answer honestly questions which are not always easy to answer. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's special correspondent took the opportunity to ask some questions of G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPUS Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the government commission:

[Correspondent] We know that the commission is continuing its work, so we are not asking about the results. The story of the Admiral Nakhimov has not left a single inhabitant of our country indifferent, and the feelings it evokes are mixed: the grief of loss, indignation at the stunning irresponsibility of the navigators, and gratitude to the many people who have displayed human solidarity toward the victims and the highest degree of professionalism. Perhaps we should not confuse all these words?

[Aliyev] That will not alter the crux of the matter. Indeed, the case of the Admiral Nakhimov means, first and foremost, great grief for many Soviet families. The message of condolences from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers to the friends and relatives confirms that the country regards the loss of the steamer as a national tragedy.

Every day we are meeting with parents, children, husbands, and wives of people who died, and we look into their eyes. That is a terrible test. But we can meet those eyes. None of us is directly to blame for the collision, but it would be too easy to explain what happened by saying that one captain, knowing that the cargo ship was approaching, went to his cabin, while the other, with criminal arrogance, advanced into the path of he passenger ship and was content to do so. No, these people were working alongside us or pretending to work, and until recently we scarcely distinguished between the two.

Heroism and self-sacrifice -- these are often necessary in order to rectify and make up for mistakes, and not infrequently for the criminally negligent actions of others. Today the USSR Prosecutor's Office is conducting an investigation, the ships' captains are under arrest, and more than 600 witnesses of the events at sea have been interviewed. As soon as a full picture of what happened has been compiled, the commission will inform our people. Without concealment.

But I would like to ensure that the actions -- actions marked by a high sense of civic duty and wholehearted involvement -- of the rescue workers, divers, doctors, airmen, workers on Novorossiysk's municipal services and party and soviet organs, and all who have come to the city to help do not go unremarked. Tremendous organizational, professional, and spiritual work has been done.

And it goes on. [Aliyev ends]

...The disaster happened. But it could have been much worse. Every person saved means tears unshed. That must be remembered. It was possible to save 836 people, thanks to the selflessness and skill of the port's seamen and the border guards. As soon as the call came, people hurried to help, in noble enthusiasm. By dawn, all who had managed to leave the ship had been brought to shore.

Immediately, as soon as rescue work on the surface had ended, the underwater operations began. The rescue workers, using acoustic equipment, carefully investigated to see if life persisted in the ship's holds and compartments. Alas... A new stage of work began. Until that moment, it was oriented toward saving life. Now, toward preserving memory.

This labor requires superhuman efforts from the divers, and it is not only a question of the incredible physical effort. But everyone -- at sea and on shore -- understands its importance and takes to heart the grief, which, for all those taking part in the work, is their own grief... And not only for those taking part, surely?

We are receiving letters and telegrams in which various people from various places offer their help. [paragraph continues]

The best qualities of the Soviet person are displayed hourly by all who have come into contact with this sad event.

Disaster teaches you a lot -- that is true. But these times demand different methods of learning.

IZVESTIYA FEATURES LETTERS ON PRIVATE PLOTS

PM100805 [Editorial report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 and 21 August 1986 Morning Editions carry on page 3 a two-part, 4,000-word article in which Candidate of Juridical Sciences V.A. Bogorad answers readers' letters on conflicting attitudes to the legality of private plots and income derived from them. The letters are prefaced by the following editorial introduction:

"It is now said that private plots are of general benefit. This formula not only defines the mutual interest between citizens' private subsidiary plots and society but also defines the main criterion for further improvement in legal relations in this particular socioeconomic sphere. So the main point is mutual interest. This means mutual rights and mutual obligations. But what is the point beyond which legal income from private plots is accompanied by illegal income? It is a well-known fact that private plots, as a rule, are derived from and dependent on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is why the are called subsidiary. But on what is this dependence based? Who must assist private plots, and how? What are the established benefits and restrictions in this sphere?

"Unfortunately, it must be said that at present -- and this is evidenced by IZVESTIYA's mailbag -- a considerable number of sharply conflicting situations arise in practice which are caused not so much by the incorret interpretation of effective legislation at local level as by the inadequate development of certain legal norms defining the status of a citizen running a subisidiary plot." The problems covered by the readers' letters range from right to acquire a private plot in the first instance to the sometimes frustrating way in which legislation pertaining to legal and illegal income is interpreted. One reader, F. Nechiporenko, writes: "All my life I have considered myself a hard worker, but now, in my old age, I am being called a kurkul [ukrainian kulak] and a parasite. A neighbor denounced me saying that I obtain unearned income from my private plot."

"The above situations," the editors conclude, "far from exhaust every case where the inadequate elaboration of legal norms regulating the running of a private plot artifically holds back the development of these plots. The task of legal instruments is primarily to encourage the initiative of owners of private subsidiary plots. And, conversely, to bring tough sactions to bear on those who, using land free of charge, turn it into waste ground full of weeds."

PRAVDA CITES NEED FOR HIGHER EDUCATION REFORMS

PM101053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Restructuring of Higher Education"]

[Text] The beginning of the academic year finds the VUZes and technical schools on the brink of great changes. It is a question of a radical restructuring of the country's personnel reserve, in the course of which it is necessary to achieve an entirely new level of vocational training, ideological education, and spiritual development of the new generation of the Soviet intelligentsia.

The planned transformations reflect the content of the party's cadre policy for the immediate historical term, and their results should affect all aspects of our society's life. So it is understandable that there is truly nationwide interest in the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for the Restructuring of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in the Country." The draft has been discussed among students, in enterprises' shops, at sessions of academic councils and party committees, and in design bureaus and teachers' common rooms. Millions of workers, specialists, scholars, and teachers have expressed support for the party's plans and submitted proposals on how to accelerate their implementation.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently examined the results of the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for the Restructuring of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education." It was noted that it has met with universal approval and support everywhere. On the basis of the results of the discussion, clarifications, amendments, and additions have been incorporated in the draft. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session stressed the need, during the new academic year, to launch work to improve the activity of higher and secondary specialized educational establishments and to ensure an entirely new level of development of that activity in line with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. So every VUZ, faculty, and department, without waiting for instructions from above, is called upon to determine what real contribution it can make today to the common cause.

The success of the transformations which higher education is embarking on will depend crucially on the readiness of the VUZ teachers. Z. Tyumaseva, department chief of the Chelyabinsk Pedagogical Institute, for instance, tells the editorial office: The difficulities in implementing the school reform are associated with the fact that many of the cuntry's teachers were not prepared to grasp its ideas in depth and embark on their practical implementation; and she expresses the fear that this situation may be repeated in the course of the VUZ restructuring. Unfortunately, there are grounds for such concern. The discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft in the teaching collectives was often formal, amounting merely to an "official measure." The development of initiative is sometimes hampered by the collectives' habit of looking for "instructions from above."

The attitude toward the conversations which have been introduced this year in entrance examinations is characteristic. In the course of these conversations, the idea was to clarify the basis for the applicant's choice of future speciality and to help to choose talented young people. But this good idea was distorted by a directive from the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, which substituted for tests of suitability for the profession the bureaucratic practice of additional points for services backed up by certifictes and papers. As a result, the conversations at the admission commissions amonted either to artifical sifting in highly competitive conditions, or to the formalistic adding up of the documents and references submitted.

VUZ party organizations must adopt all the most valuable elements proposed in the course of the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft, implacably oppose the formal, bureaucratic, dependent attitude toward the tasks of restructuring higher education, and encourage and develop lively initiative among teachers and scholars.

The experience of leading VUZes should provide reliable guidance on the path of changes for the better in higher education. At the first stage of the restructuring it is necessary to make maximum use of the practice of long-term, direct cadre contracts between VUZes, enterprises, and sectors of industry and the experience of setting up training, science, and production associations, and to improve the structure of large-scale long-term programs of scientific research. [paragraph continues]

The example of the Moscow Machine Tool and Tool Building Institute is worthy of attention -- in cooperation with other VUZes it trains "trouble-shooting" teams of engineers oriented toward tackling major scientific and technical problems. The results achieved by the Moscow Aviation Technology Institute in retraining cadres show that in only 6-9 months industry can acquire a qualified engineer in the specialities where there is the greatest shortage. It is the duty of union and republican ministries of higher education and sector ministries and departments to ensure that such achievements become available to all the country's higher education system.

The scale and pace of the restructuring of higher education, especially in the initial stages, will be determined largely by the conscious, enterprising participation of the student body. It is evidently time to put an end to administrative disputes over the possible limits and forms of student self-government, which have so far only led to bureaucracy and the excessive organization of the lives of young people in VUZes. Soviet students have a remarkable asset -- the experience of construction, specialized, and science and production detachments. The principles of the labor semester should long since have become the mainstay for the organization of all student life. Rectorates and party committees of educational establishments and their Komsomol and trade union organizations are called upon from day to day to support and strengthen the independence of the future specialists in their studies and in the organization of leisure and daily life and to take into account the students' collective opinion in resolving practical educational, administrative, and management questions.

The party attaches great significance to steadily improving the scientific standard and teaching skills of teachers in higher education. Today the leading VUZes have scientific pedagogical schools whose activity has resulted in outstanding achievements in the sphere of fundamental and applies science. However, to this day many of the findings of VUZ scientists fail to reach completion because of the weak design, experimental, and production base. So the priority task is to review the existing groundwork and select and introduce all the most valuable elements which could be placed at the service of scientific and technical progress. The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the sector ministries must have a weighty stay here.

The report and election meetings lie ahead for the primary party organizations of VUZes and technical schools. It is the duty and obligation of Communists searchingly to analyze the state of affairs at their educational establishments, put an end to the complacency which still prevails in some teaching collectives, and clear the way for initiative and creativity on the part of scholars and the mentors of young people.

The VUZ restructuring is under way. Let every worker in higher education become an active participant in it!

FURTHER ON MOLDAVIAN EARTHQUAKE AFTERMATH

PM091542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[Report by N. Zaytsev, employee of PRAVDA's public reception department: "Misfortune Rallied People"]

[Text] Kishinev -- the people of Kishinev staunchly greeted the earthquake which shook the city on the last night in August.

M.S. Platon, chairman of Kishinev Gorispolkom, answered questions being put to the PRAVDA correspondent's center in the Moldavian capital.

"The city now has approximately 650,000 inhabitants and occupies an extremely limited territory," he said.

"The buildings are located very close together: This is an extremely negative factor for any population center, and all the more so for one in a seismic zone. This is probably why the earthquake inflicted serious damage on the city, estimated at approximately R26 million."

Some enterprises were damaged and have been unable to begin normal working. They include a meat combine, an elevator, individual shops and sections of the tractor plant and a dairy plant, "Elektrotochpribor," "Mezon," "Schetmash," the "Tekhnologiya" Science-and-Production Association, and other enterprises.

The housing and municipal services have suffered considerable damage. Some 1,648 houses of the state housing stock have been damaged. Approximately one-third of them are in a dangerous [avariynyy] condition. And 205 of the 1,300 damaged houses in the private sector are uninhabitable.

Hundreds of people have suffered. They have all been given or are being given timely medical assistance, and 22 people have been hospitalized.

Significant damage has been done to educational institutions and social, cultural, consumer, health care, public catering, and trade services projects. Municipal services' underground utilities have been put out of commission in a number of places. Some 45 schools alone have been damaged, and 1 in every 3 of them is in a dangerous condition.

As soon as the underground storm abated, city and rayon emergency commissions to relieve the aftermath of the natural disaster were set up by decision of the republic government commission. They are in charge of all organizational, rescue, repair, and rebuilding work.

Regardless of time, municipal services subdivisions and enterprise teams and operations groups, as well as nonmilitarized civil defense formations, garrison servicemen, and all residents, are working hard in them.

The initiative of the working people of the "Alfa" Television Plant to work without pay and to transfer the money earned during 2 days to the fund for the relief of the aftermath of the earthquake has now been supported by the city. It was advanced by a group of people from Chernobyl who have come to work and live in the Moldavian capital.

Komsomol and youth teams have been set up on the initiative of Komsomol organizations and are working without pay on damaged projects.

Thanks to assistance from supply organs, cement, slate, timber, and other materials have passed into the trade system. They are allocated only for a definite purpose to owners of damaged houses under the strict control of rayispolkom emergency commissions.

Hard bitumen for roof repairs has been urgently sent to the city from Kherson on special orders, as have metal from Zapororzhye and other materials from fraternal republics.

Sector ministries are giving assistance in restoring the normal functioning of enterprises under union- and republic-level jurisdiction. They take into account the fact that it is sometimes necessary to not only repair but also completely replace damaged equipment.

All this inspires confidence that it will be possible to eliminate the worst consequences of the destructive earthquake in the city in the very near future under the leadership of party committees.

RAYKOM LEADER DISMISSED AFTER CRITICISM

PM091310 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 August 1986 carries on page 1, under the headline "In the Moscow CPSU Gorkom," a 1,000-word unattributed report on a 27 August session of the gorkom bureau which "examined the Frunzenskiy Party Raykom's work" and "found it unsatisfactory."

According to the report, "the party raykom, its bureau, and Comrade B.A. Gryaznov, first secretary of the CPSU raykom, personally have not begun the restructuring with themselves, and embellish the real state of affairs." The report lists a number of economic and social shortcomings in the rayon and states that "the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Party Control Commission was ordered to investigate instances of abuses and breaches of party ethics by leaders."

Turning to matters of party leadership, the report notes that raykom plenums and party meetings lacked "an atmosphere of businesslike and frank exchange of opinions, and raykom secretaries and section chiefs and soviet and economic leaders remain beyond criticism," and that "the raykom is extremely sensitive to criticisms in the press."

The report goes on to note that "this year 29 leading workers were expelled from the ranks of the CPSU, and 16 of them had criminal proceedings instituted against them. The party Gorkom Bureau condemned the defective practice prevailing in the raykom of solving cadre questions behind closed doors and deflecting criticism of Raykom First Secretary Comrade Gryaznov personally and of compromised workers who were eager to please him."

The report goes on:

"The lack of a breakthrough in the rayon party organization's activity resulted largely from the unsuitable style of leadership of Comrade Gryaznov, who was accustomed to stagnation, encouraged ostentation, ignored collective opinion, lost the feeling of party comradeship, and only pretended to be carrying out restructuring."

According to MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA's report, "Party Raykom First Secretary Comrade Gryaznov was severely reprimanded and his official record as member of the CPSU was endorsed for nonfulfillment of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress regarding the restructuring of work, for lack of self-critical evaluation of the state of affairs, for his unsuitable style of leadership, and for subjectivism and lack of principledness in work with cadres. The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau ordered the party raykom to examine the question of relieving Comrade Gryaznov of his duties as first secretary of the CPSU raykom, taking his request into consideration."

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 31 August carries on page 2, under the headline "From the Frunzenskiy CPSU Raykom Plenum. Another Lesson in Truth," a 2,000- word report by D. Dankin, deputy chief of section at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V. Markov, on the 30 August Plenum of the Frunzenskiy CPSU Raykom, which examined the Moscow Gorkom Bureau session's report and is described by the authors as "a logical continuation and development of this outpouring of public opinion."

The authors describe speeches by various participants in the plenum expanding on the accusations leveled at the gorkom bureau session and criticizing by name, in addition to First Secretary Gryaznov, Raykom Secretaries Gratsianskiy and Yakovlev and Rayispolkom Chairman A.A. Tsybulskiy. Some self-critical remarks are also reported by raykom members accepting collective blame for the situation.

The report concludes:

"The plenum examined an organizational question.

"B.A. Gryaznov was relieved of his duties as first secretary of the Frunzenskiy CPSU Raykom for nonfulfillment of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress regarding the restructuring of work, for lack of self-critical evaluation of the state of affairs, for his defective style of leadership, and for subjectivism and lack of principleness in work cadres.

"V.I. Terentyev, who had previously worked as first deputy general designer at a machine-building plant, was elected first secretary of the Frunzenskiy CPSU Raykom.

"Yu. s. Karabasov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the plenum's work."

POWER STATION UNION REPLACES SECRETARY

PM091602 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Sep 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Trade Union Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Electric Power Station and Electrical Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee was held in Moscow. Its participants discussed questions concerning the convening of the trade union's scheduled congress and the work of Moscow Oblast trade union organizations to further improve consumer service conditions at production and to expand the services sphere there.

The plenum examined organization questions. V.I. Telnov was relieved of his duties as secretary of the Trade Union Central Committee in connection with his retirement on pension. B.A. Afanasyev was elected secretary of the Trade Union Central Committee.

N.F. Kuznetsov, deputy chief of sector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organs Section [otdel partiynykh organov]; AUCCTU Secretary V.N. Makeyev; O.G. Anfimov, minister of the electrical equipment industry; and N.F. Lukonin, minister of nuclear power, took part in the plenum's work.

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[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Aug]

AKHROMEYEV'S RESPONSE WILL MAKE SDI 'WORTHLESS'

PM110807 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 35, 8 Sep 86 pp 4-5

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy minister of defense and chief of General Staff, under the general headline "The Historic Chance Must Not Be Missed": "A Military Man's View. We will Find the Proper Reply to SDI"]

[Text] Whitewashing the U.S. Administration's refusal to terminate nuclear explosions, some American representatives contend that since the U.S. is behind the U.S.S.R. in the modernization of nuclear weaponry it needs to stage tests. Washington also says that the U.S.S.R. can afford the moratorium because it is supposedly ahead of the U.S. in the number of tests conducted. These statements are inaccurate. The facts show that it is the U.S. that is in the lead in the number of nuclear tests held, accounting for more than half of all explosions detonated over the entire period worldwide. The U.S. is also in the lead in the number of tests in each medium, in the atmosphere, under ground and under water.

Consider the last two years. In 1984 the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. conducted an approximately equal number of nuclear tests. In 1985 the U.S.S.R. conducted nine tests, prior to its moratorium, while the U.S. staged 20. The U.S.S.R. has staged no nuclear tests for more than a year now, while the U.S. has conducted 18 since our moratorium came into effect. Of this number it reported 15. The other three, which it did not report, were of low capacity. One was held in August 1985, just after the Soviet-announced moratorium, the other two were conducted in the autumn of 1985 and in the spring of 1986. They were recorded by the national technical means available to the Soviet Union.

Hence, the issue is not one of a "lag", but rather that if nuclear testing is stopped, it will be impossible to develop national anti-missile defences or deploy space-based strike weaponry, at any rate on the large scale envisaged in the U.S. Furthermore, the Pentagon intends to modernize its nuclear potential completely. To this end new nuclear warheads are needed, and these must be tested. Some nuclear tests are conducted to ascertain the reliability of existing nuclear devices. However, they account for a very small proportion of tests.

Eighty percent of tests, perhaps even more, are carried out to develop new nuclear weaponry and energy sources for space-based arms.

When U.S. preparations for "star wars" are mentioned, what is meant are plans to employ a multi-tiered system for the anti-missile defence of U.S. territory and to devise and deploy space-based strike weapons. The aim of the U.S. is to make Soviet strategic nuclear forces worthless, disarm the U.S.S.R. and thus acquire the opportunity to threaten us continually with a massive nuclear-missile strike. The deployment of national ABM defences and space-based strike weaponry will upset the existing military equilibrium between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. generate strategic chaos instead of stability, and drastically increase the danger of nuclear war.

Should the U.S. continue to implement its plans for "star wars" the U.S.S.R. will be obliged to take appropriate measures in response. We will quickly find a suitable reply and, moreover, it will not be what the U.S. expects. It will be a reply that will make the "star wars" programme worthless. The U.S. has no monopoly on scientific and technological progress in the military field. [paragraph continues]

The development of science and technology in this field has reached a level at which the perennial struggle between sword and shield, defensive and offensive weaponry, is decided in many, not just one, directions. The U.S.S.R. is capable of meeting U.S. action to subvert the balance by means of a national anti-missile defence system and space-based strike weaponry. However, strategic offensive weaponry may be improved in a manner that will make the SDI programme fabulously expensive and difficult to implement. There are other possibilities as well.

Of course, if the U.S. deploys SDI we will have to reply. Unfortunately, we shall require additional resources to do so. But why waste resources and manpower devising newer and newer kinds of weaponry? That is another reason, prompted by economic considerations, why we want to end the arms race and are opposed to the development of space-based strike systems.

However, in the present situation the U.S.S.R. is obliged to conduct research in many fields. In some of these we can confidently envisage effective measures to counteract the U.S. SDI programme. They could be promptly implemented should the U.S. deploy a national ABM system and space-based strike weaponry. The U.S.S.R. will choose modes of operation that best accord with its defence interests and will in turn confront the U.S. with the need to find a reply.

But if nuclear testing is stopped, the further development of strategic armaments will also be halted. It will then be well-nigh impossible to deploy either space-based strike weaponry or national anti-missile defences. The U.S.S.R. has a stake in this. In announcing the extension of its moratorium, it hopes that peace-loving states and the world community will support it. The decision to extend the moratorium for the fourth time had to be weighed carefully. It was vital to have an accurate estimation of the balance of forces. Still, we placed ourselves at a definite disadvantage, believing it to be acceptable for the time being. Our own defence capacity and that of our friends is being maintained at proper levels.

VORONTSOV ON TEST BAN, SUMMIT CHANCES

PM110813 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 35, 8 Sep 86 pp 4-5

[Article by Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, under the general headline "The Historic Chance Must Not Be Missed": "A Diplomat's View. Halt the Nuclear Malaise"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement that the Soviet Union is to extend its unilateral nuclear test moratorium is at the centre of international attention. The overwhelming majority of governments, politicians and public figures the world over are categorically advocating the immediate cessation of nuclear explosions. Only a stubborn influential minority in the U.S. want nuclear explosions to continue to shake the earth.

Washington is now very nervous. Contradictory arguments are being put forward concerning America's continued nuclear testing. White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan says that the U.S. would not be averse to a treaty for a complete, comprehensive nuclear weapon test ban, but it cannot accept such a treaty without a reliable control system. Other spokesmen for the U.S. President discard the control excuse altogether and bluntly assert that the U.S. needs the tests to develop more sophisticated nuclear weapons. Washington is likewise confused as to who is ahead of whom in nuclear armaments. Effectively, the U.S. can offer no plausible explanation for its refusal to join the Soviet moratorium; one is forced to conclude that it needs nuclear explosions simply to carry on with the nuclear arms race in its attempt to obtain military superiority. Naturally, the matter is not at all one of control.

For the Soviet Union control is no problem. This is graphically illustrated by the joint experiment staged by U.S. and Soviet scientists in the Semipalatinsk area in the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Government favoured the agreement to conduct this experiment and said it was prepared to contribute to this implementation. So far Washington has not expressed readiness for a parallel experiment in the U.S.A.

It is now obvious that Washington is motivated not by concern for control, but by efforts to cover up the continued development of new nuclear weapons, specifically to use the energy of nuclear explosions to implement the "star wars" programme.

The Soviet Union greatly appreciates the joint action taken by the heads of state and government of the Group of Six -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania, to secure the earliest cessation of nuclear explosions. For our part we have already said that we are prepared to accept their offer to help verify a nuclear test ban, including on site inspection with the proviso, of course, that this is accepted by the U.S. We also view favorably the proposal to arrange a meeting between experts from these countries and their Soviet and U.S. counterparts, and this was stated by Mikhail Gorbachev in his reply to the heads of state and government of the six countries published on August 24.

We have no objection to talks being resumed with the participation of Britain. We have had such tripartite (the U.S.S.R., the U.S. and Britain) talks in the past, but they broke down through no fault of ours. We would welcome any moves from France in this field. Yet today it is the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. that should come up with concrete proposals for a test ban. However, we would welcome other countries subsequently joining both the moratorium and an agreement should it be concluded.

Today there is every grounds for definitively checking the nuclear malaise on earth through a Soviet-U.S. moratorium and a subsequent relevant agreement. After all, the moratorium should not be viewed as a step to end nuclear tests alone, but within the context of the overall problem of ridding humanity of nuclear weapons, as a prologue to full nuclear disarmament. The stopping of nuclear explosions might be one of the threads by which we could begin to unwind the entire tangle of the problem of nuclear disarmament. If there are no explosions, no new nuclear weapons will be devised, and serious limitations will be imposed on weapons that already exist. This would apply equally to the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

The West is suggesting an intermediate agreement evisaging a gradual reduction in the number of nuclear explosions. Proposals of this order are prompted by the desire to keep open a loophole for the arms race. Indeed, one might ask, why continue nuclear testing in a restricted form when such testing can be ended generally and immediately? The conditions for this exist. The U.S.S.R. is prepared to end tests completely and the Group of Six is advocating this.

It is to be hoped that eventually common sense will gain the upper hand in Washington and the historic chance of ending the arms race will not be missed. We repeat once again that an agreement with the U.S. to end nuclear testing, with fully reliable verification including on-site inspection, is conceivable, and that it can be achieved in a short space of time. An agreement to this effect could be signed at the U.S.S.R.-U.S. summit, which in turn may well materialize if its producitivity is ensured and the appropriate political atmosphere generated. Meanwhile, there is no agreement on a firm date for a new Gorbachev-Reagan meeting, contrary to statements that have appeared in some Western mass media.

TIME FOR U.S., USSR TO BEGIN 'DISARMAMENT TANGO'

LD101738 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- News analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Silence reigns at Soviet nuclear testing sites for already the second year. The USSR has unilaterally stopped nuclear tests and is observing its voluntary moratorium. American instruments have been installed near the Soviet nuclear testing site in Semipalatinsk Region on agreement between Soviet and American scientists as a measure of verifying nuclear explosions.

On the other hand, the United States has carried out already 19 nuclear tests during the Soviet moratorium and, as the American press reports, is preparing new ones. No reasonable justification of this policy pursued by Washington exists. There is a spate of invented arguments in favour of continued nuclear testing by the United States. For instance, there is the attempt to contrapose the moratorium and arms reduction and even to prove that the moratorium and arms reduction and even to prove that the moratorium supposedly is a hindrance to starting the process of disarmament.

This is absurd but Washington uses this absurdity as a screen to conceal its reluctance to get down to the business of disarmament. But it is long time to start the process of limiting and stopping arms race because time is running out. Today the question stands as follows either an agreement is reached on stopping nuclear tests once and for all or the green light is given to even more dangerous military preparations involving the spreading of the arms race to outer space. No matter how they in Washington try to prove the opposite, the ending of nuclear tests is inseparably linked with a reduction of nuclear arsenals. Specialists in many countries, including American specialists, believe that a ban on nuclear explosions is probably the quickest and most effective way of stopping a further development of nuclear arms, because nuclear tests serve the only purpose of perfecting existing nuclear arms and creating new types of arms, including space weapons, to wage nuclear war.

If the United States Government does not want to stop nuclear testing and stubbornly continues the arms race, this means that it has on its mind preparations to unleash a new world war. The logic and consistency of action of the administration in Washington present an alarming picture. The present administration not only shows no interest in ending nuclear tests but also rejects out of hand proposals to this end. It can be said, figuratively, that whereas it takes "only two to tango" (meaning the process of disarmament at the present stage), the arms race in the near future is likely to become a real rock'n roll with an unlimited number of "dancers". Now is the best time for Washington and Moscow to start a "disarmament tango" precisely with a termination of nuclear blasts. All objective conditions have ripened for this. It is only political will on the part of the White House that is lacking.

BEGLOV ON U.S. RESPONSE TO CALL FOR N-TEST BAN

AU080610 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Sep 86 p 2

[NOVOSTI article "Specially for ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI" by NOVOSTI commentator Spartak Beglov: "'Knights Move' in Washington"]

[Text] Of all the official "arguments" put forth by Washington against the new Soviet call for a halt to nuclear tests, I was the most surprised by the one saying that Moscow is allegedly presenting the abovementioned initiative with complete detachment from the subject of nuclear disarmament. White House spokesman Larry Speakes was the first to present such an argument to the world last Friday, complaining at the same time that Mikhail Gorbachev had avoided the problem of arms reductions in his 18 August statement. L. Speakes said that if the USSR is interested in eliminating nuclear arms, it should occupy itself with this matter.

As we can see, American Government circles have reached the conclusion that maintaining a defensive position is inconvenient and that the time has come to proceed to an attack. In the currently popular language of chess, this is called playing the knight. As we know, a knight may jump over several pieces to reach a selected position. And the calculations are not difficult to guess -- not everyone in the West has acquainted himself with the full text of the Soviet diplomat's statement expressing in a precise and business-like way the USSR's stance on arms reductions and nuclear disarmament.

It is difficult to regard this propaganda move or gambit by Washington as a legitimate one. One must have a special knack for distorting facts to see any avoidance of matters of disarmament in the Soviet proposals concerning the elimination of nuclear weapons and radical arms reductions. However, if this issue is meant to be understood as nothing other than a struggle by Washington to achieve disarmament by constantly increasing arms, then Moscow is no partner in this. It is not a policy of control over armaments that the U.S. Government is implementing, but obscurantism, revealing the basic difference in our times between the force of inertia, dictated by the difference in our times between the force of inertia, dictated by the old way of thinking and acting, on the one hand, and the new way of thinking, demanding world-wide unity in the face of the common danger of nuclear catastrophe, on the other.

It is worth taking at least one more look at the stormy past months of the year which the United Nations proclaimed to be the International Peace Year. On 15 January, the Soviet leader issued a bold plan of gradually eliminating nuclear arsenals and other types of mass-destruction weapons. Exactly six months have elapsed since the day when the 27th CPSU Congress presented a program for a universal system of international security while stressing at the same time that no one can guarantee such security with the aid of military and technological resources. Security can only be achieved by political means. In Geneva, the USSR presented a package of constructive proposals concerning a reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. As far as a ban on chemical weapons is concerned, socialist Eastern Europe displayed everywhere a readiness to seek compromise solutions to problems causing disputes and suspicion during the Stockholm talks and in Vienna.

All this was done during the Soviet moratorium on all kinds of nuclear detonations, which has already been in force for one year and has been extended three times. Mikhail Gorbachev thought it appropriate to recall this entire complex of initiatives that is awaiting a reply when he announced 10 days ago that the Soviet moratorium, which in itself requires proper political consideration also by the American side, would be extended.

But if the Soviet moratorium provides evidence of the seriousness and honesty of the entire Soviet nuclear disarmament program, then Washington's avoidance of reciprocity diminishes the credibility of American politics concerning modern-day problems even more. One cannot avoid the conclusion that throughout 1986, Washington has been seeking and finding satisfaction in demonstrating force and concentrating energy in those places where new and better weapons are being developed. It looks as if Washington has begun to think that all of the United States achievements are the result of a rise in its military might and that all losses are the result of negotiations and accords. This odd policy makes national security seem incompatible with international security. Here is a concrete example. A treaty on the nuclear nonproliferation was enacted 16 years ago. Did it not strengthen the security of the Americans as cosignatories? I believe that not even in the United States will we find anyone who denies this. [paragraph continues]

But this same treaty committed the United States and the other nuclear powers who signed it to reaching an accord on a ban on all types of nuclear tests as quickly as possible. And what are the so-called guardians of U.S. national security aiming toward? They are more than ever opposed to a halt to nuclear tests and, therefore, opposed to the first step leading to a world free of nuclear weapons, in other words, a really safe world. From Nevada one can smell "restricted nuclear" and "star" wars at a time when White House representatives are still trying to assure everyone that no one is defending the "spirit of Geneva" more firmly than they.

IZVESTIYA CITES HAMMER, GALE ON MORATORIUM

PM110323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Unnamed TASS Correspondent report under the general headline "Real Path to Disarmament": "A. Hammer-R. Gale: Developing Cooperation" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] "I CONSIDER IT MY MOST IMPORTANT MISSION IN LIFE TO HELP BUILD BRIDGES OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES IN THE NAME OF PEACE" -- Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of America's Occidental Petroleum, stated in an interview with your TASS correspondent. He is visiting Odessa for the opening 1 September of an exhibition of paintings entitled "Five Centuries of Masterpieces" from his collection, including 120 works by Rembrandt, Michelangelo, and other great masters.

Armand Hammer said that he chose Odessa to mount the exhibition not only because it is where his father was born but also because it is near this city, in Yuzhniy, that the Odessa port plant, a very large ammoniate fertilizer production enterprise in whose construction Occidental Petroleum took part on a barter basis, operates.

"This plant," Hammer noted, "is a fine example of how the USSR and the United States can successfully cooperate to mutual advantage. The Soviet partners have always clearly kept to their contract commitments. I am convinced of this by more than 60 years experience of cooperation with them.

"The Soviet Union's extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 is a concrete and bold step on the path toward preventing nuclear war. The new political thinking corresponding to the realities of the nuclear age, a thinking consistently demonstrated by the Soviet Union," Armand Hammer stressed, "makes me, a man made wiser by a lifetime's experience, an optimist."

"WITHOUT THE NEW THINKING WHICH THE SOVIET UNION CONSISTENTLY DEMONSTRATES TO THE WORLD TODAY, THE VERY EXISTENCE OF HUMAN CIVILIZATION BECOMES IMPOSSIBLE" -- Professor Robert Gale of California University, the well-known U.S. bone marrow transplant specialist, stated to your TASS correspondent. "Despite the differences in their political and socioeconomic systems, people are obliged to learn the art of peaceful coexistence if they want to go on living at all."

"I am convinced that nuclear weapons must be completely destroyed, as the Soviet Union proposes. The way to achieving this humanitarian goal runs through trust. The latter may be creted when people come to know one another better."

ARBATOV EXPLAINS NEW FOREIGN POLICY

AU091724 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 3 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences, given to Nina Vasilkova, Moscow correspondent for NOVOSTI -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Vasilkova] Georgiy Arkadeyevich, you participated in the discussion and preparation of the basic party documents determining the strategic line in our country's development for the period up to 2000. How would you describe the esential character and the innovations in the USSR's foreign policy line?

[Arbatov] The Soviet Union not only came out with numerous peaceful proposals, but it also addressed the peoples of the world with a document of a basically new character -- a document which is purposeful, which represents a specific and comprehensive concept for ensuring international security.

The search itself carried out in the USSR in this direction led to the conclusion that the very approach to the problems and to our way of thinking should be changed. Is it not true that the search itself, unfortunately, is destined to lag behind the rapidly changing facts of reality? We in the Soviet Union not only called upon others to overcome this gap between the real world and the idea of it, but we began to adapt facts to the new requirements, above all in the military and political spheres. In drawing a conclusion from this process, we proceeded with our initiatives. They reflect our present idea of the threat, our idea about how mankind should live today in order to avoid a nuclear disaster. I will recall the basic aspects of our proposals.

They stem above all from the fact that the security problem, in its very essence, is a political problem and that it cannot be resolved by military technical means alone. The appearance of new types of weapons has transformed military power into a genuine boomerang, also affecting those who have recourse to it. It has become evident that not the arms race but disarmament alone can strengthen security.

We are guided by the fact that in the nuclear century we cannot build security at the expense of or to the detriment of the other side. This security can only be mutual -- if we mean relations between the USSR and the United States -- or common, if we are talking about the entire international situation. Security today can only mean security for all. In our century the issue is: equal danger and equal security -- for everyone.

We think that it is necessary to become aware of the truth that the world has become very complicated. The world is in a process of constant change which no one is able to stop; no one can establish a status quo. The legitimate interests of almost 200 states meet one another on the world scene. These are both political and economic interests. If the national interests of the individual states are not respected, no real security can exist. At the same time, all states and peoples in our world, despite the existing differences which divide them, must learn to respect not only their interests but also the interests of the others. They must learn the science and art of peaceful coexistence, the science and art of practicing restraint and self-control, as well as tact on the international scene. They must learn how to live in a civilized manner, under the conditions of relations and cooperation based on equal rights.

In other words, the contemporary world has become very small and vulnerable; it does not permit any wars and any policy of strength. We must resolutely and once and for all put an end to the outdated ideas and actions which throughout many centuries relied on the possibility and admissibility of waging wars and of practicing the arms race.

All proposals of the Soviet Union are based on the aforementioned thoughts. Their nuts and bolts consist in the program of gradual nuclear disarmament and full banning of nuclear weapons, submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in his declaration of 15 January 1986. This Soviet initiative is not an ultimatum but a potential basis for serious negotiations, a basis for future dialogue. We are also ready, in the course of the negotiations, to analyze most carefully all proposals of other countries.

[Vasilkova] What can you say about the reaction to the Soviet proposals in the West, especially as regards the United States?

[Arbatov] A rather strange development occurred in this case. Broad public opinion, including that in the United States, supports our ideas. However, in the government circles of certain states, especially in the U.S. Administration, our proposals evoked mostly chaos and confusion. Many Western politicians assumed a "defensive position" because they were obviously not prepared for such a course of events. The Soviet proposals seemed somewhat too drastic to them.

For example, Hans Dietrich Genscher, the FRG minister of foreign affairs. He declared that West Germany is also against nuclear arms, but that they should be reduced in several stages. As if we proposed to eliminate these weapons tomorrow.... The question is not to gradually or immediately ban nuclear weapons -- the question is whether to reduce or increase the nuclear potential. This is the main point of our controversy between the USSR and the United States, between East and West. The goal of our foreign poilicy is to accelerate the process of negotiations on the question of disarmament, because the speed with which the negotiations are being conducted is fatally lagging behind the speed of the arms race. However, we are not capable of accomplishing this by ourselves. Gus Hall, the leader of the American Communists, recalled the old truth: "It takes two to tango." This also applies to the negotiations, which cannot be conducted unilaterally.

[Vasilkova] Can you say in which direction Soviet-American relations will further develop?

[Arbatov] We are well aware of the fact that it is not easy to obtain a positive answer from the United States, from the West as a whole. The approaches of the USSR and of the United States to international affairs differ considerably from one another. On the one side we have the quest for mutually acceptable solutions, the effort to take into consideration the interests of the other side and to find a way out of the nuclear deadlock for humanity, a way out which avoids universal holocaust. To put it briefly, this is a flexible, unmistakable, and I would even say, masterful approach, based on the awareness of reality and understanding for all implications, as well as for all new elements introduced into the existing situation. The situation is such that, as one my American friends said, if a nuclear war should erupt, it will scarcely be possible to distinguish the ashes of capitalism from those of socialism. On the other hand, we are disappointed with the selection of partial truths made by the United States, "truths", such as the saying: "If you want peace you should be prepared for war", or "the winner is above law", or "strength is the most convincing argument," and so forth. When you listen to such miserable arguments, which history has long since rejected, you fell sorry for this great nation: What kind of short-sighted policy it is conducting?

Nevertheless, I do not think that we should make final pronouncements yet on the mood of the present U.S. Administration. It has frequently changed and I hope that this is possible even today. Recent public opinion polls in the United States suggest a drastic reduction in support for the military programs and expenditures of the White House. This is also confirmed by the numerous amendments to the military budget which were introduced by Congress and which seriously irritated the White House and the Pentagon. This is fully understandable, if we take into account the fact that military expenditures increasingly affect the vital interests of the people. The growing dissatisfaction with the general policy of the administration in the United States is an ever-intensifying process, in my opinion.

[Vasilkova] In your opinion, is there hope that a new Soviet-American summit meeting may take place?

[Arbatov] You see, there is a wise saying: "Politics is the art of the possible." We base our policy not upon illusions, but upon real possibilities. For a long time there was no possibility for us to conduct a dialogue with the United States. This dialogue is being actively conducted today. If both sides desire it, the meeting will not only take place, but will also produce concrete results. We must work for this opportunity. We think that a number of serious problems must be resolved at the meeting, problems connected with the main issues of USSR-U.S. relations. We have not given up hope in this respect.

The survival of mankind, and its prosperity and progress, as well are fully feasible goals. The necessary and obligatory pre-condition for transforming this goal into reality is to ensure relations of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. I would even say that there is no other alternative for mankind. The point is, we must either proceed along this path, or civilization will disappear from the face of the earth. We cannot, we have no right to choose the second alternative. Our common sense absolutely rejects this alternative.

TSVETOV: U.S. ATTEMPTING TO UNDERMINE BAN

LD102325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 10 Sep 86

[From the "International Dairy" program; Vladimir Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] A conference examining the functioning of the convention banning bacteriological weapons is continuing in Geneva. I want to ask political observer Vladimir Tsvetov to talk about the convention and the attitudes to it of the Soviet Union and the United States. From the first days of the work of the conference, one can already judge the positions of both the countries.

Indeed, the positions of the USSR and the United States have revealed themselves with the utmost clarity. But first I would like to say a few words about the convention itself, the functioning of which presenting is being examined at the conference in Geneva. The convention on banning the development, production, and accumulation of stocks of bacteriological, biological, and toxic weapons and on their destruction, was approved by the UN General Assembly in 1971. The convention went into force in 1975. As yet, this is the sole international legal document which bans an entire class of weapons of mass destruction. Despite the opposition of the United States, the General Assembly succeeded in adopting this document. A not inconsiderable role was played hereby scientists, who, on UN instructions, studied the lethal nature of bacteriological weapons and proved irrefutably that this weaponry, delivered by just one strategic bomber, is able to destroy everything living on an area of 100,000 sq. km.

The Soviet Union rigorously observes the convention. Our country does not have bacteriological, biological, or toxic weaponry, and it is not being developed. This defines the position of the Soviet delegation at the conference in Geneva. It proposes the strengthening of the convention in defining more precisely that its prohibiting clauses should apply to any micro-organisms, of both natural and artificial origin, which could be used as a weapon. Apart from this, the Soviet delegation calls, in the development of the convention, for the expansion of international cooperation in the field of the peaceful use of biological science, for the benefit of the world [mir] and progress.

However the U.S. side has a different position. Having falsely accused the Soviet Union of possessing bacteriological weapons -- there were no facts cited since they do not exist -- the U.S. delegation intends to attempt to strike at the convention itself, which, as the Americans stated, cannot protect against the threat of using bacteriological weapons and is therefore dead. The real cause for such a position lies in the following: If since 1949 and up to the time of the adoption of the convention, the United States conducted 239 atmospheric tests on bacteriological weapons, then after 1971 it did not bring itself to do this, but it continued laboratory development of bacteriological weapons; you see, verification [proverka] of them is not possible.

From time to time kthe United States took research beyond the confines of laboratories. In 1981, for example, it carried out a secret bacteriological attack on Cuba, spreading dengue fever on the island. In 1982 it used bacteriological weapons against partisans in Guatemala. Now the limits of laboratory work have become cramped for the United States. It wants to have a bacteriological Nevada, side by side with the nuclear one. It is for the sake of this that the United States has come up with the idea of undermining the convention banning bacteriological weapons. You have probably noticed, comrades, that the method for undermining an international legal document is known to you. Indeed, the United States intends by a similar method to abandon the SALT II treaty, which limits strategic weapons, and the treaty on antimissile defense. I think, however, that this time the United States dare not to do this, for otherwise it will set itself against the whole world. The convention will remain alive. The world community will not wish to give up the first and perhaps most effective international document hindering the expansion of the arms race. The convention serves as a convincing example of the fact that states can successfully resolve the problems of security and that real disarmament is not a utopia.

'EFFECTIVENESS' OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT VIEWED

PM101613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondents A. Bovin, L. Shinkarev dispatch: "An Active Force of Today"]

[Text] Harare -- The Eighth Conference of the Nonaligned Countries' Heads of State and Government has come to a close. The agenda is now to implement its decisions, on the one hand, and, on the other, to analyze the documents approved and the exchange of opinions.

The Harare conference was a jubilee. It marked the 25th anniversary of the movement. And this left its imprint on the course of the discussions. More solemn words were spoken than usual. There were more frequent digressions into history than usual. We will also make such a digression.

The documents of the 1961 Belgrade conference, which is rightly regarded as a most important landmark of the Nonaligned Movement, made no reference at all to this concept. It took years for the group of states which had declared itself to be a new, independent factor in world politics at the Belgrade conference to recognize itself precisely as an integral, unified movement, despite its inner diversity.

It took even longer for the Nonaligned Movement to become universal. The participants of the Belgrade conference consisted of 11 Asian, the same number of African, one Latin American, and two European states. Now 28 Asian, 50 African, 18 Latin American (Chile's membership seems to have been suspended), and 3 European countries, one state from Oceania, plus the PLO and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) are full members of the Nonaligned Movement. At the same time the number of observers has grown from 3 to 19 (10 states and 9 national and international organizations). The Nonaligned Movement's range of interests has broadened as the number of participants has grown. At first the struggle against colonialism was at the forefront. Now, however -- and this was stressed at the conference in Harare -- the Nonaligned Movement's sphere of interests includes every appreciable issue of world politics and the world economy.

In the course of 25 years, despite the inconsistency and wavering of its individual participants, the Nonaligned Movement has recommended itself as a peace-loving, progressive, anti-imperialist force playing an active role in the international arena. Peace, independence, and social progress -- these, perhaps are the three main dimensions in which the history of the movement should be regarded. And these political dimensions determined the content of the documents approved in Harare.

The political declaration clearly reflects the main direction of nonaligned policy and formulates the movement's position on an entire range of global and regional problems of world politics. It is an anti-imperialist position. Although in some specific instances (Afghanistan, for example) it is not followed through with enough consistency, the general impression does not change: the navigator of nonalignment has plotted its course correctly.

An appeal to the leaders of the USSR and the United States was approved at Harare. In this appeal the nonaligned countries voice their deep concern over the intensification of the nuclear arms race. Never before, the appeal points out, has mankind been so close to self-destruction. The choice today is not between war and peace but between life and death. This makes a choice in favor of peace and the prevention of nuclear war the main task of today.

The participants in the meeting urged the nuclear powers to make efforts to prevent a nuclear war. The document expressed the hope that the U.S. and USSR leaders will continue the dialogue they have begun in order to stop the arms race and reach real agreements in the disarmament sphere, including on the prevention of an arms race in space. The participants in the Harare meeting expressed the hope that the sides will begin negotiations with the aim of reaching agreement on a permanent nuclear test moratorium. This will meet with a positive response from the people of the world and make a great contribution to reducing the threat of nuclear arms proliferation.

A separate document sets out the program of struggle for the liberation of Namibia and the elimination of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa (RSA). Its content is sufficiently specific to serve -- given the political will of the movement's participants -- as a firm basis for bringing pressure to bear on Pretoria's racist regime. And finally, the economic declaration. It concentrates on what, in the opinion of the conference, is possible, feasible, and realistic in practice. One could argue as to whether economics is too far removed from politics here and from demands of a principled nature. But in the end the development of the Nonaligned Movement's foreign economic strategy is a matter for the nonaligned countries themselves.

Naturally there were differences during the final elaboration of the aforementioned documents, but they related to details and were overcome in a constructive spirit.

At the same time, one cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that there are a number of countries within the heterogeneous Nonaligned Movement which yield to pressure from imperialism and pursue a course totally to the liking of the West. This aroused sharp criticism in Harare, criticism which found reflection in particular in the speech by the Libyan leader, M. al-Qadhdhafi.

The dissatisfaction and discontent of a number of countries regarding the ineffectuality of decisions taken within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement are particularly noticeable when it comes to specific situations. The inability of the Nonaligned Movement to put an end to the 6-year-long war between two of the movement's members -- Iran and Iraq -- is usually cited as an example of the latter.

Of course, politics is the art of the possible. The majority of decisions taken by the UN General Assembly are not implemented. Does this mean that the United Nations must be dissolved? Obviously it does not. Even those UN decisions that are not implemented have great moral and political force, constantly alter world public opinion and impede imperialist forces' freedom of action. The same can be said of the Nonaligned Movement and its decisions.

It seems that the problems of the effectiveness and fruitfulness of decisions taken by the nonaligned countries will become exacerbated in the coming years. In fact, Harare moved the task of eliminating apartheid in southern Africa to the foreground. There is really no place for philosophical discussions here. Everything is clear: southern Africa must become free and the extreme obviousness of the problem lays bare the impotence of words, resolutions, and programs if they are not backed up by specific action.

The future of the Nonaligned Movement is inseparable from the unity and effectiveness of its actions. [paragraph continues]

Not further expansion of the movement -- although this is important, not the addition of new points in political and economic declarations, not the approval of new documents -- although this also is important, but the concentration of means and efforts on implementing its own decisions. This is all the more important today when imperialism is attempting to organize a broad counteroffensive against the forces of peace and social progress. In such conditions, consistent, persistent political efforts and unity of word and deed acquire particular significance. The very history, the very achievements of the Nonaligned Movement formulate the issue precisely thus.

AVIATION RESEARCHER ON COMBATING 'AIR PIRACY'

PM101326 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview with Yu. N. Maleyev, chief of the Law of the Air Section of the State Scientific Research Institute for Civil Aviation, by V. Yunisov, under the Rubric "Authoritative Opinion": "Flight into a Prison Cell?" -- place and date not given; first paragraph is a KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] The problem of combating air piracy is topical for all airlines in the world. On the eve of the scheduled 26th session of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] Assembly, we hear from Yu. N. Maleyev, chief of the Law of the Air Section of the State Scientific Research Institute for Civil Aviation.

[Yunisov] Yuriy Nikolayevich, what caused the inclusion of his question on the session's agenda? As far as is known, international measures to combat air piracy have been quite thoroughly elaborated. Are they not sufficient?

[Maleyev] Indeed, there are quite a large number of international documents. The questions of combating air piracy have been addressed at different times by the UN Security Council and General Assembly, the ICAO Air Navigation Commission and Legal Committee, and a number of other international oraganizations. Many states (including the USSR) have concluded bilateral agreements to combat aircraft hijacking. Appropriate provisions are also included in legal aid treaties and air communications agreements. Strict security measures are taken at airports and on board the aircraft belonging to all states. [passage omitted]

[Yunisov] Evidently it was the inadequacy of the Tokyo Convention's provisions regarding the illegal capture of aircraft that led to the conclusion of the Hague and Montreal Conventions?

[Maleyev] Perfectly correct. Even though the USSR was not an ICAO member until 1970, our country played an active part in the elaboration of the Hague Convention's provisions and later, being already an ICAO member, of the Montreal Convention, and we were among the first to ratify them. A certain role in this was played by the scandalous case of the 1970 hijacking of an Aeroflot aircraft by Brazinskas and his son and the death of stewardess Nadya Kurchenko at their hands (prior to this we had isolated cases of attempted hijacking). [passage omitted]

[Yunisov] Yuriy Nikolayevich, more than 120 countries operating civil aviation have signed the Tokyo, Hague, and Montreal Conventions and therefore either extradite pirates or punish them. But this, so to speak, indicates the inevitability of punishment after the crime. Evidently, greater importance attaches to preventing crimes at the "conception" stage. [paragraph continues]

What security measures are being taken by countries to ensure the total nonexistence of these crimes because, after all, the pirates may be absolutely illiterate and ignorant of international law?

[Maleyev] I agree. In this regard all countries have thoroughly elaborated organizational, technical, and operational security measures at airports and on board aircraft. I must say: These demands are very effective when they are meticulously observed by the appropriate personnel. Indeed, one of the tasks of the forthcoming ICAO Assembly session is to further improve these measures.

Paramount importance is attached in the Soviet Union to the question of ensuring and protecting the life and health of passengers and crew and the security of air transportation. A uniform flight safety program has been elaborated, special services responsible for its implementation have been set up, and numerous measures to prevent piracy are being applied in airports.

[Yunisov] On the eve of the ICAO Assembly session, paramount importance is attached to our state's general stance on combating "air piracy." What can you say on this question? After all, the efficiency of international cooperation in this sphere depends on the stance of states as a whole.

[Maleyev] Our state consistently advocates the adoption of most severe measures against "air pirates." We continue to believe that the most effective measure in this respect would be the consolidation of the principle of the mandatory extradition of such persons in international law. At the same time, we are prepared to play a positive part in the elaboration of any other measures meeting the fundamental provision of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Party Congress. The report specifically says: "Crises and conflicts provide favorable soil for international terrorism. Undeclared wars, export of counterrevolution in all its forms, political assassinations, hostage taking, aircraft hijacking, and explosions in streets, airports, and railway stations -- these are the disgusting face of terrorism, and those who inspire it to try to cover it up with all sort of cynical fabrications. The USSR rejects terrorism in principle and is prepared to cooperate actively with other states to eradicate it." There is no social base for "international terrorism" in our country. But, in parallel with combating ordinary criminals in our country who occasionally resort to aircraft higjacking, we are prepared to cooperate actively with other states in eradicating "air piracy" also on its broader scale, no matter what motives may be behind it.

[Yunisov] Our readers are keenly interested in the cases of harsh punishment meted by foreign courts to the hijackers of Aeroflot aircraft.

[Maleyev] A relevant example is provided by a Turkish court's decision on 8 July 1983. The result of the hearing of the case of two individuals who hijacked an Aeroflot aircraft to Sinop was a punishment of 9 and 8 years' imprisonment with payment of court costs and reparation for material damage caused to Aeroflot through the aircraft hijacking.

...A monument to Nadya Kurchenko, who died at the hands of the Brazinskas criminals, stands in Sukhumi. We remember the brave girl. We lay flowers to her memory and hope that the skies will be peaceful and flights safe in the future.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR CSCE PROCESS

PM100918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Igor Biryukov "Commentator's Column": "A Test for Europe"]

[Text] Fully aware of the realities of the nuclear age, the Warsaw Pact countries are jointly carrying out persistent, purposeful, and patient work in the international arena in order to achieve a fundamental turnabout for the better in the present complex and contradictory situation.

The clouds of military threat are gathering above the earth. But the potential of peace is more active and more powerful than ever before. The socialist community consistently strives to make the political dialogue between states with different social systems as specific and as fruitful as possible, and puts forward, one after the other, important and constructive initiatives for the strengthening of peace. A growing influence on the development of the world situation is exerted by the idea, put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, of creating an all-embracing system of international security covering the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres.

The fraternal states are particularly concerned about Europe, where vast quantities of weapons have been accumulated. The socialist community countries perceive the utmost strengthening of security and cooperation on our continent as one of the central tasks of their foreign policy. This is why they devoted and continued to devote so much energy to the development of the all-European process which began with the Helsinki Final Act.

Now all people of goodwill expect weighty positive results from the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building and Security Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which was convened on the socialist countries' initiative and whose first stage is approaching conclusion.

Deputy foreign ministers from Warsaw Pact states gathered a few days ago in the capital of people's Poland. They discussed questions of preparations for the forthcoming November meeting of CSCE states in Vienna with a view to assisting in its successful holding. This approach by the socialist countries reflects a readiness to continue to help the further balanced development of the all-European process in all spheres of cooperation envisaged by the Helsinki Final Act.

Will the forthcoming Vienna meeting signify a turn for the better in East-West relations? This is a question of fundamental importance. Everything indicates that the socialist countries are honestly striving for precisely such a result. We perceive a growing interest in positive changes among a number of other participants in the all-European process.

Unfortunately, however, there are also forces which would not be averse to turning any hall of negotiations into an arena of confrontation for the sake of selfish schemes, preparations for war, and even anticommunist extremism.

But the roots of all-European detente are strong and firm. Europe has sufficient experience and common sense to give an honorable reply to the challenge of the age.

DANILOFF AFFAIR RECALLS CIA 'SUBVERSION'

LD110953 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0856 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Commentary by Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep (TASS) -- Attempting to distract public attention from the most important international problems connected with the necessity of curbing the arms race, certain circles in the United States continue to fan up the noise around the "Nicholas Daniloff affair." He is a U.S. citizen. Making use of his status as a foreign correspondent in the USSR, he engaged in spying, gathering by various means secret information to use it to the detriment of the national interests of the USSR. The result of this hulabaloo is diametrically opposed to what its instigators count upon: The question of subversive activities of U.S. special services and, above all, of the CIA, this center of espionage and subversion, is again brought to the forefront. What, then, does the CIA represent today?

There has been no comparable period in U.S. history as at present, in which the U.S. "intelligence-gathering community" experiences a boom, coinciding with the tenure of the current Republican administration which has taken a course aimed at "a direct confrontation" with the socialist world. The first preelection program of the Republican Party, put forward in 1980, presaged a comprehensive activization and enhancement of the role of this "community" and its nucleus, the CIA.

According to the British publicist B. Freemantle, quoted in his book "The CIA" (New York, 1984), the total expenditure of the "intelligence community," of which the CIA is the core, amounted to no less than $10 billion annually even at the beginning of the eighties; now it is up to $24 billion.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are the main target for the CIA's subversive activity. The secret services of the United States and of a number of other NATO countries embark upon persistent attempts to compromise the domestic and foreign policies of the socialist states, aiming at undermining their economies. Also, they try to get hold of their political, military, economic and scientific-technological secrets, and they attempt to penetrate institutions of state, important military installations and research institutions. It is appropriate to recall that it was the CIA that in the past directed counterrevolutionary actions in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and that nurtured and financed the Polish counterrevolution. "After Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia there will be other attempts, and no end to these is in sight", H. Sonnenfeld, former U.S. State Department staffer and a U.S. political expert, has frankly stated.

Although the spearhead of the "crusade" proclaimed by the U.S. imperialist circles is directed against socialism, this approach has a much broader social and geographical direction. Over 200 centers, each of which in its turn is backed up by numerous "bases" and "branches" -- such is the CIA's network in Western Europe. One of the CIA's most important tasks -- this "most dangerous mafia of the 20th century," as Fidel Castro accurately expressed it -- is the suppression, in conjunction with the Pentagon, of the revolutionary and national-liberation movements, the implementation of open and secret subversive operations against the countries and peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Over $1 Billion -- that is the sum Washington has already spent on waging an undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan. The extent of the underclared war that Washington unleashed in 1980 against another sovereign state -- Nicaragua -- is being widened. As Daniel Ortega, the president of Nicaragua, stated in April 1986 in an interview with the Mexican NOTIMEX agency, at least 11,000 Nicaraguans have been killed in the past 5 years through the fault of Washington.

The CIA has spent over $100 million to arm the terrorist UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] -- gangs operating on the territory of People's Angola. The preparation of bandit sorties against Libya, support for rebel groupings in Mozambique, the aggravation of national enmity in India, the sending of Pol Pot's remnants to the territory of independent Cambodia -- such are only some of the criminal actions that make up the CIA "service record." The former CIA employee J. Stockwell, author of the book "In Search of Enemies," bears witness that since 1961 some 3 million people became victims of the CIA's "secret wars" in the developing countries alone!

There is nothing which, sooner or later will not come out, says a well known saying. It is, for instance, well known how U.S. special services carefully prepared such subversive operations, as, let us say, the South Korean "Boeing" incursion into the USSR's airspace, or else an attempt on the life of the pope, in which the complicity of socialist Bulgaria was alleged. The most experienced specialists of U.S. special services, experts in subversion, toiled and toiled on not only carrying out these criminal operations, but also on covering up the traces of those who had organized them. Nothing came of it! The criminal tracks of the CIA and of other U.S. special services are laid bare time and again for all the world to see. The angry indignation and protests of international community are a response to the activities of those who have turned terrorism and acts of subversion, killings and espionage, into the key factors of their aggressive foreign policy.

PRESS CITED ON JOURNALISTS LINKS WITH CIA

LD101539 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1055 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, Sep 10 (TASS) -- The U.S. special services makes large-scale, active use of American journalists in espionage. William Colby, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, was forced to admit this. "I made use of journalists in the capacity of my agents," he told the WASHINGTON TIMES. "They helped considerably in the gathering of information which was inaccessible to officials in foreign states."

It should be noted that in 1977, in the wake of the major Watergate political scandal, the CIA was obliged to scale down somewhat the recruitment of press workers to undertake intelligence missions. Under pressure from Congress, "rules" were adopted at Langley, the headquarters of the spy agency, which supposedly forbade its employees from "establishing any relations with staff or freelance journalists accredited in any American information service, periodical publication, radio and television network or station, for purposes of conducting any intelligence activity." As CIA staff admit, however, these "rules" remained rules only on paper. In particular, (Sharon Foster) [name as received] a representative of the CIA, has stated openly that these measures do not prevent her agency from getting information from American and foreign journalists. This was confirmed by THE WASHINGTON TIMES, a paper close to the White House, when it noted: "The CIA is permitted to maintain links with journalists who, of their own free will, make contact with the CIA to pass on information of interest to intelligence and counterintelligence."

On several occasions material has appeared in the American press exposing the unseemly connection between the special services and the U.S. mass media.

According to data in the magazine ROLLING STONE, in the last 25 years at least 400 staff members of such leading information media as the television company CBS, the NEW YORK TIMES, and TIME and NEWSWEEK magazines have fulfilled tasks for the Langley bosses. The NEW YORK TIMES admits that the CIA has used journalists in many different roles -- from couriers to undercover employees, who have run other intelligence agents. This is by no means coincidental. As the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS has noted, the present CIA chief is an ardent supporter of journalists undertaking espionage missions.

BUSH MAKES 'OMINOUS' STATEMENT ON LIBYA

LD101335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 10 Sep 86

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Yevgenily Grachev]

[Excerpts] Alarming reports are coming in from the Near East. News agencies and political observers believe that the United States is preparing another armed provocation against Libya. [passage omitted]

Against the background of military preparations, the words of the U.S. Vice President Bush sound ominous. He stated outright that the U.S. Armed Forces are ready to carry out another attack on Libya. Without mincing words, Bush stated, and I quote, we already have inflicted a strike and we will undoutedly inflict another one if it should prove necessary. I believe there is no need to comment on this statement. It is said too strongly. We will only note that Washington is masking its aggressive plans with regard to a sovereign Arab state with inventions about alleged Libyan complicity in terrorism. Lies and slander are essential to the U.S. bosses in order to justify the true aim of the aggression that is being prepared; namely, to bring the Libyan people to their knees.

Remarks Termed 'Open Threats'

LD091549 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 9 TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush made open threats against Libya. Speaking in Mount Vernon, Illinois, he said that the United States was ready to stage another attack on that Arab country.

Bush reiterated Washington's unfounded inventions concerning the alleged involvement of Libya in terrorism and tried in every way to justify the bandit U.S. aggression staged against Libya last Arpil. At that time innocent civilians had died during a barbaric air bombing of Libyan cities. Washington's campaign of blackmail and threats against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is escalating against the backdrop of aggressive preparations conducted by the U.S. Navy and the Air Force.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TALYZIN'S VISIT TO PRC

Attends Banquet

OW101144 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Yao Yilin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council of China, gave a banquet on 8 September in honor of Talyzin, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and his entourage, who were in China on an official visit.

Yao Yilin and Talyzin both noted in their speeches the positive changes in the recent years in the relations between the Soviet Union and China. They expressed satisfaction at the development of mutually beneficial ties and contacts in various fields and the vigorous growth of economic and trade cooperation between their two countries.

Yao Yilin said: However, as of now, what we have done is not compatible with the tremendous potential of our two great neighboring powers. He said: We need to do a great deal of work and we should do so.

Talyzin noted in his speech that there have been increasing contacts between Soviet and Chinese state and political officials through dialogues that are frank and sincere, and practical and realistic. These have been conducive to the two countries' active efforts to explore ways to expand mutually beneficial cooperation between them. In accordance with the policy formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union will continue to take positive action so that the relations between the Soviet Union and China will increase sharply and become lasting and good-neighborly as are characteristic of the relations between two great socialist countries. And the traditional friendship between the Soviet people and the Chinese people will be strengthened.

Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that the Soviet Union is willing to hold very serious and earnest discussions with China, at any time and any level, about the additional measures to be taken for establishing good-neighborly relations. The 27th CPSU Congress stressed that the Soviet Union's position is to maintain honest, frank and sincere relations with all socialist countries and have comradely exchanges with them.

We are happy to see every step taken and all progress made by the socialist countries on the road to closer relations. The Soviet Union understands and respects China's goal of modernization and building a socialist society worthy of its great people. Everything shows that our tasks are similar to China's. We need to study, as soon as possible, how to use all of the enormous potentials of the socialist system to create peaceful conditions that are most favorable to ensuring accelerated social and economic development. [Words indistinct] will be useful to making more effective and reasonable use of our superiority in our geographic positon as neighbors to each other and in our mutually complimentary economies.

We note with satisfaction that Soviet-Chinese economic ties have started to develop in a more dynamic manner recently. This proves that both sides are interested in further deepening mutual cooperation. There are many objective possibilities for us to attain this goal.

No doubt, these possibilities are not limited to direct barter. We are prepared to make use of new possibilities on a broader scale for economic cooperation, joint exploration of natural resources and a more active exchange of achievements in science and technology, including the latest development in space probes.

All this should serve the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and promote the good-neighborly atmosphere of the relations between our two countries. The Soviet people sincerely want to live in peace and friendship with the people of socialist China, our great neighbor. We are convinced that there are many objective (?prerequisites) for us to broaden the scope of mutual understanding.

Comrade Talyzin said: Steady progress in the relations between the Soviet Union and China, along the road of friendship and good-neighborliness, and their all-round cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit will coincide with the fundamental interests of the Soviet Union and China, serve to improve the international situation and increase the role of socialism in world affairs and strengthen the cause of peace and stability in Asia and the whole world.

Talks With Yao Yilin

OW110739 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] At the Great Hall of the People on 9 September, Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Soviet State Planning Commission, and candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, held talks with Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin. Both sides exchanged information on socialist construction in their respective countries and conducted specific discussions on many aspects of Soviet-Chinese relations. Both sides noted with satisfaction the rapid progress made in strengthening cooperation between the two countries. They also made a positive appraisal of the agreements that are presently being implemented. They pointed out: In an effort to strengthen the ties between the two countries,both sides need to further expand bilateral relations in trade, economy, science, technology, and culture. Thus, efforts must be made to effectively exploit all possibilities and create the necessary conditions. Both sides expressed the belief that Talyzin's visit is conducive to improving Sino-Chinese relations and promoting the cause of peace and socialism of the Soviet and Chinese peoples. The meeting between Talyzin and Yao Yilin was conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Also attending the meeting were Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, other members of Talyzin's entourage, as well as Soviet Ambassador to China Troyanovskiy.

On the same day, Talyzin also met with Song Ping, Chinese state councillor and minister of the State Planning Commission. Both sides pointed out: As far as socialist nations promoting a planned economy are concerned, it is of great significance for them to exchange the views of their planning departments in handling various economic tasks. Both sides hope that direct ties can be established between the Soviet State Planning Commission and the Chinese State Planning Commission. It was pointed out at the meeting that this will be conducive to economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and China.

Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, also held talks with Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade. They discussed various issues with regard to the expansion of Soviet-Chinese economic relations. Talyzin and his party also visited the Evergreen township in suburban Beijing where he asked questions on agricultural production and local industries.

Continues Talks

LD101954 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1823 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (TASS) -- At the House of the People's Assemblies, where the Chinese National People's Congress is situated, talks were continued today between Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission, and Yao Yilin, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the PRC State Council.

The sides concentrated their attention on the prospects for the development of economic, commercial, and scientific-technical links. The expediency was noted of using new forms of cooperation in the future including joint industrial production, the creation of joint enterprises, and so forth. Specific considerations were expressed in this regard. Questions were examined relating to using all the advantages of the neighboring geographical position of the two socialist states and the historically existing mutually complementary character of the economies of the USSR and the PRC for the further development of bilateral cooperation.

A number of Soviet-Chinese documents were signed on the same day. An agreement on planning cooperation between the USSR State Planning Commission and the PRC State Planning Commission was signed by Nikolay Talyzin and by Song Ping, member of the PRC State Council and chairman of the PRC State Planning Commission. Igor Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister and Qian Qichen, PRC deputy foreign minister, set the seal with their signatures on a consular agreement between the USSR and the PRC.

A number of documents were also signed regarding additional supplies for the period 1986-1990 to the PRC of Soviet industrial products in exchange for Chinese agricultural produce, and also on matters of transport related to providing for foreign trade turnover.

Present at the document-signing ceremony were Yao Yilin, other Chinese officials, USSR Minister Mikhail Busygin, Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and senior workers from a number of ministries and departments accompanying Nikolay Talyzin on his trip. Oleg Troyanovskiy, the USSR ambassador in the PRC, was also present.

Today Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and premier of the PRC State Council, received Nikolay Talyzin and those accompanying him in the PRC, in the Zhongnanhai. Nikolay Talyzin conveyed to Zhao Ziyang a message from Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. During their conversation the head of the Chinese Government noted the fruitful nature of the talks that had been held in the course of N.V. Talyzin's visit, and stressed the important significance of the Soviet-Chinese documents that had been signed, which are intended to promote further expansion in mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and PRC in various fields.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the course of implementation of the existing bilateral accords and at the increasing role of the Soviet-Chinese commission for the development of bilateral economic, commercial, and scientific-and-technological cooperation. Oleg Troyanovskiy, the ambassador of the USSR in the PRC, took part in the meeting.

That same day there was a meeting between Nikolay Talyzin and Li Peng, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who is chairman of the Chinese part of the Soviet-Chinese commission on economic, commercial, and scientific-and-technological cooperation. During the conversation in the USSR and PRC and on the prospects for bilateral cooperation in various fields.

Nikolay Talyzin laid a wreath to the monument to the people's heroes on Tienanmen Square.

In the evening there was a reception at the USSR Embassy to mark Nikolay Talyzin's visit. It was attended by Yao Yilin, Song Ping and other Chinese officials.

HEILONGJIANG DELEGATION ENDS KHABAROVSK VISIT

OW100615 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation from the Heilongjiang provincial branch of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association concluded its visit to the Soviet city of Khabarovsk.

(Wang Luyun), head of the delegation, said: This visit is an important step in developing friendly ties between border areas of the two countries. We have a traditional, long-standing relationship between us, which has been raised to a new level in recent years. There is a marked increase in our trade along the border, and the exchange of visits by the two countries' delegations has become more frequent than before. In the Vladivostok speech by Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, we can see new prospects for such cooperation.

PRC MAGAZINE REPORTS ON CHINESE-SOVIET TRADE

LD092051 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing September 9 TASS -- The magazine "LIAOWANG" writes about favourable prospects and ample opportunities in further advancing Soviet-Chinese trade and economic ties and cooperation.

Trade between the two countries in the last five years has topped overall Soviet-Chinese trade in the previous ten years. Foreign trade ties are built on the basis of mutual benefit and the structure of export-import goods is determined in keeping with the mutual complement principle.

The Soviet-Chinese documents: A trade and payments agreement for 1986-1990 and an agreement on economic and technological cooperation in building and retooling industrial projects in the People's Republic of China, signed in Moscow last year, have become a considerable factor of expediting trade and economic cooperation. They ensure a stable development of relations between the two countries in these areas. Work to implement those agreements went off to a good start this year.

The volume of border trade among Chinese provinces and autonomous regions and a number of areas of the Soviet Union adjacent to them also grows. Transportation of goods between the two countries have become by far more stable and now involve a greater variety of merchandise.

Pointing out the successes achieved, the magazine writes that there are great prospects and untapped reserves in developing and extending trade and economic cooperation.

PRC HOPES FOR S&T COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD092302 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing September 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Marat Abulkhatin reports:

The book "The Policy of the People's Republic of China in Science and Technology" ("The White Paper") has been issued here by the publishing house of scientific and technical literature. In the book there are several sections on the history of the development of science and technology in China, the guidelines and the tasks of scientific research work in the country. The book also deals with the main problems of development of natural and applied sciences in the current five year plan period, the training of scientific cadres and specialists.

In China now there are 4,690 scientific research institutes and experimental design bureaus engaged in scientific research in various areas, involving more than 770,000 people, among them 231,000 scientists and engineers.

The State Committee for Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China held a press conference today on the occasion of the publication of the "white paper". At the press conference it was noted that the government of the People's Republic of China in the current five year period (1986-1990) will concentrate its main efforts on elaborating 76 priority projects in four areas: raw material and aviation industry, energetics and communications. Several thousand million yuan are planned to be allocated for scientific research work.

The People's Republic of China highly appraises the Soviet Union's accomplishments in the development of science and technology, it was noted at the press conference. China wishes development of cooperation with the USSR above all in mathematics, physics, geophysics, oil and gas processing technology, a number of other areas, said a representative of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

FOREIGN MINISTRY'S JAPAN SDI STATEMENT CITED

LD111046 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 11 Sep 86

["Statement by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- Today the ambassador of Japan to the USSR was summoned to the USSR ministry of Foreign Affairs where the following statement was made to him:

"Recently the Government of Japan announced a decision to enter into negotiations with the U.S. Administration about Japan's participation in the realization of the U.S. SDI program. Thereby a practical step was taken toward drawing Japan into the implementation of the U.S. plans aimed at developing space strike weapons and at transferring the arms race to outer space. The Japanese Government's allusions to the ostensibly defensive nature of research under the SDI cannot be recognized as convincing. A large-scale anti-missile defense system with space-based elements, which is being developed under the SDI program, is part and parcel of a unified offensive complex the purpose of which is to ensure military superiority for the United States. The emergence of such a system would give a new impulse to the arms race in all directions, primarily to the build-up and sophistication of nuclear arsenals. The American plans still further complicate the entire process of real disarmament while attempts at implementing them, as the Soviet Union has repeatedly warned, are leading to destabilization of the strategic situation, which is fraught with extremely dangerous and, possibly, irreversible consequences.

"It is also clear that the development of space strike weapons is by no means a way to ensure scientific and technological progress, as is being unfoundedly asserted by some people in Japan, but, on the contrary, is the siphoning off of colossal intellectual and material resources from a solution to the urgent problems facing mankind. The decision taken by the Japanese Government obviously runs counter to its statements about readiness to act for the purposes of strengthening peace, easing international tension, and promoting progress in the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms. Neither does Japan's participation in the SDI tally with its officially proclaimed three non-nuclear principles, as well as with Tokyo's declared defence concept of the country's military policy. Moreover, it objectively creates a qualitatively new channel for the realisation of the U.S. militarist designs to turn the Far East and the entire Asian-Pacific region, where Japan is situated, into a sphere of increased military confrontation."

"The consent to join Japanese economic, scientific and technical potential to the U.S. "star wars" program cannot be viewed otherwise than an evidence of Japan's further involvement in the U.S. military-strategic plans. The Japanene Government bears responsibility for possible dangerous consequences of such policy. This, of course, cannot but have a negative effect on Soviet-Japanese relations. One would like to hope that the Japanese side will give due attention to this address and will draw practical conclusions which will really confirm its statements in favour of strengthening peace and curbing the arms race. Only such a stand would meet the interests of all peoples, including those of the Japanese one".

The ambassador said that the statement would be immediately delivered to the Government of Japan.

COMMENTARY SAYS JAPAN SDI DECISION 'NO SURPRISE'

OW100425 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 9 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" Program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] A report from Japan comes as no surprise to people constantly following international events. The Japanese Government today officially decided to participate in the U.S. star wars program. This was announced by Masaharu Gotoda, secretary general of the Cabinet, after a Cabinet meeting. I say that this is not some kind of extraordinary revelation, comrades, because the decision adopted by Japan is not, strictly speaking, a surprise. Things were leading up to it, although little by little and without haste This is not because of certain peculiarities of the Japanese but the result of absolutely precise calculations. Observers have long said that Nakasone favors the militarization of space. He dragged his feet because, first, he wanted to carry out elections, and only then to officially put on Washington's militarist harness. We should not forget, of course, that the land of the rising sun and its people lived through Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Nakasone could not fail to consider the antiwar and antinuclear sentiments of most Japanese people. Time was needed to prepare public opinion.

Hence, the decision to join the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] was preceded by a lengthy propagandist and political preparation. At first the Japanese premier -- besides he was the first among the leaders of the Western countries to do so -- expressed understanding of the U.S. star wars program. After some time the ruling clique announced that participation in this program does not contradict the 1969 parliamentary resolution limiting space research to purely peaceful purposes. At the same time the scientific and technical advantages to Tokyo resulting from its participation in the Pentagon's space project were lauded high and low and its dangerous militarist essence concealed. Now the decision has been adopted. You could say that the green light has been switched on for the participation of private companies in star wars, but apparently government scientific and technical organizations will follow suit. Gotoda's statement has again reiterated the tiresome and ludicrous arguments of the Reagan administration that SDI is supposedly aimed at radically reducing nuclear arms. Now, strictly speaking, there is no cause for surprise, for having agreed to take part in the militarization of space the Japanese generals are forced to dance to the American military flute. And, I should say, this flute is getting louder and louder. Yesterday in Hawaii Kurihara, director general of the Japanese Defense Agency, who was concluding his visit to the United States, met Admiral Hayes, commander of U.S. military forces in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas. The press notes that during this meeting frank appeals to Japan to increase its military efforts in the framework of the aggressive U.S. strategy in this region were voiced Hayes simply insisted that the Japanese Government allocate additional funds for the maintenance of the 50,000-strong U.S. expeditionary force presently deployed in Japan, and demanded that the new aerodrome to be used for training purposes by U.S. Seventh Fleet carrier aircraft be made available to the Pentagon at an early date. It should be noted that throughout his visit to the United States both U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Vice President Bush, and other administration leaders, as a matter of fact, called on Tokyo with unprecedented harshness, as the YOMIURI newspaper reported, to take new steps towards militarization. Kurihara, according to reports, accepted these demands with understanding, and this understanding is being confirmed with concrete actions. The Japanese Defense Agency has at any rate requested military allocations for the next financial year that considerably exceed the agency's budget for this year.

REPORT ON USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS BY DRA REBELS

PM101230 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Own correspondent D. Meshchaninov dispatch: "Afghanistan: Poisoners of Wells. The West Supplies the Dushmans With Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] Kabul -- The Western special services are supplying the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble not only with conventional but also with chemical weapons. Tangible proof of this is provided by exhibits at the display of material captured by the DRA Armed Forces in Kabul, Lowgar, and Vardak Provinces in literally the last few days. They include larger-caliber machine guns and submachine guns, mortars and grenades, shells of different calibers, and antiaircraft missiles including British "Blue Point" surface-to-air type missiles. A special type of weapon is also among them: Various kinds of mines and grenades charged with toxins.

Chemical weapons started reaching the dushmans from across the border with Pakistan in 1980, Colonel Mohammad Nazem, chief of the DRA Defense Ministry Chemical Service, said. Gangs armed with U.S. -made CS gas grenades were first reported in the vicinity of Herat in March of that year. A month later these very same grenades, similar to tin cans in appearance, were used by dushmans in Herat itself against people's militia staffers.

Soon after the rout of a gang led by Alia Kayvan, known by the nickname Gonda -- Phalange -- in the region of Khowst, unusual pencil boxes containing 30 gray tablets each were discovered in secret caches. It was established that they were made of the powerful toxic substance "Phostoxin," designed to poison water sources and to contaminate foodstuffs. It is obvious that Gonda did not acquire the tablets from some peddler in Peshawar's "black market." The poison was made by professional "chemists" in the United States, evidence of which was provided by the packaging and the markings on the pencil boxes.

In 1982 the dushmans used toxins to commit a disgusting atrocity in the capital. About 100 young girls, students at a lyceum in the capital, were brought to a Kabul hospital suffering from acute poisoning. It was ascertained that the bandits had demanded that they boycott their studies and, when this did not happen, had poured poison into the school's drinking water tanks. Fourteen girls died a painful death and dozens more remained invalids for life. I was well aware of this terririst action. I asked whether there have been any instances of toxins being used in combat.

There have been some cases, M. (Nazem) replied. For example, Colonel Rahmatullah's unit was subjected to direct chemical attack in Nangarhar Province in 1984. In an attempt to break out of encirclement, the gang released four mines charged with toxins. The dushmans failed to breakout, but several fighters from Rahmatullah's subunit were affected. Their symptoms were weeding, asphyxia, violent retching, and loss of hearing within approximately 1 hour -- typical symptoms of a chemical strike.

It was in 1984 that mines, grenades, and bullets charged with chemical substances started arriving in Pakistan from the United States and some other Western countries in larger quantities than before, according to testimony by former counterrevolutionaries who voluntariy switched to the side of the people's government. The weapons were later sent on to Afghanistan, where they were intended to be used both against the DRA Armed Forces and against the civilian population.

Furthermore, counterrevolutionary leaders entrenched in Pakistan demanded that their "fighters" sent to Afghanistan not only use chemical weapons but also gather factual data on the results of their use. Photographs of the victims of toxins, tape recordings of eyewitness testimony, and samples of contaminated water and soil were to be sent back to Peshawar. In order to obtain more detailed and convincing "data," the dushmans were instructed not to spare the civilian population.

The counterrevolution was thus planning not only to damage Afghanistan's national economy and population, but also to present its own crimes as "incontrovertible proof" of the use of toxins by the Afghan Army and the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops. The bandits' leaders have not abandoned these plans even now. Evidence of this can be seen in the chemical weapons captured during recent combat operations and in documents in the possession of DRA State Security organs.

Rabbani, leader of the "Islamic Association of Afghanistan," is displeased with the fact that his subordinates in Herat Province have hitherto failed to supply evidence of the use of toxins by the Afghan Army and the Soviet forces. But where is this evidence to be found when it sumply does not exist. On the other hand, there is plentiful evidence that the counterrevolutionaries are being supplied with modern chemical weapons. The captured materiel stamped "Made in"...the United States, Britain, and the FRG offers tangible evidence against those who are behind the dushmans.

While one of the most topical questions of our time -- the banning and destruction of chemical weapons -- is being discussed both in the United Nations and at other international forums, the United States and some other Western countries are supplying these deadly weapons to the dushmans, who are waging an undeclared war against their own people.

Such is the truth, and no "tribunals," "hearings," and "trials" of the DRA, organized for the purpose of falsifying the facts, can cover up the Western countries' complicity in the use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan or hide the truth from the broad strata of the international public.

SAVOY: DUSHMANS 'INCAPABLE' OF RESISTANCE

LD111034 MOscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Station correspondent Boris Savoy Dan dispatch from Kabul]

[Text] Practically every issue of the Afghan newspapers carry reports on successful operations conducted recently by the DRA Armed Forces against the counterrevolutionary rabble. It was told in the Ministry of Defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that the counterrevolution has suffered significant lossed in 60 areas of the country. Many dushman gangs have ceased to exist altogether, others are hiding in the mountains. It would still be hasty to say that the counterrevolution has been crushed completely and finally, but it is already incapable of putting up any organized resistance to the Republic's Armed Forces. An increasingd number of members of the counterrevolutionary gangs, who have been drawn into the struggle against their own people through mendacious propaganda are becoming aware of that. Over the past few years, tens of thousands of deceived, intimidated Afghans, having realized the true nature of the April Revolution and the futility of further struggle against the people's power, laid their arms down and joined forces of revolution.

Recently, for instance, in the district of Yazir in the province in Herat, precisely that was done by former dushmans of a gang which belonged to the organization of Islamic Society of Afghanistan.

PAKISTANI POLITICIAN ENDS VISIT, RETURNS HOME

PM091138 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Evaluation"]

[Text] Abdul Wali Khan, chairman of the National Democratic Party and a prominent Pakistani social and political figure, left Moscow on 1 September after visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Committee of AAPSO. The guest was received by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Meetings and conversations were also held at the Soviet Committee of AAPSO, the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies, ANP, and the Friendship of the Peoples University named for P. Lumumba. A. Wali Khan described the Pakistani national patriotic forces' struggle for the restoration of democracy in the country and the Pakistani people's sincere desire to develop and strengthen the friendship and broad cooperation with the peoples of the USSR. He rated highly the Soviet Union's consistent and constructive policy of preserving peace and preventing nuclear catastrophe. A.W. Khan visited Leningrad, Tashkent, and Samarkand in addition to Moscow.

Addresses Jirgah

PM101016 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Firm Support"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 Sep -- I am convinced that the Afghan people and the DRA leadership want peace, Abdul Wali Khan, chairman of the opposition National Democratic Party of Pakistan, stated when addressing a jirgah of elders and representatives of various tribes held in the Afghan capital. All the statements and documents issued by the PDPA and the DRA Government, he said, stress that the situation surrounding Afghanistan must be settled by negotiation. The stance adopted by Afghanistan at the Geneva talks convinces us even more of its desire for a political solution.

A. Wali Khan charged American imperialism and Pakistan's military regime with continuing an undeclared war against Afghanistan and interfering in its international affairs. He urged all duped Afghans to return home and make their contribution to the cause of the April Revolution.

COMMENTARY VIEWS RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

LD091343 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- Follows commentary by Ilya Maslennikov, TASS political analyst:

The Soviet people are celebrating the 42nd anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria as a festival of friendship and fraternity of the two brother peoples. Celebration meetings of Soviet public have been held in many cities and at enterprises -- collective members of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society. Their participants stress that the achievements of the fraternal Bulgarian people in building developed socialism are a source of gratification for Soviet people, who sincerely wish their time-tested friends fresh major achievements in all fields of life.

It is pointed out at the meetings that Soviet-Bulgarian relations are invariably built on the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the basis of the Soviet-Bulgarian treaty of friendship and cooperation, on the joint documents outlines the main areas of political, economic and cultural cooperation. Our countries actively cooperate within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The economic and scientific and technical ties between the two countries have reached an unprecedented scope.

The mutual foreign trade turnover runs into thousands of millions roubles a year. The long-term programme for economic and scientific technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period ending in 2000 as well as agreements on the developoment of ties in various branches of the economy have inscribed a new page in the history of the development and deepening of mutual contacts. They provide, in particular, for direct ties between scientific-production amalagamations and industrial enterprises and institutions of higher learning as a priority trend in the development of cooperation. The Soviet Union and People's Bulgaria take an active part in the implementation of the comprehensive programme of scientific-technical progress of the CMEA member countries.

The Soviet people highly value socialist Bulgaria's great contribution to strengthening the socialist community, to implementing the policy jointly outlined by the fraternal countries of putting an end to the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. It is pointed out with satisfaction in the USSR that the Soviet peace initiatives meet with full support of the whole Bulgarian people. The constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, her vigorous efforts to develop goodneighbourly relations in the Balkans, turn that region into a zone of peace, free from nuclear and chemical weapons, meet with broad support in the USSR and the other socialist countries.

On socialist Bulgaria's national holiday, Soviet people reaffirm their determination to strengthen further fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Bulgarian people, make a contribution to the implementation of the general line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Bulgarian Communist Party for a drawing closer of the two countries in all fields of public life.

ARTICLE VIEWS EXPLOSION AT U.S. W. BERLIN BASE

PM101456 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Chursin article: "Playing With Fire"]

[Text] West Berlin -- ...The muffled sound of an explosion, the ground shook, windows rattled. Sirens howled at once, and ambulances, fire-fighting vehicles, and police cars screamed by. But they just halted before locked gates. Only some while later were doctors allowed at the scene of the incident. The explosion occurred in the grounds of U.S. military installation in West Berlin -- from far away one can see the antenna domes, barbed wire on top of the walls, and warning signs. It is here, at the edge of West Berlin and almost on top of the actual border with the GDR, that a U.S. Army monitoring station has spun its spider's web.

Representatives of the U.S. military administration in West Berlin tried to pretend that nothing serious had taken place. But how is it possible to speak about some "unfortunate accident" when the explosion resulted in injuries to 34 monitoring station staffers and damage to one of its buildings? Answers still had to be given to these and other quite impartial questions. It came to light that a special machine for the destruction of secret documents had exploded in the course of trials. The incident at the U.S. military installation in West Berlin is far from an isolated case. A Pershing-2 missile caught fire at the Mutlangen military base (FRG), a U.S. Air Force aircraft "lost" a bomb while flying over densely populated territory....

The West Berlin public and representatives of the antiwar movement express serious concern in connection with the explosion at the military installation. For example. S. Stein, one of the leaders of the district organization of West Berlin communists, stated only: "The explosion clearly showed the danger of siting military bases and ammunition dumps in overpopulated urban districts. This is further confirmation that the U.S. military administration is not protection, but a real threat for the West Berlin population. It would be sufficient to only heed the Soviet Union's peace-loving voice and meet its peace initiatives halfway to make the mountains of weapons and all kinds of military installations unnecessary!"

People in the West are asking the following question with growing frequency: Who really needs all these missiles, bases, and monitoring stations when Moscow has been setting for over a year now a graphic example of how the senseless arms race can be halted? There are growing numbers of people mounting pickets outside military bases and marching in the streets demanding a positive response to the Soviet peace proposals.

ARTICLE HITS WOERNER REMARKS ON MORATORIUM

PM101359 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 86 Second Edition p3

[Colonel I. Voinov article: "Toeing the Line"]

[Text] FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner addressed journalists from the leading newspapers of NATO countries in Bonn the other day. The subject of his remarks was the Soviet Union's extension of the moratorium on nuclear explosion until 1 January 1987. The thrust of his remarks was militarist. The arguments were not his own, but American, and their correlation with the real facts which he cited was virtually nil.

Ignoring the international recognition and support for the USSR's new peace initiative, the leader of the FRG military department tried his utmost to find some way of justifying the U.S. Administration's latest hasty refusal to join in the Soviet moratorijm on nuclear tests. What did Mr Woerner tell the assembled journalists?

First he disconcerted his audience with "accurate" figures: In the last 15 years the USSR, he said, has carried out more than 315 nuclear explosions, and the United States 223. It is not known where Mr Woerner got these figures. But we would advise him to take a look at the well known figures from the Swedish Defense Institute. They show that throughout the years of nuclear tests there have been 810 nuclear explosions in the United States and 563 in the USSR. Mr Woerner could also have used the equally well known figures from the Stockholm Institute of Disarmament Problems: In the period from 1963 through 1970 the United States carried out 242 explosions and the USSR 85, that is, a ratio of 3 to 1 in favor of the United States. Nor did the speaker feel inclined to look at the latest figures: In 1985 the United States carried out around 20 explosions, while the USSR had carried out 9 explosions before the imposition of the unilateral moratorium 2 of them for peaceful purposes. Over the year of the Soviet moratorium the United States carried out 18 nuclear explosions. Woerner preferred to keep quiet about all these figures. Nor, of course, did he mention the official Soviet statement that 30 percent of all the USSR's nuclear explosions were carried out for peaceful purposes.

Woerner's second staggering (but not new) argument was that the USSR had supposedly completed the stage of modernization of its nuclear arms, and simply does not now need any nuclear tests. It is noteworthy that in expounding this "argument" the West German minister prudently avoided juggling with figures. Indeed, he openly cheated in citing the facts.

Talking about the modernization of the USSR and U.S. strategic arms, he recalled with difficulty only two American systems -- the MX ICBM and the Pershing-2 medium-range ballistic missile, saying that nuclear tests have been carried out in the interests of creating warheads for these. Let us remind Mr Woerner: Quite recently the United States tested improved nuclear warheads for the modernized Minuteman-3 ICMB, for the Trident-1 submarine ballistic missiles, and for the whole range of cruise missiles with every type of basing mode. Substantial groundwork was also done to provide nuclear warheads for the latest delivery vehicles, which include the Midgetman ICBM, Trident-2 submarine ballistic missiles, the SRAM-missile, and the second generation of cruise missiles.

One might ask Woerner: Where does he see a U.S. lag in relation to the USSR in the modernization of strategic arms? It is clear to any sensible person that there can be no question of a U.S. lag and that it is the United States which is continuing to act as initiator of the nuclear arms race.

Woerner made the quite absurd claim that the nuclear tests being carried out in the United States have nothing to do with the Strategic Defense Initiative program -- the so-called "star wars" program. You have to be very brave to set about refuting the irrefutable! After all, the very names of a number of the arms envisaged under the program, such as the nuclear-pumped laser systems, speak for themselves. They also show that in creating [sozdaniye] space weapons under the notorious SDI program you cannot do without nuclear devices, and therefore you cannot be covered by any kind of fig leaf, however hard yet another zealous supporter of American nuclear policy may try to do so.

The FRG defense minister lamented that the ending of nuclear explosions is not in itself a substitute for comprehensive nuclear arms reduction. That is, of course, a reasonable point -- true, it is no substitute. But it can and must act as the first major step along the path of eliminating nuclear arms. Those who seek to bundle together the questions of ending nuclear explosions and comprehensive nuclear disarmament apparently want neither the one nor the other.

The FRG defense minister's zeal in "arguing" for the U.S. refusal to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions gives rise to both indignation and a legitimate question. Have his friends across the ocean instructed him to act for them on behalf of the European allies? Or is it perhaps his own initiative, looking very much like the loyal execution of Washington's desires?

In any event, Mr Woerner has done the cause of the lessening of international tension a disservice. Turning the question of a nuclear test ban upside down, he is basically trying to put barriers in the path of nuclear disarmament.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL PAYS TRIBUTE TO KEKKONEN

PM101515 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 5 Sep 86 pp 14-15

[Unattributed interview with Soviet Foreign Ministry Second European Department Deputy Chief Yuriy Deryabin: "The Architect of Trust Was in a Class of His Own" -- date, place not given]

[Text] "For us Urho Kekkonen personifies trust [foertroende]. You could say that Kekkonen was an architect of trust between our two countries," Soviet Foreign Ministry Second European Department Deputy Chief Yuriy Deryabin said.

"The fact that today we trust the Finns and Finnish policy and that people in Finland trust us is largely thanks to Kekkonen. I think that President Kekkonen's main task in his eastern policy was expressly to create trust -- a trust which he considered a prerequisite for Finland's successful activities in other fields too. For that reason he attached such great importance to the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty and its consistent implementation, that is why he attached such great importance to his personal contacts with the Soviet leadership, and the fact is that until his resignation in the fall of 1981 he had met all Soviet leaders beginning with Stalin."

Deryabin is responsible within the Foreign Ministry for the Soviet Union's relations with Finland. He has worked with Finland at the Foreign Ministry ever since he was posted as a young second secretary to the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki in 1965.

"For me personally Kekkonen is a figure with the same stature as De Gaulle in Europe and Nehru in Asia. Kekkonen was a well known person in the Soviet Union, not only at the official level. The Soviet people had a personal dimension in their attitude to Kekkonen. It would be wrong to say that there were no difficutlies or problems in our relations during the Kekkonen era. But they were not created either by Kekkonen or by the Soviet Union. It was a question of negative factors of an external character and of an internal character and of purely practical problems. During these difficult periods it was often the case that a solution satisfactory to both parties was achieved through Kekkonen's personal efforts, and expressly because he always made the maintenance of trust into the keyword."

"In my view events in the fall of 1961 -- what you call the note crisis -- were not a crisis in bilateral relations. It was a period when the Soviet Union's and Finland's security were threatened by NATO's activities in West Germany, the Baltic, and the Nordic area. This was a situation covered by the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty's first and second paragraphs. It then became natural to raise the question of consultations. Older people remember well what the mood was like in Finland and in Western Europe and what rumors were in circulation. Kekkonen came to Novosibirisk (to talk to Khrushchev), and he succeeded in persuading the Soviet Government that it was best to put the comsultations on ice. I remember how the communique from that meeting was so formulated that the Soviet Government was able to agree to it thanks to their confidence in Kekkonen and his ability to continue the line of Finnish foreign policy.

"Other less dramatic cases of problems arose when Finland associated itself with EFTA and when the trade agreement with the EEC was signed. The solution was based on the fact that Kekkonen guaranteed that in the future too Finland would base its foreign policy on the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty. This is expressly an expression of confidence. We maintain that things went precisely as Kekkonen promised.

"It is often said that the Kekkonen epoch ended when he left politics. You could perhaps say so. But if we look at relations between the Soviet Union and Finland we ought perhaps to put it a different way: The Kekkonen era, his line, the policy of friendship and trust which was largely created by Kekkonen are continuing. I would like to stress that everyone who met Kekkonen was impressed by the breadth of his spectrum of attitudes on various issues, his unconventional way of thinking, and his courage in taking decisions. He had a special ability to understand everything new, he was able to look forward. I take the view that he always wanted to be a step ahead of events, not be a prisoner of events. And in all this he was a great realist. When for example we now talk about the principle of peaceful coexistence there is hardly anyone who doubts its necessity. But in the early fifties Kekkonen, while he was still prime minister, was the first in the West to write -- I think it was in Kyntaja [meaning "the plowman"] -- about this principle.

"Or we could take the forms of cooperation between our countries in the fields of trade, economy, scientific-technical cooperation, or the joint construction projects. These entered the field of cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union during the Kekkonen era. Thereafter they became international practice, and today they are an element in East-West relations. In 1963 (when he put forward the idea of the nuclear-free zone in Europe) he was able to foresee the course of events, technological developments, the danger of nuclear war, and how this would affect the situation in northern Europe. Today, over 20 years later, it has even more relevance than it had then. And nuclear-free zones are now on the agenda in various parts of the world.

"What many people -- myself included -- greatly valued was his sense of humor; it was so easy to strike up a relationship with him. I remember how surprised I was when during my first years in Finland I saw two volumes of Kekkonen's collected witticisms freely on sale. If I remember correctly they had been edited by his aide. The leader who can stand anecdotes about himself is a strong leader.

"He was also a very tough negotiator, but never unmovable. He was always firm when it came to matters of principle for Finland. He was no opportunist, but at the same time he wanted to seek solutions which could be acceptable to both sides. He was not the sort who immediately says "no." He wanted to think and also to understand his opposite numbers', or rather his partners' way of thinking, because we did not oppose each other. In this way he was skillful at finding a balance betwen the different interests. We have many examples of that. The tone was always frank, even though the negotiations might be difficult. It never happened that anyone on either side banged on the table. His desire to always try to understand, to speak openly, or to joke was special -- and it was needed sometimes: his desire not to speak loftily or officially. His openness was greatly prized -- as was the fact that he had no ulterior motives. Kekkonen had a special place among our partners in the West. He was greatly valued for what he had done for Finnish-Soviet relations, his personal efforts, and his line.

"We know a number of politicians in the West who pursue a policy dictated by the ups and downs in international life. But we could be sure that in his policy there was nothing which was dictated by such ups and downs. That is a consistent line. We had great respect for Kekkonen as a politician a person, and he never betrayed the trust he helped to create," Deryabin said.

FINLAND'S KLENBERG VISITS AIR FORCE CENTERS

PM101524 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Sojourn"]

[Text] On 9 September Vice Admiral J. Klenbeg, chief of the Finnish Defense Forces General Headquarters, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, visited the air force garrison in Kubinka. The Finnish visitor familiarized himself with the combat equipment and the Soviet troops' training schedule. Colonel General of Aviation V.Y. Pankin, chief of the Air Force Main Staff, greeted and briefed Vice Adm J. Klengerg. On the same day Vice Adm J. Klengerg visited Zvezdnyy Gorodok and went to the Yu.A. Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center. USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Lieutenant General of Aviation G.T. Beregovoy, the Center's chief, greeted the visitor and familiarized him with the training facilities. The Finnish visitor was accompanied by Lieutenant General B.A. Omelichev, deputy chief of a USSR Armed Forces General Staff directorate.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS FINNISH COUNTERPART

LD102239 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov today had a conversation with his Finnish counterpart Jermu Laine. The sides considered trade and economic cooperation between the two countries this year and work on a protocol on mutual commodity supplies in 1987. Finland's ambassador to the USSR, Arno Karhila, took part in the conversation.

PETROVSKIY INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST POLICY

PM101110 Cairo MAYU in Arabic 1 Sep 86 p 12

[Interview with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy by Sana' al-Sa'id in Cairo during his visit to Egypt "last week"]

[Text] Question: The current impression is that the Soviet Union is supporting Arab demands in a greater and more comprehensive manner than the United States. In view of this what can the Soviet Union do in order to mend the present rift between Jordan and 'Arafat?

Petrovskiy: I would like to say that the Soviet Union has always been quite confident that the unity of Arab ranks and stands is among the most important factors for a comprehensive, lasting, and just settlement in the area and that this unity should be founded on the basis of the principles contained in international conventions, particularly the three key elements that can be summed up as: total Israel withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, guranteeing the Palestinian people's right to determine its future and establish its own independent state, and safeguarding the right of the countries in the area to live in safety, peace, and security. The application of these fundamental principles would ensure that the way would be opened for bolstering and strengthening the Arab peoples' unity, through which they can reach the solutions required for all the parties.

Question: Does the Soviet Union now see a way to mend the bridges between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat following the collapse of coordination between them?

Petrovskiy: What applies to the parties in the area applies to King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat as well. It is quite important that the solution of problems between King Husayn and 'Arafat should be on the basis of the principles I have just mentioned. They are the only way to mend any Arab rift and restore the ties and coordination that have been severed. it is no secret that we always call on the Arab countries to unite their ranks and stands, not without reason but because unity is the basis for attaining the objectives of achieving a peaceful settlement in the area.

Question: But the Soviet Union's reservation toward the 11 February agreement between King Husayn and 'Arafat meant that implicitly you support the views of the Palestinian factions that have been calling for the abrogation of the agreement as a condition for the restoration of unity of ranks among the PLO's factions. What was the real reason behind your reservation toward the February agreement or what has become known as the Amman accord?

Petrovskiy: Our attitude toward the Amman accord was based on the principles I have already mentioned, namely the principles which we believe should be the focus of attention of all the parties. With regard to my views here regarding the February agreement, I would say that we believe that the Amman accord does not help or contribute to progress toward a peaceful settlement in the area, particularly if we take into consideration the principle of guaranteeing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish an independent state of its own.

Question: Given the present pressure which certain countries in the area are bringing to bear on the PLO in order to recognize Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, what are your views regarding the need for the PLO to recognize the two resolutions?

Do you see that the PLO is tending to be unrealistic when it insists on not recognizing the resolutions unless the Palestinians' right to self-determination is recognized?

Petrovskiy: We believe that Resolutions 242 and 338 help to achieve progress toward a settlement in the area in view of the methods they provide for a settlement. But if we were to talk objectively in the light of the present situation we would see that the principal problem is the Palestinian problem. In this context Resolution 242 does not provide for solving the Palestinian problem: indeed it deals with the Palestinians as were refugees. Hence under this condition the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people is nonexistent. Therefore, if the PLO is to be asked to recognize the two resolutions there should be a simultaneous recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Question: In view of the unilateral role the United States is playing in the area it said that the U.S. Administration is apprehensive about involving the Soviet Union and sees in the Soviet Union's attempt to participate in the peace process some kind of an intrusion unjustified by the present situation in the area and not required for the peace process. What is you opinion, particularly in view of the U.S. insistence on rejecting an international conference in which the Soviet Union might participate?

Petrovskiy: It is quite easy to know the reasons behind the U.S. policy of excluding the Soviet Union from the arena. But what is important is that the United States rejects the convening of an international conference on the area, forgetting that the result of this rejection might be to prevent a solution being reached and to force the Arab peoples to live in a state of constant disaster.

In the meantime the U.S. Administration's rejection of an international conference harms Israel's interests as well. The only beneficiary from not holding a conference would be Israel's intransigent militarist policy, a policy which first and foremost hurts the Israeli community not only morally but also materially. It is enough that such policy deprives the Israeli people of living in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence with the countries and people of the area. I would say that it is not in the interest of the United States at all to reject an international conference. The only one to benefit is the U.S. military machine.

Question: There are others who toe the U.S. line of excluding the Soviet Union from the peace process in the Middle East on the pretext that as yet the Soviet lack a clear policy toward the area.

Petrovskiy: This is nonsense. Ours is perhaps the clear policy. We want to reach a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace within the framework of security that would ensure stability for all countries of the area. This is what we are frankly and unequivocally calling for. Unfortunately political realism is still lacking in big powers such as the United States. Otherwise it must admit that the convening of an international conference is consistent with its interests, Soviet interests, and the interests of the countries of the area before anybody else.

Question: George Bush said that his recent tour of the area last month gave the United States a second opportunity to take the initiative in the area. What is your evaluation, particularly with regard to what has been called Bush's six-principle document, despite the fact that this document excludes Syria and completely ignores the PLO?

Petrovskiy: Usually there are two kinds of initiatives. [paragraph continues]

There are initiatives that lead to everything being destroyed and the fundamental principles of any settlement being smashed. And there are constructive initiatives that are basically directed toward clearing the atmosphere and establishing understanding between peoples. For our part we welcome all constructive and positive initiatives regardless of who originates them. At the same time we are ready to put forward positive and constructive initiatives. We welcome all initiatives regardless of who submits them provided their objective is to reach a comprehensive settlement.

Question: But what about the fact that the so-called Bush document excludes Syria and ignores the PLO?

Petrovskiy: There can be no settlement in the area without the participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. If a document ignores the PLO then it will only be a mythical formula. Likewise Syria cannot be avoided or bypassed in the peace process; it is a principal party concerned in the Middle East confrontation and I therefore believe that such an initiative is futile. As I have already told you -- a mythical formula.

Question: In the light of the current talk about the two giants and the continuous U.S. statements about the area and spheres of influence, I wonder: Are you satisfied with the state of strategic balance between you and the United States or has there been an imbalance in the U.S. favor?

Petrovskiy: All that I can say here is that our stands in this area are firm and solid, the reason being that our policy in the area is entirely consistent with the interests of its people and compatible with their ambitions. I do not wish here to evaluate all the U.S. statements; they are too numerous to comment on.

Question: With regard to the question of Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel I would like to say that the Arabs see that allowing Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel would lead to boosting Israel's demographic and technological power.

What is the truth regarding the speculations aroused by the Helsinki [Soviet-Israeli] conference that was held in August on this problem?

Petrovskiy: I would like to clarify a principle or a key point, which is that the question of emigration from the Soviet Union is a matter that concerns and is subject to Soviet internal laws and not to demands dictated by other countries. This is consistent with the principle that says that every country has its own laws that it follows. Proceeding from this premise, in our policies we adhere to the Soviet Union's laws. What Israel is trying to do in this regard is some kind of interference in the internal affairs of another country in an attempt to disregard the dictates of custom and the sovereignty of every state in adhering to its laws. It appears that it is in Israel's nature to do so. Nevertheless, I do not think that the Arab countries should have any concern or fear with regard to this case. Rather, this concern will automatically disappear if we continue the peace efforts in order to achieve a settlement in the Middle East since the current fear and concern stems from the current instabiity in the area.

Question: But what is the Soviet Union's real attitude toward that issue, particularly since Israel is using Jewish emigration as a bargaining card in return for Soviet participation in a conference on the Middle East?

Petrovskiy: We did not and will not give in to bargaining. Our policy is clear; in it we are neither directed by blackmail nor guided by anybody's bargaining cards. Therefore, there should be no Arab concern or fear over this issue. Israel has exploited it merely as a propaganda ploy.

Question: Both the Soviet Union and the United States have made it clear that they do not wish to become directly involved in the Gulf region. But I wonder: What if the fighting there escalates, particularly since the United States recently warned of the possibility of Iran launching a large-scale offensive that would threaten international shipping in Gulf waters?

Petrovskiy: Our attitude toward this problem is firm and constant: We hope and are looking forward to a rapid and immediate halt to this war, the continuation of which is meaningless. We have supported and still support a peaceful solution as the best way to end the conflict between the two sides. For this reason we welcomed President Saddam Husayn's 2 August appeal to the Iranian leaders. But should Iran launch a new offensive, such an offensive would be an escalation of the war, which we do not want. We are against any escalation in this war and against any expansion of it. But let us not jump to conclusions and assume the occurence of something that has not occurred.

Question: What is your opinion of the Iranian leaders' unceasing threats and declared intentions to escalate the war against Iraq and against other Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait?

Petrovskiy: Here one can rely on the general principles that are applied in all parts of the world. But I would say that we are against threats from any quarter and at the same time we are on the side of peace and the peaceful solution of all disputes and problems between countries.

Question: What is your view with regard to the Soviet weapons which Syria and Libya are supplying to Iran, the latest of which were Scud B missiles, despite Iran's intransigence and insistence on war and on escalating so far?

Petrovskiy: I have no knowledge of such a thing.

Question: How true are the reports that the Soviet Union recently delivered MIG-298 and SS21 missiles to Syria?

Petrovskiy: Deals are usually governed by cooperation agreements between any two countries. I have no information regarding the deal you are referring to.

Question: The deterioration of the situation in southern Sudan could have been stopped by the Soviet Union had it applied pressure on Ethiopia in order to stop its military and financial support for the rebels in southern Sudan.

Petrovskiy: Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi recently visited Moscow. We discussed our relations in their entirety. For our part we want good-neighborly relations and stability for all countries of the area. This is on one hand. On the other hand, with regard to what you say about Ethiopia's support for the southern Sudan rebels I would like to say that indeed I do not know where you got this information that Ethiopia is giving the south military and financial aid. I have not heard anything about this and I would prefer that such baseless assumptions will not be put forward and then circulated as facts that must be believed.

MURPHY ROLE IN ISRAEL-EGYPT CONTACTS VIEWED

PM101506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu, Glukhov dispatch: "State Department Shuttle"]

[Text] Beirut, 9 Sep — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State R. Murphy is shuttling between Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. It is an open secret that the U.S. envoy's trip is directly connected with preparations for the meeting between President H. Mubarak of Egypt and Prime Minister S. Peres of Israel.

Tel Aviv has been pressing for this meeting for a long time. It is hoped in Israel that this meeting will help to revive relations with Egypt, which have been put on ice by Cairo in many spheres as a sign of protest against Israel's aggressive policy. This is based on the calculation that Tel Aviv, as its leaders are declaring, has made a concession to Egypt by agreeing to submit the question of Tabah -- a minute part of the Sinai peninsula which Israel refused to give back to Egypt after the withdrawal of its troops from the peninsula in 1982 -- for consideration by an international arbitration commission. Although handing this matter over to arbitration by no means signifies that this question will be resolved unequivocally in favor of Egypt, Tel Aviv reckons that it is time to demand substantial reapproachment measures in return from Egypt.

It is no accident that Tel Aviv is insisting on the participation in the upcoming meeting of U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz who, Tel Aviv hopes, could exert additional pressure on Egypt. Furthermore, plans are being hatched in Israel to make the Peres-Mubarak talks the starting point of new behind-the-scenss maneuvers.

This reflects a desire to drive the Near East settlement into the impasse of new separate deals and torpedo the idea of the convocation of an international conference on the Nar East which is gaining increasing recognition.

Cairo has serious reservations in respect of the U.S. - Israeli plans. Thus, I. Abd al-Majid, Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, has spoken out against linking the Tabah issue with a possible Egyptian-Israeli summit. He let it be known that Tabah is a national problem concerning Egyptian land and cannot be subjected to any provisions. Nonetheless, Israel insists on its original position and -- as Murphy's trip indicates -- it has Washington's support.

AL-QADHDHAFI DENIES SUPPORTING, AIDING TERRORISM

LD102013 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum September 10 TASS - The Libyan Jamahiriyah has never encouraged terorrism and never aided terrorist groupings, said Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. Addressing yesterday amass rally in Khartoum, where he is staying on a short-term visit, al-Quadhdhafi stressed that at the same time Libya had given and would continue to give assistance within its capabilities to national liberation movements, all people fighting imperialism. He denounced the U.S. aggressive course towards Libya and stressed that the Libyan people were prepared to defend themselves. The goal of international imperialism and Zionism is to split and weaken the Arabs which would enable israel to exercise its total dominance in the region. Therefore, he said, the unity of our ranks is an indispensable condition for the struggle against the enermies.

MANAGERS SEVERELY PUNISHED FOR SHORTCOMINGS

LD102223 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Summary] On 5 September "Vremya" reported about serious shortcomings in unloading railway wagons on the Oktyabrskaya Railway and on the approach roads of a number of Leningrad enterprises. A decision by the Leningrad Obkom published today stresses the importance of round-the-clock unloading of fruit and vegetables and other produce.

The managers of organizations and enterprises, who are guilty of an irresponsible attitude to their duties, have been severely punished. The obkom bureau has made it encumbent upon town and rayon party committees to raise the level of organizational work on the effective use of transportation and to eliminate the shortcomings in a resolute manner.

PRAVDA VIEWS MASS POLITICAL TRAINING TASKS

PM101421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 86 First Edition pp 2-3

[Unattributed article: "Bringing the Political and Economic Training of the Masses Up to the Level of the 27th CPSU Congress Requirements"]

[Text] Our society is at a crucial period in its development. Guided by the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the party and the Soviet people are conducting work on a broad front to implement the general policy aimed at speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. Significant changes are taking place in the political, economic, and spiritual spheres of life. Social development has been given a powerful, dynamic boost, which has led to a surge of political consciousness among the masses. The atmosphere of exactingness and truthfulness is having a mobilizing effect on all practical matters. Communists and Soviet people are decisively in favor of the restructuring process -- urged by the party -- being implemented everywhere in a businesslike manner and are responding fervently to innovation. Competition to successfully fulfill plans and socialist pledges is intensifying.

But it would be premature to think that we can surmount the shortcomings that have accumulated over the years and achieve the pace necessary to successfully travel the entire distance of the 12th 5-Year Plan in such a short space of time. The turn in the direction of an intensive economy, quality, efficiency, and modern methods of administration and management is taking place amid a struggle between the old and the new. The force of inertia continues to be felt, and out-of-date approaches which hold us back are becoming a serious brake on accelerated movement. Not yet everyone has grasped the essence of the changes taking place and some are biding their time or do not believe in the success of the economic and political change conceived of by the party.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum discussed how the general line developed by the 27th Congress is being put into practice, summed up the preliminary results of postcongress work, and defined the next party tasks. We must proceed, the plenum stressed, from the fact that demands on ideological work will also grow with the complexity of tasks in the socioeconomic and spiritual spheres. The party is counting on further activation of the ideological front and on the organizing force of the true ideas uniting millions in the name of a common cause.

The CPSU considers the main points in ideological work to be the education of the working people in a spirit of high ideological commitment and loyalty to communism, Soviet patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism, and an intelligent attitude to work and public property, increasingly full access for the masses to the treasures of spiritual culture, and the eradication of morals at variance with the socialist way of life. Party committees and organizations and ideological institutions are expected to make full use of the ideological wealth of the party program, the CPSU Central Committee Political report, and the congress decisions to shape an integral Marxist-Lininist world outlook and enhance the political culture and working and social activeness of Soviet people.

An important role in this work is played by the political and economic training conducted on a mass scale and now involving 65 million communists, Komsomol members, and nonparty people. Its purpose at the present crucial period in the development of our society, as noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, is to arm communists and working people with the ability to think and act with political maturity and to promote the spread and establishment of progressive forms of labor organization and production.

The CPSU Central Committee has approved the resolution "On the Organization of the Political and Economic Education of the Working People in the 1986-87 Academic Year," While defining the main tasks of the new academic year, the Party Central Committee draws the attention of party organizations, propaganda workers, and students to the two most important features of the forthcoming work. The first of these is the total subordination of all study to thorough examination of the 27th CPSU Congress material, which represents a major achievement of contemporary Marxist-Leninist thinking and contains decisions which determine the nature of our work for many years to come. Conveying to all Soviet people this truly invaluable ideological, theoretical, and political capital, fully conveying the lessons of truth to people, and not allowing the powerful creative impulse for renewal stemming from the congress to fade -- this is the responsible duty of propaganda workers and study organizers.

The chief attention in the new academic year will be concentrated on the study of a fundamental problem -- the strategy to speed up the country's socioeconomic development. Every student must realize that precisely this is the key to resolving all our tasks -- immediate and long-term, economic and social, political and ideological, domestic and foreign -- and that only through acceleration can a new quality of Soviet society be achieved.

The basic study course for the political education system will be "Speeding up the Country's Socioeconomic development -- the CPSU's Strategic Course." It would be expedient to organize this study on a differentiated basis, taking into account the nature of different categories of working people's work and social activity, the level of their political and general educational training, and their social experience. The study programs developed are aimed at broad circles of communists and nonparty people, workers, kolkhoz workers, leaders, specialists, workers in scientific research and design institutes, and VUZ lecturers.

In the process of study it is important to make it clear that acceleration primarily envisages increasing economic growth rates. But not only this. Its essence lies in the new quality of growth: the comprehensive intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technical progress, the restructing of the economy, and effective forms of management, organization, and work incentives.

The course aimed at acceleration is not limited to changes in the economic. [paragraph continues]

It envisages the implementation of an active social policy and the consistent confirmation of the principle of socialist justice. The acceleration strategy seeks the improvement of social relations, the renewal of the work forms and methods of political and ideological institutions, the intensification of socialist democracy, and the determined surmounting of inertia, stagnation, and conservatism -- everything that holds back social progress.

Party directives in the sphere of ideological and educational work are indissolubly connected with speeding up socioeconomic progress. Specific ways of activating the human factor and intensifying work relating to the formation of a scientific world outlook, to labor, patriotic, internationalist, and atheist education, and to the struggle against bourgeois ideology must be the subject of discussion in schools and seminars for workers in creative organizations and unions, public education, and culture and for social scientists.

Topical issues relating to the development of Soviet society must be studied in close connection with the new tasks and possibilities of all-round cooperation between the USSR and socialist countries and with the use of fraternal parties' experience, and also in connection with the problems of the present world situation and the progress and prospects of the struggle between the forces of progress and reaction. The 18 August statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television is a manifestation of new political thinking and a thorough understanding of the realities of the nuclear-space age.

The course "Production Intensification" is recommended for the working people's economic education system. It would be expedient to conduct the study of intensificaction issues on a differentiated basis, taking into account the specific features of different sectors of the national economy and the production activity of the students. The study programs developed are aimed at workers, kolkhoz workers, engineering and technical personnel, specialists, and leaders of collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses that party organizatins and propaganda workers are expected to link study closely with the practical resolution of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress, the fulfillment of annual plans and pledges, and the struggle to increase labor productivity, improve production quality, and introduce new methods of economic management. Study must be accompanied by the development and implementation of specific proposals to make effective use of fixed production capital, save resources, improve labor and production organization, and restroucture the work of collectives, teams, sectors, shops, and farms on a financial autonomy basis.

It is recommended that initial study in all forms of political and economic education be devoted to the subject: "The 12th 5-Year Plan -- the 5-Year Plan of a Radical Breakthrough in the Country's Socioeconomic Development." The main point of this is to help every student realize that the new 5-year plan is a major step in the implementation of the economic and social policy developed by the 27th CPSU Congress and a program of actions for every sector, every republic, and the entire national economic complex and society as a whole.

The main task of the 5-year plan is to restructure our economy and create an up-to-date material and technical base ensuring the acceleration of Soviet society's development, the implementation of a major social prpogram, and the country's reliable defense. [paragraph continues]

Every worker must be an active participant in the all-union socialist competition and a true fighter on the 5-year plan's labor front, and he must make a substantial personal contribution to the general cause at his own particular work place.

As a living, developing doctrine and a reliable guide to action, Marxism-Leninism and the works of the founders of scientific communism for the methodological basis of political and economic study. It is particularly important to increase attention to the study of Lenin's theoretical legacy and the CPSU's historical experience, which are an invaluable asset for both the party and the people. The changes taking place in the country are inseparable from the methodology of Leninist analysis of reality and the innovative application of this methodology at the present sharp turning point in history. Efforts must undoubtedly be made to ensure that CPSU members and all school and seminar students study Lenin's works from the post-October period and know how V.I. Lenin formulated and resolved issues relating to socialist building. It is essential to constantly bear in mind Lenin's instruction that "only the person who carefully studies, considers, and independently decides the issues of his party and its fate merits the title of party member" (vol. 23, p 77).

To help propaganda workers and students the Political Literature Publishing House has published the collections "V.I. Lenin on Socialist Building" and "The Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development is a Task for the Whole Party and All the People," and also the study aid "Strategy of Acceleration." The study programs for the recommended courses will be published in the journal POLITICHESKOY SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE, in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, and in sector newspapers and journals.

While studying the 27th CPSU Congress material and the strategy of acceleration and mastering Marxist-Leninist teaching, it is essential to aim at really reshaping people's outlook and behavior and their attitude to the tasks with which they are entrusted in accordance with party requirements. And every propaganda worker and student must begin this reorientation process with himself first of all, by defining his civic position and making clear his place within the general system. "...We must not," M.S. Gorbachev stressed at a conference of the Khabarovsk kray party organization aktiv, "put the blame on someone above or below us or to either side of us -- to the right or the left. We must first of all put a question to ourselves, first of all set ourselves a task -- to do everything conscientiously and with a great sense of responsibility both to ourselves and to the people."

Thorough study of the fundamental ideas of the congress and the strategy of acceleration must thereby help Soviet people to act with initiative, energy, and a great sense of responsibility. This is precisely what life demands of each of us individually and of all of us together. And today this is what is urged by the party.

The second most important feature of the 1986-87 academic year is the gradual transition to a system of political and economic education that corresponds to the spirit and requirements of the 27th CPSU congress. The goal has been set of creating a study system which entails as far as possible the resolution of the main all-party, all-people's task -- the task of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. It is expected to satisfy the constantly increasing spiritual needs of the Soviet people, to be flexible, and to be capable of responding to the changing needs and requirements of Soviet society.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution, party organizations are being granted the right to choose the forms of study, proceeding from the particular features of the collectives and the nature of the students' production and social activity and their interests and requirements. The democratic principles of forming schools and seminars are growing stronger, it now being possible when necessary to include communists and nonparty people, cadre workers and new workers, veterans and young people.

In the coming year it is recommended that experiments employ the approbation of contemporary approaches to organizing political education, the search for optimal training structures at the level of each labor collective, and the study and generalization of everything valuable and progressive that has emerged since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

In the course of the restructuring process it is exceptionally important to concentrate the attention of party organizations and propaganda workers on using active methods of conducting studies and on working out effective forms of communist self-education. As the practice of recent years shows, good results come from seminars, debates, discussions of papers, business games, and interested exchanges of opinions on topical theoretical and political issues.

One of the key problems of restructuring is to improve the training of propaganda cadres and the degree to which they are informed. Their staff must be reinforced by politically and morally mature, comprehensively trained people. It is important to more broadly involve party and soviet workers, the creative and scientific intelligentsia, experienced specialists, and the leaders of economic organs and trade union and Komsomol committees in this work; and to practice the periodic training of propaganda workers on 2-week courses at party committee political education institutes, higher qualification institutes, and city, rayon, and sector seminars.

Prior to the beginning of the new academic year it would be expedient to hold the traditional propaganda day, seminars, and information meetings, give propaganda workers and study organizers the necessary understanding of the most important issues at present being resolved by the party and state, and arm them with methodological, informational, and statistical material.

An important role in providing methodological study backup is allocated to political enlightenment houses and offices. It is expedient to create in every labor collective, rayon, city, oblast, kray, republic, and sector an efficient information system providing backup for political and economic education, including prompt and high-quality preparation of methodological studies, audiovisual aids, and analytical material. To this end an inventory of library stocks and propaganda technical resources must be carried out, study rooms equipped, and all necessary conditions for high-quality classes ensured.

The journals KOMMUNIST, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE, and AGITATOR, the weekly EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, other journals dealing with sociopolitical and mass production topics, and central and sector newspapers must provide substantial help to propagandists and students.

The upcoming restructuring work requires accurate, well-conceived, and coordinated work from party organizations and ideological workers. The CPSU Central Committee has instructed its Propaganda and Economic Sections, in conjunction with union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms, to prepare by 1 December 1986 proposals on the basic guidelines for restructuring the political and economic study system. The AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and ministries and departments must play an active role in this work.

It is intended that the draft document prepared on the basis of grassroots proposals be widely discussed during the first quarter of 1987 in party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, labor collectives, and the press. It is necessary to universally ensure a businesslike, creative approach, the committed exchange of opinions, and the drafting of constructive proposals. Every party organization and all propagandists and students must make a contribution to improving working people's Marxist-Leninist education.

The restructuring of party and economic study is a serious test of the maturity of all party and ideological workers engaged in this complex and important area of work. As was shown by the All-Union Conference-Seminar of Chiefs of Political Enlightenment Houses of Union Republic Communist Party Central Committees and Party Kraykoms and Obkoms, not all of them are yet ready for autonomy and some of them continue to wait for directives "from above" as to the kind of schools and seminars to set up, where to locate them, and whom to incorporate in them and voice fears that restructuring will lead to a loss of the experience accumulated and even to the destruction of the existing 10-year schooling system. The proposed measures do not signify and unthinking break or mechanical rejection of the past but, on the contrary, a solicitous attitude to everything valuable that practice has developed and to the marvelous traditions of Bolshevik propaganda. Here conservatism and tardiness in action are as unacceptable as careless haste and lack of thought. This work requires a good knowledge of the matter in hand, the ability to critically evaluate both achievements and shortcomings in one's own work, and a sense of responsibility and circumspection when making decisions.

The main thing now is to introduce more boldly into the masses' political enlightenment what is innovative and advanced and everything that has stood the test of that most strict and uncompromising of arbiters -- life -- and learned its lessons. This party demand serves for all communists and every party organization as a clear guideline for the restructuring of political and economic study in line with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

IZVESTIYA PROFILES NEW DEPUTY PREMIER KAMENTSEV

PM101254 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev"]

[Text] Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev was born in 1928, is Russian, has been a CPSU member since 1954, and graduated from Moscow's Technical Institute of the Fish Industry and Fishing. He began his working life in 1942 as a steamship stoker and afterwards became a lathe operator at a ship repair plant and a mechanic on a motor ship. In the years that followed he worked as a heat engineer and chief of the design bureau of the trawler fleet's Murmansk experimental base. From 1953 through 1962 he held responsible posts at enterprises of the Murmansk Main Administration of the Fish Industry and in the apparatus of the Murmansk Economic Administrative Region's Council of the National Economy.

In 1962 he became deputy chairman and later first deputy chairman of the USSR State Production Committee for the Fish Industry and subsequently first deputy minister for the fish industry.

In 1979 he became USSR fish industry minister. He is a member of the CPSU Central Committee and a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

PAPERS DETAIL WORK OF ALLYEV-LED COMMISSION

PM091157 [Editorial Report] The Moscow papers for 6 September 1986 provide further coverage of the aftermath of the Admiral Nakhimov disaster and the work of the government commission.

PRAVDA's first edition carries on page 6 a 600-word report from an unnamed correspondent in Novorossiysk headed "The Search Goes On," headed "Although the Sea Is Stormy..." The report describes the difficulties faced by divers trying to reach the sunken ship in stormy weather conditions, and states: "The courage of the rescue workers, seamen, and airmen, who graphically demonstrated Soviet people's readiness at any moment to come to the aid of people in trouble, was noted by G.A. Alliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in a conversation with journalists."

On page 3 of IZVESTIYA's morning edition, special correspondent A. Dergachev, in a 1,400-word dispatch from Novorossiysk, reports: "Large-scale search operations continue in Tsemesskaya Bay along the coastline and in the open sea -- from ships and by air. The team of divers which is bringing the bodies out of the wrecked Admiral Nakhimov is working intensively. After sending off the rescued tourists, the city is now receiving relatives of the passengers and crew members of the Admiral Nakhimov who are still not accounted for. As already reported, a special subcommission has been set up under the chairmanship of B.A. Yunitsyn, USSR deputy minister of the maritime fleet, to work with them and with those toursts who are ill or who have remained in Novorossiysk to find out about the fate of their relatives." Dergachev goes on to give an account of this subcommission's work and to interview officials from various localities which had sent people on the cruise. He also reports on some of the people who are waiting for news of relatives. Dergachev concludes by noting the work of investigative organs, which are "scrupulously studying the causes of the accident, having already questioned more than 500 people." This work is needed, he says, "to identify the culprits, and also those who were operating the ship with criminal negligence during the cruise." Meanwhile, "Novorossiysk surrounds with concern and attention the people who found themselves in a strange city with their great grief. 'These conversations with you are difficult, but necessary, so that we can take all your observations into account in our work,' G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the government commission, said at the latest meeting. 'In answering your questions, I wish once again to confirm what I said before -- we will continue the search until we find all the remaining tourists and crew members of the steamer Admiral Nakhimov."

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA carries on page 4 of it first edition a 1,800-word report by special correspondent N. Dombkovskiy, headed "At Sea and on Shore," which goes back to the day of the accident. The Admiral Nakhimov, Dombkovskiy says, left Novorossiysk in the evening of the last day of August. "Some time later, the port controller [dispatcher] told V. Markov, captain of the Nakhimov, over the radio that the dry cargo ship Vasev, also registered in Odessa, was approaching Novorossiysk, and called for caution, especially since the ships had to steer divergent courses by night. V. Tkachenko, captain of the cargo ship, received a similar warning. Moreover he was instructed to allow the passenger ship to pass first.

"There is no logical explanation for the subsequent actions of the captains. The ships talked to each other on the radio, agreeing on the procedure for taking divergent courses. After that V. Markov, captain of the Nakhimov, left the bridge entirely and went down to his cabin, leaving his second mate on watch. The Petr Vasev continued to move, without reducing speed. When it became obvious that there was a danger of collision, V. Tkachenko, captain of the dry cargo ship, slowed down and even tried to stop the ship.

But the vast bulk of the loaded diesel ship -- more than 50,000 tons -- made it impossible to lose speed quickly. The ships moved implacably closer.

"The mate on watch on the Nakhimov was not able to predict the situation correctly, and when he decided to change course, it was too late..."

Dombkovskiy then describes the impact and the sinking, and goes on: "As T.B. Guzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet, a member of the government commission, explained, the steamer Admiral Nakhimov underwent servicing this year and its technical condition was fully in line with the requirements of the USSR maritime register for navigation in the Black and Mediterranean Sea regions, but the impact was so severe that it is unlikely that any ship would have withstood it."

Events developed so rapidly that the crew were "physically unable" to launch many of the lifeboats.

Dombkovskiy reports that in the course of the investigation, led by O.V. Soroka, USSR deputy prosecutor general, a member of the government commission, more than 500 witnesses have already been questioned. "G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the government commission, told us that the guilt of both captains -- V. Tkachenko and V. Markov -- is beyond doubt. In the conditions in which the collision took place, its probability was negligible. But the captains' criminal negligence was one of the causes which led to very grave consequences. The commission's final conclusions will be published in the press."

The report goes on to describe the rescue operations and the work with the victims and their relatives. "On Thursday evening, the latest meeting between members of the government commission and the rescued passengers and relatives of the deceased was held at the seamen's Palace of Culture. During this frank and open discussion, not a single question, however tricky, went unanswered. Publicity and openness have been among the main features of the commission's work from the very first day. Every day its members meet with the victims and inhabitants of the city and visit the places of work and the labor collectives. Every request, wish, or observation is immediately taken into account." The services being provided for victims and relatives are outlined. "A representative of the USSR Ministry of Finance Main Adminstration of State Insurance answered questions connected with insurance payments to the relatives of all the victims without exception. Problems concerning pensions for relatives of those who died were also clarified.

"G.A. Aliyev, answering a question about the future of the steamer Nakhimov, said that the minister of the maritime fleet and the commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet have been instructed to prepare a detailed report in the near future on the possibility of raising the sunken steamer."

The remainder of Dombkovskiy's reportage is devoted to the working conditions of salvage workers and efforts in the city to help the survivors and relatives.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA carries on page 3 a 1,200-word report from special correspondent Yu, Kozlovskiy, headed "Novorossiysk's Grief and Kindness." Kozlovskiy reports that at the government commission's latest meeting with relatives and journalists, it was said that "O. Soroka, USSR deputy prosecutor general, who is now in Novorossiysk, already has enough materials for appropriate investigative conclusions."

He goes on: "'It is our firm conviction,' government commission chairman G.A. Aliyev said, 'that the collision was the result of a criminally negligent, irresponsible attitude to their duties by the captain of the dry cargo ship Petr Vasev and the captain of the steamer Admiral Nakhimov.' "There were no reasons for the collision. The steamer, on leaving port, received information from the control service that a dry cargo ship was coming toward it. The service also alerted the captain of the Petr Vasev to the approach of the Admiral Nakhimov, which the cargo ship was instructed to allow to continue on its course unhampered. The cargo ship did not do this. But even at the moment when the ships were close to each other, there was still an opportunity to avoid collision. But the arrogance and irresponsibility of Captain V. Tkachenko of the Petr Vasev and the negligence of Captain V. Markov of Admiral Nakhimov led to an irremediable disaster...

"Novorossiysk is full of concern for those rescued from the Admiral Nakhimov.

"Twice a day (at 1000 and 1730) the government commission sits. And every evening at 1900 hours its chairman G.A. Aliyev meets with relatives of the victims and tells them what has been done during the day, handling questions which arise on the spot." Kozlovskiy goes on to describe the work of the salvage teams and medical personnel and to interview some of the victims.

TRUD carries on page 3 a 1,200-word report by special correspondents S. Taranov and V. Kharlamov, headed "Courage and Grief," which describes the government commission's work. Much, the report says, is already clear, as was said at the latest meeting of the commission, headed by Aliyev, with relatives. "The main reason was the criminally negligent attitude of the captains of both ships to their duties." The ships were approaching each other for 45 minutes and were in radio contact. "The cargo ship was instructed to slow down and let the passenger liner pass. But Captain Tkachenko of the Petr Vasev, inexplicably, did not slow down in time, and Captain Markov of the Admiral Nakhimov went to his cabin, entrusting the watch to his second mate. When minutes remained before collision, Tkachenko did give the command to reverse, but inertia moved the huge ship onward. But the second mate on the steamer Admiral Nakhimov lost valuable minutes, and only later turned left, diverging from his former course. Both captains are now in custody."

The report goes on the explain the impossibility of saving all the passengers because of the force of the impact and the speed of sinking: "According to scientists' calculations, water flooded the ship at a rate of 29,000 cubic meters a minute. The steamer remained afloat for only 7 minutes." There is praise for the rescue workers, and T.B. Guzhenko, minister of the maritime fleet, is quoted as saying: "The ship was modernized many times, and the impact was so forceful that any hull would have broken." The reporters then described the work in progress at the site of the accident, praising the divers' efforts.

Commission Statement

PM101140 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "From the Government Commission for the Investigation of the Causes of the Accident With the Ship Admiral Nakhimov"]

[Text] The rescued passengers and crew members have been transported to their places of permanent residence. Ten injured persons are in the hospital.

The bodies of 257 persons have been recovered from the sea as a result of search and rescue operations. Comprehensive assistance is given to family members and relatives of the dead who have arrived in Novorossiysk. The search and underwater engineering, technical, and diving operations have been stepped up. The government commission continues to investigate the cause of the accident and is implementing measures to eliminate its consequences.

PRAVDA NOTES DONATIONS TO CHERNOBYL FUND

PM101820 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 September 1986 carries on page 3 a feature on the collection and use of funds for the victims of the Chernobyl accident published under the rubric "The Chernobyl AES: Diary of Events." The feature opens with a 750-word article entitled "To the USSR Gosbank, Account No. 904" in which USSR Gosbank Board Chairman V. Dementsev describes the collection and handling of public donations at the bank: "The total figure is now R488.7 million, and on top of that there have been contributions of R1,356,000 in foreign currency. Certainly the bulk of the money has been allocated by the state, but the assistance of those who have transferred money to account No. 904 is very significant."

The article is accompanied by brief accounts by Gomel Oblispolkom Chairman A. Grakhovskiy and Kiev Oblispolkom Chairman I. Plyushch of how the money is being used: Decontaminating population centers, resettling people and providing them with housing and amenities, and providing financial compensation.

FURTHER ON MOLDAVIAN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF MEASURES

PM110749 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Interview with V. Lebedkin, deputy chief of a Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee section, by I. Andreyev under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Calling": "Not Alone in Trouble"]

[Excerpts] In the first days after the 31 August earthquake the working people of Moldavia, with fraternal assistance from other republics, began to eliminate its consequences.

It seemed that the underground forces had not quietened down after Sunday's shocks: Early in the morning of 2 September the southern regions of Moldavia experienced an earthquake of 5 points, while around 4 points were registered in the republic's capital. We called Kishinev. We spoke with V. Lebedkin, deputy chief of a Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee section.

"The latest flareup of seismic activity exacerbated what the elemental forces had already done," Viktor Mikhaylovich told us. "In some places insignificant damage to apartment blocks turned into more serious devastation. The population, who had already experienced tremors on 31 August, accompanied, incidentally, by a severe storm, were ready." [Andreyev] Has the picture of the devastation and damage become clearer? What damage has been done to the republic?

[Lebedkin] Yes, it has become clearer, although even these figures are only preliminary.

Some 4,900 apartment blocks in the state housing stock suffered -- approximately 886,000 square meters -- as well as 45,000 houses belonging to individuals, 440 general educational schools, 46 vocational and technical schools, and more than 460 kindergartens. There are differing degrees of damage, up to the point where the buildings are beyond repair.

Some 100 km of water pipes, 52 km of cable networks, 121 km of electricity transmission lines, and 13 km of gas pipes proved to be damaged. Communications suffered not only from the subterranean shocks, but also from landslides, which Modavian land is generally included to suffer from...

[Andreyev] How are people taking the disaster?

[Lebedkin] Worthily. I suppose habit helps. Back in 1977, when the republic was shaken for the first time after 37 years of underground calm, it cannot be denied that many people panicked. This time, although the earthquake was such that you could not stand up in your apartment without holding onto the wall, some people did not even leave their homes. [passage omitted]

[Andreyev] Judging by the scale of the damage, tremendous repair and restoration work lies ahead...

[Lebedkin] Yes, but we are having help from many of the fraternal republics -- from the Baltic to Central Asia. Construction materials have begun to pour in -- we need a great deal, for instance 110,000 tons of cement and around 60,000 cubic meters of timber. Standard prefabricated houses are being brought in -- we do not make them ourselves. People are even promising to send specialists to install these structures.

Where the elemental forces bypassed the buildings and structures without doing too much damage, we are doing the restoration and repair work ourselves and sending construction materials from the center. The whole republic will help the city of Kagul. Merely the construction of a new building for the editorial office and printing plant for the rayon newspaper, to replace the damaged buildings, will cost R80,000. Machinery and specialists are needed.

A second emergency conference has been held at the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, under V. Smirnov, second secretary of the Central Committee, with the participation of representatives of union and republican ministries and departments,as well as Yu. Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

FOOD TRADE OFFICIALS RECEIVE PRISON SENTENCES

PM101550 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report" "In the RSFSR Supreme Court"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Court has heard the criminal case against leaders of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for Trade, investigated by the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office. The following sentences were passed for bribe-taking and abuse of official position: N.P. Tregubov, former chief of the Main Administration for Trade -- 15-years' imprisonment and confiscation of property; A.A. Petrikov, former first deputy chief of the Main Administration for Trade -- 12-years' imprisonment and confiscation of property; G.M. Khokhlov and V.P. Kireyev, former chiefs of sections at the Main Administration for Trade -- 10-years' imprisonment and confiscation of property each.

M.YA. Baygelman, former director of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Rayon Food Trade Organization, was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment and confiscation of property for bribery; V.S. Tveritinov and V.I. Filippov, former directors of the "Gastronom-gum" and "Gastronom-Novoarbatskiy," stores were sentenced to 10 and 11 years' imprisonment respectively with confiscation of property for bribe-taking, abuse of official position, and embezzlement; in addition, various sentences were passed on 18 other trade workers.

With a view to eliminating the factors causing and favoring the commission of crimes, the RSFSR Supreme Court has passed its findings to the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Moscow Gorispolkom.

RESOLUTION PROVIDES FOR 'REPRESENTATIVE' ARTS

LD101640 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR passed a resolution on measures further to develop the representative arts and enhance their role in the communist education of the working people.

The resolution envisions an increase in restoration work to the value of 300 million roubles by the year 1990 and to the value of 500 million roubles by the year 2000.

The Council of Ministers also passed a resolutions on measures to strengthen the production and material and technological base of the representative arts. Projects for the Academy of the Fine Arts of the USSR, the Soviet Artists' Union and the Ministry of Culture of the USSR are going to be built or modernized in 1987-96. Ten annual prizes for the best works of the representative arts and art studies are to be instituted. Three gold and five silver medals of the Academy of the Fine Arts of the USSR have been instituted in addition to the existing ones in the representative and applied arts and architecture.

BANNED POET REHABILITATED AFTER 60 YEARS

AU101759 Paris AFP in English 1749 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, Sept 10 (AFP) -- Nikolay Gumilev, a Russian poet arrested and shot for his anti-Soviet views, is being rehabilitated by the official Soviet Writers' Union more than half a century after his death.

In the weekly OGONEK, a seven-page article on Mr. Gumilev includes a piece by the First Secretary of the Writer's Union, Vladimir Karpov, who questions charges brought against the poet of having written a counter-revolutionary leaflet. Mr. Gumilev was shot in 1921, at the age of 35.

"As far as I know, he never wrote such a leaflet," Mr. Karpov said. "Even if he was guilty and my arguments for his rehabilitation are not convincing," Mr. Karpov added, "our nation can grant him this pardon.

"Even if the crime was commited," Mr. Karpov argued, "what counts is the personality of the poet."

Mr. Gumilev fathered a literary school known as Acmeism, which was in reaction against symbolism and included the poes Anna Akhmatova and Ossip Mandelstamm. His poetry books included "Pearls" (1910) and "The Tent and the Column of Smoke" (1921).

CPSU CITES MODELS FOR CONTRACT FULFILLMENT

PM110755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has approved the experience of the work of party organizations and labor collectives at the West Siberian Metallurgical Combine, the Northern Pipe Plant, and the Novopolotsk "Polimir" Production Association in ensuring output shipments in line with contract commitments.

The resolution adopted on this question notes that the party organizations and labor collectives of the West Siberian Metallurgical Combine, the Northern Pipe Plant, and the Novopolotsk "Polimir" Association are setting an example in actively and creatively implementing the decisions of the 27th Congress and the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum on strict observance of state discipline. They are steadily fulfilling plan production targets and 100-percent output shipments in line with contracts.

The high standards of smooth production achieved through strengthening technological and labor discipline and the strict fulfillment of day and shift output schedules in terms of all categories are a distinctive feature of the activity of these collectives. The development of working people's creative initiative is aimed at expanding ranges and ensuring timely deliveries to consumers of rolled metal, pipes, and high-quality chemicals. The collectives at these enterprises are currently the country's largest suppliers of a number of economical types of output.

Recently they have implemented considerable restructuring of team and section work and created comprehensive and integrated teams, most of which have been switched to cost-accounting [khozraschet] operations in the main shops. The systems being used for material incentives are simple and understood by every worker. The working people are graphically seeing for themselves that high-quality work directly affects their welfare. Material incentive funds and the sociocultural funds are increasing. The bonuses awarded to workers and specialists have been made directly dependent on the fulfillment of production deadlines and the shipping of output of the necessary quality and product range.

Work on improving the vocational skills of workers and specialists is being carried out with an eye to the achievements and demands of scientific and technical progress and is accompanied by periodic recertification. This has made it possible to switch many operations to self-monitoring, to step up technical monitoring of the final stage of production, and to obstruct production of low-quality output. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, losses at the West Siberia Combine from the production of low-quality goods have been almost halved and are currently much lower than the sector level. The Northern Pipe Plant and the "Polimir" Association have had no complaints for a considerable time.

Party organizations at the enterprises have managed to achieve a breakthrough in the existing mind-sets of certain economic cadres with regard to the impossibility of unconditionally fulfilling all orders. They are making high demands on every communist and all collective members, and are resolutely putting a stop to parasitic sentiments and attempts to cover failings and shortcomings with references to external circumstances. All the laborers and engineering and technical workers are instilled with a high sense of participation and personal responsibility for ensuring high end results and fulfilling pledges to associated plants.

The leaders and specialists have worked out progressive forms of working with consumers and territorial supply organs and have rejected obsolete instructions. Their direct long-term ties are reinforced by competition on the "Workers Relay" principle, constant business contacts, and mutual studies of the features of production and the use of output. This makes it possible to better utilize production capacities, to economize on metal and chemicals, and to save the sides from overreporting, mutual complaints, and "string-pulling."

At the same time the CPSU central Committee believes that the ministries of ferrous matallurgy and the chemical industry are not attaching proper importance to the positive experience of the aforesaid enterprises and are disseminating it poorly. Many leaders continue to work according to old standards and orient the collectives at associations and enterprises to fulfilling large gross indicators. A large number of ferrous metallurgy and chemical industry enterprises fail to fulfill output delivery plans, and this is having a detrimental effect on the activity of production collectives in other sectors.

The CPSU Central Committee stressed that the utilization of the experience of the West Siberian Metallurigical Combine, the Northern Pipe Plant, and the Novopolotsk "Polimir" Producation Association is of great national economic importance for the planned and dynamic development of the country's economy and is an important factor in strengthening plan discipline, improving the balance between production and material resources, and ensuring the successful fulfillment of the targets for 1986 and for the subsequent years of the 12th 6-Year Plan.

The USSR ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and sector trade union Central Committees must organize as soon as possible the extensive dissemination of this experience. The reason preventing enterprises from fully meeting contract shipmints must be analyzed in detail. Maximum use must be made of positive experiene already amassed to boost laggard enterprises and to ensure that sectors as a whole succeed in meeting orders 100 percent. It was deemed necessary to examine this question at collegium sessons and to hold seminars and sector or zonal conferences. A program of specific measures to achieve high indicators and improve output quality and ensure that it corresponds to the highest world standards must be drawn up and implemented.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the leaders of all ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises to investigate in detail the causes of the low level of fulfillment of orders for output. Making extensive use of front-ranking experience, practical measures must be taken to implement the resoultion adopted in June 1986 by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on enhancing the responsiblity of associations, enterprises, and organizations for fulfilling contracts for delivering output and goods. Existing shortcomings must be resolutely eradicated in order to achieve the 100-percent fulfillment of orders. This line must be pursued steadily and aggressively. Obsolete provisions and instructions must be reviewed on the basis of the experience of front-ranking collectives. Classification positions in socialist competition should be awarded only if output delivery plans have been completely fufilled.

The forms of working with clients must be constantly enhanced, joint studies of future requirements must be improved and production retooling carried out on that basis, and the range of materials and articles produced must be expanded and renewed.

Union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must constantly gear their political and organizational work to fostering in all working people a sense of responsibility for the honor of the enterprise, strengthening state discipline, and mobilizing working people's activeness in unconditionally fulfilling contracts for the delivery of high-quality output and goods. There must be no tolerance shown of parasitical sentiments. High demands must be made of leaders and all communists for the absolute fulfillment of commitments to consumers. The dissemination of the front-ranking experience accumulated in this sphere must be promoted in every possible way and an atmosphere must be created in collectives that ensures that all valuable achievements are not only implemented but are constantly and creatively developed and supplemented at every workplace.

STATE COMMITTEES BLAMED FOR SHIPPING PROBLEMS

LD102330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Seamen and dockers of the Sakhalin shipping line have completed dispatching all cargoes destined for the eastern sector of the Arctic. This year 22,000 metric tons more has been dispatched than in the same period last year. Yet even so, the plan for arctic cargo carriage has not been fulfilled, though the seamen bear the least of the blame for this. As has happened in previous years, serious miscalculations were committed by the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and its main regional directorate in Magadan. They had managed to stockpile at Vanino port only 50 percent of the planned amount of Arctic-bound cargoes in time for the start of the navigation reason. In fact, the last major consignment has not yet arrived there, and it is already September.

Because of this, it has been necessary to requisition the powerful icebreaking transport vessel Kemerovo and two vessels of the Pioneer Moscow type from Arctic lines. This, our Sakhalin correspondent Viktor Feoktistov reports, is not the sole instance of inadequate planning by the USSR state Committee for Material Supply and the USSR state Planning Committee. It is their fault that for many years it has provide impossible to get the Vanino-Kholmsk ferry link working smoothly. There are months when it is afflicted by an absence of cargo and the ferries stand idle; then there are other periods when there is such a flood to trainloads of cargo that the link between Sakhalin and the mainland just cannot cope with it. All of this calls for a resolute restructing of the system of planning and supply for the Sakhalin-Kuriles, northeast and other areas having limited navigation seasons.

BRIEFS

OIL TARGET REACHED -- After a long period of lagging behind, Glavtyumenneftegaz [Chief Directorate of Tyumen Oil and Gas] - oilfields reached the target daily output today. The first tens of metric tons of above-quota oil were extracted. Most of the credit should go to the collectives of the Surgut, Yugan and Krasnoleninskiy oil and gas associations, which are considerably ahead of schedule. The aim now is to make up for the failures of the last few months. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 86 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 7-10 SEP

LD110109 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow domestic service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 7-10 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

7 September

Mass harvesting of sugar beet has started in Orel Oblast. The farmers intend to supply the state with 1 million metric tons. (0204)

Reaping has now been carried out on over 3 million hectares in Altay Kray. (0600)

Harvesting of the main cereals is now finished in the Mari Non-Chernozem Zone. For the first time, a grain yield of over 20 quintals per hectare has been obtained, with some fields producing 50-73 quintals per hectare. (0800)

Threshing of grain crops has been completed on over half of the sown area in the Altay. The weather is not good at the moment. Frequent rain is making the harvest difficult. The threshing of bread-grain which has already been reaped is particularly difficult. Combine operators are taking advantage of every hour of good weather, day and night. (1830)

In Nikolayev Oblast, harvesting of sunflower, which occupies an area of 30,000 hectares, has begun; yields are expected to be good, despite dry weather. (1904)

8 September

More than 400 million cubic meters of water has been fed over the season from the Orto-Tokoy reservoir in the central Tyan-Shan, which has irrigated 300,000 hectares, giving good harvests of wheat, corn, sugar beet, perennial grasses vegetables and other crops The land improvers are now preparing for the winter task of accumulating water for next year. (0001)

Grain crops are being cut on the second million hectares in Pavlodar Oblast. Harvesting has been completed on most of the area. The weather has shifted the normal ripening time, but the rates of field work are faster than last year. (0204)

Potato lifting has started in the Altay. Potatoes are growing on 18,000 hectares in the Kray. (0204)

The farms of the Orel-Industrial Complex have stored 600,000 metric tons of roughages which is an increase on the same time last year. By the beginning of winter, 100,000 metric tons combined silage and 60,000 metric tons chopped corncobs more are to be stored, and 200,000 metric tons silage are to be prepared from sugarbeet tops. (0600)

Pavlodar Oblast is today harvesting cereals from its second million hectares. More than half of the total area has already been reaped. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030)

Altay farms have started harvesting on beet plantations which occupy 60,000 hectares. (1300)

9 September

Farms in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast are harvesting corn for grain. The work is going faster this year than last. (0001)

By today 1.5 million metric tons of coarse feed -- 94 percent of the annual task -- has been laid in the Tajikistan. (0600)

The harvest has entered a key phase in Kazakhstan. According to a report today from the republic's statistical directorate state and collective farms have cut breadgrain on 18 million hectares. That is three quarters of the republic's grain area. The harvest is proceeding more quickly than it did last year. (0800)

Kirghiz bread grain growers are receiving reliable help from Issyk Kul shipping line which is transporting grain from far-flung places to the port of Rybachye. (0800)

Farmers in Saratov Oblast today are plowing the third million hectares of winter fallows, having sown winter crops on 800,000 hectares as well as working on sunflower and sugarbeet plantations and gathering vegetables, potatoes and fodder. (0800)

Gathering and dispatch of grapes in Dagestan is being held up through lack of packaging, in spite of assurances by the head of Soyuzglavtara, Pavel Rafaelovich Rumyantsev. The necessary quantity of packing cases have not been delivered. (1100)

Bread grain farmers of Tataria have supplied the state granaries with 1,400,000 metric tons of grain to date. (1230)

10 September

A quarter of the grain area in Kurgan Oblast has been threshed. There has been good weather over the last 2 days, and rates of field work have speeded up. Most of the wheat being procured is strong and valuable. (0204)

In Omsk Oblast a yield of 18.3 quintals per hectare is being obtained. The harvest is good, but late, and it is not easy to collect it. There have already been frosts, and it is raining in places. (0204)

Farmers in Kirghizia have started sowing winter crops. Nearly 250,000 hectares are to be sown to them. They are also adding mineral fertilisers along with the seeds. Wheat planted in autumn grows quickly in spring, and ripens early, and has a yield of up 5 quintals hectare more than spring crops. (0400)

Farmers in Chuvashia are sending potatoes to the towns. (0400)

Today the elevators of Altay Kray received the 1.5 millionth metric ton of grain. Grain harvesting is now coming to an end in the majority of rayons. Today the workers of Sovietskoye Rayon overfulfilled the plan for grain sales. Over 45,000 metric tons of wheat, winter rye, buckwheat and other crops have been sent to the state. Seeds have been fully laid in. (0800)

The farmers of Kazakhstan are preparing for next year's harvest. Sowing of winter crops for grain is being carried out on land from which grain crops have already been harvested. [paragraph continues]

Today, winter crops cover an area of about 1.2 million hectares -- that is half the winter crop fields of the republic. Plowing has also started. Fall plowing is planned to be carried out on 20 million hectares. Part of that area has already been prepared for spring.

The cotton harvest has started in Uzbekistan later than usual and so the picking will have to be done as quickly as possible. In Uzbekistan -- cotton-picking has begun. The plan is to pick at least 3.5 million tons by machine. (1800)

OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE IN SIBERIAN CONFERENCE

PM110913 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 September 1986 carries on page 2 under the headline "More Grain from Siberian Fields!" a 3,500-word report by special correspondents N. Timchenko and P. Chernov on the "zonal conference held in Novosibirsk 30 August" to examine "questions of grain harvesting, feed procurement, and the preparation of livestock for winter on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts of Western and Eastern Siberia and Kurgan Oblast." The conference was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov:

"On the Basis of Intensification

"Definite work is being done in this direction in Siberia too. Opening the session, V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, stressed that this year Siberian crop farmers can and must make a considerable contribution to replenishing the country's grain resources. Many rayons in the area have produced good harvests and kolkhozes and sovkhozes have every opportunity to not only fulfill but overfulfill the plans for the sale of grain to the state and to provide themselves with high-quality seed material. "In order to successfully carry out the harvesting and grain procurement farms in eastern regions have been given enormous assistance: Some 13,000 truck drivers have been sent there from various parts of the country, additional funds have been allocated for spare parts, fuels, lubricants, and other materials, and experienced combine operators are arriving. All this should ensure that the harvest is gathered in the shortest possible time. There must be no repetition of the mistakes of previous years, when the harvest dragged on for upward of 2 months and some crops were left altogether under snow cover. This led to the loss of a considerable amount of a harvest that was grown with such great effort. The conditions of this year, when grain development has been hampered because of prolonged bad weather, persistently dictate that the stops and starts noted in previous years be prevented. Delays in beginning harvesting can turn into considerable yield losses. It is necessary to concentrate efforts, to make wider use of the experience of front-ranking farms, and to introduce comprehensive harvesting work: reaping, grain threshing, and grain procurement. Nor must we forget about replenishing feed stocks for livestock units or about preparing animals for wintering."

The report notes that the conference also discussed grain production, feed procurement, and production intensification on Siberian farms, and concludes:

"V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the conference.

"V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section; and ministry and department leaders took part in the conference's work."

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1777, PARAMETERS REPORTED

LD101242 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the "Cosmos-1777", was launched in the Soviet Union today. The satellite carries scientific apparatus intended for a continuation of space research.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial orbital period -- 100.8 minutes,
The maximun distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 819 kilometres,
The minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) -- 781 km,
Orbital inclination -- 74 degrees.

Apart from scientific apparatus, the satellite carries as follows:

A radio system for the precision measurements of orbit elements,
A radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth the data on the operation of instruments and scientific apparatus.

The on-board instrumentation is functioning normally. The coordination Computing Centre is processing the incoming information.

PRAVDA CITED ON SALYUT-7 SPACE STATION

LD080610 Moscow TASS in English 0558 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- Space technology is near a point where it will be possible to build continuous-operation manned orbital stations whose service life will run into dozens of years, the newspaper PRAVDA said today.

It reported that the Soviet space station Salyut-7, which was launched in April 1982, had now been moved to a higher orbit together with the docked satellite Cosmos-1686 in a maneuver essential to obtaining the data needed by the developers of future integrated space craft in actual operating conditions.

The average altitude of the new orbit, the paper said, was 480 kilometers. It added that the station-satellite complex was to exist for eight years.

Early in the high-orbit flight it was provided to exercise telemetry control over the state of the complex in order to study its fatigue-life characteristics, the reliability of the ideas used to ensure the airtightness of the living quarters, tanks, hydraulic and pneumatic mains, and the dynamics of the orbit's gradual decline.

When the service life of the complex' systems ended, radio contact with it would be lost, PRAVDA said. But it would be possible to send an expedition there in several years' time, which would study the condition of the complex as a whole and its individual systems and components, dismantle parts of the systems, cables and solar batteries and take them back to earth for analysis.

After the program of research was completed, PRAVDA said, the station's return to a pre-set area on earth would be organized. Salyut-7, PRAVDA said, was the last in the Salyut series of long-life orbital stations which had been used in orbit for research and domestic economic purposes for the past 15 years.

Its manned-flight program had been completed in June 1986 when it had been left by Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev, the paper said.

All told, it added, the station had hosted ten crews, including two international teams with French and Indian spacemen, and been manned for a total of more than 800 days. It had also been on Salyut-7, PRAVDA said, that the world space endurance record of 237 days had been set.

Kizim and Solovyev, the paper added, had been the first in the world to make an orbit-to-orbit flight aboard the Soyuz T-15 spaceship and to work aboard two space stations, which had been Salyut-7 and Mir.

SPACE CENTER CONTACTS VEGA STATIONS

LD082226 Moscow in English to North American 2300 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The distant space communications center in Yevpatoriya on the Crimean Black Sea coast has conducted a radio communications session with the Soviet interplanetary stations Vega-1 and Vega-2, now out of terrestrial orbit nearly 300 million km from earth. The spacecraft have been monitoring information about the state of interplanetary space, including solar wind and comet dust. [passage omitted]

EDITORIAL VIEWS BATTLEFIELD INTELLIGENCE NEEDS

PM101125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Improving Intelligence Training"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In present-day conditions, in connection with qualitative changes in the means of armed struggle and the nature and methods of conducting combat operations, the role and importance of intelligence are increasing considerably. This requires commanders at all levels and staffs to constantly improve their knowledge and skills in relation to the organization and performance of intelligence work as well as their methods of training all personnel in this art. [passage omitted]

Unfortunately, this is still not happening in all units and subunits. A considerable degree of oversimplification and tolerance is permitted during combat training in the regiment, where Major A. Zaborovskiy is chief of intelligence, and in certain other units. The planning of intelligence is frequently stereotyped, without taking into account the potential of available forces and means, the time factor, and the enemy's intentions. Some issues are worked through in haste, in insufficient depth and detail, and those undergoing training are given too much prepared data on the enemy -- which gives a number of officers an oversimplified idea of the nature and complexity of the operations connected with obtaining necessary information and leads to a dependent attitude. Every commander must conduct intelligence constantly, purposefully, and with initiative under any conditions, on land, in the air, and at sea. Today it is particularly important to teach personnel to carry out their intelligence tasks at night, in reduced visibility conditions, using the up-to-date technical means, instruments, and apparatus with which they are armed.

Practice shows that improvement in the intelligence training of officers and all personnel depends to a decisive extent on the degree to which commanders and staffs have studied the requirements made on intelligence by guidance documents and on how clearly they perceive the complexities of conducting intelligence. It is important to take into account that, in connection with the greater scale of reconnaissance, the larger number of objectives, and the increased criteria regarding accuracy in determining coordinates and efficiency in conveying intelligence information, intelligence organization requires new approaches and decisions. In this respect it is essential to proceed from the specific situation and learn to conduct intelligence correctly in conditions where the enemy uses various types of weapons, including high precision weapons, and also disinformation means. Computer and other equipment must be mastered for this purpose. Success in this respect is determined to a decisive degree by the degree of precision, thought, and efficiency with which staffs organize scheduled training and make use of the material and technical training base and modern methods. [passage omitted]

In this connection it is essential to remember that the process of organizing and conducting intelligence and the processing of incoming information must be continuous and run smoothly and must be carried out simultaneously with the resolution of other tasks relating to the organization of combat operations. In order to reduce the amount of time spent in processing documents and making calculations, more extensive use must be made of computer equipment, and orders and instructions must be clear and concise. [passage omitted]

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TASS REPORTS NEW NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

LD120315 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports.

A spokesman for the U.S. Energy Department in the Nevada test range said that on Thursday the United States conducted a new nuclear test codenamed "Aleman". In his words it was linked with the development of nuclear weapons. The nuclear device was exploded in an underground silo at a depth of nearly 500 metres at a distance of roughly 120 kilometres from Las Vegas. As the spokesman for the Energy Department said the yield of the blast was less than 20 kilotons.

He said that the latest nuclear test in Nevada had been the ninth officially announced blast this year. A total of 655 officially announced nuclear tests have been conducted by the USA since 1951.

The latest blast is already the sixteenth test to have been announced by Washington since the Soviet Union introduced its unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts. Considering the tests, which have not been announced at all, the United States has conducted over that period a total of 20 nuclear blasts. The public organisation American Peace Test says that the United States intends to continue nuclear testing. Thus, in particular, on September 26 a nuclear blast codenamed Labquark is to be conducted. Another three nuclear tests have been scheduled for October.

The main cause why these tests are conducted is to carry on the programme for developing new types of nuclear weapons to replenish the existing arsenal, noted Robert Norris and Thomas Cochran, officials of the U.S. Natural Resources Defence Council, in an article published in the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST. The U.S. military laboratories, scientists say, are at present engaged in work to create nuclear pumped weapons for the star wars programme and other aims. They claim that from 500 to 1,000 nuclear tests will be necessary for their development effort. According to the authors, the imposition of a mutual moratorium on nuclear blasts, which is now unilaterally observed by the Soviet Union, will gradually slow down, and in the final analysis, halt the process of the creation of these weapons, a development which the Pentagon fears.

Scientists from the Natural Resources Defence Council, who are participating in the joint Soviet-American experiments, say that at present there are technical facilities for the verification of observance of the ban on nuclear testing. It takes only political will to introduce such a moratorium.

U.S. TESTS ANTIMISSILE SYSTEM IN NEW MEXICO

LD120618 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 12 TASS -- The United States has conducted another test of its new anti-missile system. According to a Pentagon spokesman, a modernized Patriot anti-aircraft missile was launched from the White Sands, New Mexico, Missile Range on Thursday.

For the first time, the missile, designed to destroy enemy planes, intercepted and destroyed a Lance missile in flight.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS [AP] observed that the test was carried out within the framework of the programme of developing weapons to be used tactical missiles, initiated by the Pentagon in 1984. 56 million dollars were allocated o the Defence Department for these purposes this year alone.

The AP noted that the new anti-missile system was intended for deployment on the territory of the Western European NATO countries.

U.S. RADAR ARRAYS SEEN VIOLATING ABM TREATY

PM111407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel I. Gorev under the rubric "Exposed by the Facts": "A Blatant Challenge. The United States Is Violating the ABM Treaty"]

[Text] The U.S. attitude to the observance of international agreements has recently come under close scrutiny by the progressive public. This is no accident. The U.S. Adminstration's recent decision to stop observing Soviet-American agreements in the strategic offensive arms limitation sphere -- the SALT I Interim Agreement and the SALT II Treaty -- was a clear challenge to the cause of peace. The all-embracing program for rearming America, adopted by Washington in 1981, does not fit the framework of these very important documents. Of the two possibilities -- observance of agreements or the arms race -- the latter was chosen.

One cannot help noticing that something similar is threatening the ABM Treaty as well. It is obviously getting in the way of the implementation of the program for creating extensive ABM defenses, announced by the U.S. Administration in 1983, and proving an obstacle to the implementation of the Pentagon's plans for attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. U.S. military circles make no bones about this. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger plainly stated: "We must consider the possibility of actually breaking with the ABM Treaty."

It must be stressed that people in the United States are not confining themselves to statements but are actually contravening the ABM Treaty. This is evidenced by the deployment of the big Pave Paws phased array radar station in Greenland (Thule) and preparations for the construction of one in Britian (Fylingdales). Under the ABM Treaty the sides pledged not to deploy missile attack warning radar stations, except on the periphery of their national territory and oriented outward. Major phased array radar stations must not be deployed outside permitted ABM areas (the Grand Forks ICBM base, which is on U.S. territory, in the state of North Dakota, is one such area), outside ABM test sites (the United States has set up sites on Kwajalein Atoll and at White Sands, New Mexico), except for the purpose of tracking objects in outer space or for use as national technical means of verification (kontrol).

Official Pentagon spokesmen have made it plain that the radar stations in Greenland and Britain are missile attack warning stations. So the question arises: Since when have Greenland, which belongs to Denmark, and Britain been U.S. territory or its periphery?

The work being done to construct the new radar stations at the ballistic missile early warning station missile attack warning posts (Thule and Fylingdales) is portrayed by the United States as modernization of the existing radar stations. [paragraph continues]

These claims are obviously false. Even Pentagon spokesmen refer to these radar stations as new ones. For example, G. Keyworth, former under secretary of defense for research and engineering, made it clear to Congress that "the conventional radar stations constructed 20 years ago in Thule are being replaced with a new phased array radar station."

It is perfectly obvious that the construction of a fundamentally different, phased array radar station has been going on since 1984 at the post in Thule, Greenland, to replace the existing four old conventional antenna radar stations. This station is similar to the Pave Paws radar stations which have been deployed or are being constructed on U.S. territory. The potential of the new station in Thule will far exceed the potential of large radar stations as stipulated by the countries [as published] in the ABM Treaty. The new radar station should provide a larger scanning area, increased range, and the capability to track a large number of targets simultaneously.

Confirmation of the fact that new facilities are being constructed at the Thule post in Greenland is provided by this photograph published in a U.S. magazine [the article is accompanied by a small photograph apparently showing a Pave Paws radar installation]. The antenna of the old radar station can be seen behind the antenna system building which is under construction and which is a closed structure around 80 meters high with two planar phased arrays. The Soviet side has repeatedly warned the United States of the illegality of its actions in connection with the construction of the new radar station in Greenland and has proposed a constructive solution to the question, but the United States has not responded positively to the USSR's proposal.

The new U.S. radar station in Britain will also be an obvious violation of the ABM Treaty. Unlike the other Pave Paws stations, this one will have three phased arrays, ensuring all-round observation, as well as a bigger capacity. In this case there can be no question of modernization because the plan is to builld a fundamentally new facility: A station of a fundamentally new design will be constructed to replace the radar station which does not have a phased array. This is confirmed by authoritative Western experts who participated in the preparation of the ABM Treaty.

The Soviet Union has warned both the U.S. and British Governments about actions incompatible with the treaty. Nevertheless, in May London officially announced the decision to permit the United States to deploy a new Pave Paws radar station at the Fylingdales post.

These are just a few examples of the scornful U.S. attitude to observance of the ABM Treaty. Yet it is the foundation stone, curbing the strategic arms race, on which future accords in the offensive arms limitation sphere can be built. Washington's line of undermining existing agreements and destroying a system of mutual commitments elaborated through joint efforts is further evidence of the adventurist U.S. course of trying to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union and contradicts the peoples' peace-loving aspirations.

ARBATOV, FALIN, GOLDANSKIY EYE DOOMSDAY CLOCK

PM111701 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 36, 7 Sep 86 p 5

["Notes From a Press Conference" prepared by Yuriy Bandura and Yuriy Buksin: "Before We Have Only Seconds"]

[Text] Seven minutes to midnight. That was the time shown in 1980 by the symbolical clock on the cover of a U.S. magazine. "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists", to remind people how near we have come to the brink of the thermonuclear abyss: seven minutes to catastrophe. A year later the hands on the dial were moved three minutes closer to the tragic end of civilization, after the experts had assessed the nature of the Reagan administration's new military programmes.

Question by MN: What is the time shown by this clock today, after the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear blasts till January 1, 1987?

Academician Georgiy Arbatov, Director, Institute of the USA and Canada, USSR Academy of Sciences:

Today, two hands are gripping the handle used to set the clock's hands. One of them is striving to set the hands back and, maybe, even to push the hands nearer to the fateful line. We are at present at the decisive frontier and the future will show which hand is the stronger. But the matter is not only in the future. I think that the direction in which the hands will move depends on everybody -- the Europeans, the Asians, the Americans and the Soviet people. On everyone. This is our common concern.

Valentin Falin, Board Chairman, NOVOSTI Press Agency:

The clock, which for a long time used to be a symbol, has turned now into a sort of reality. Considering the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. first-strike weapons when their flight time to target is 6-8 minutes, the 54 minutes left behind already correspond to reality -- we are living six minutes to war. And if we assume that the Americans start to implement the SDI programme, then humanity will find itself removed from war by only 30 seconds. In that case, any short-circuit in the system called Strategic Defense Initiative will entail irreversible consequences. Therefore, the question of how to reverse the clock hands is a task for the entire humanity and a very pressing task. Because the clock is working -- it is registering your time and our time.

Academician Vitaliy Goldanskiy, member, Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace, Against Nuclear Threat; editor-in chief, "Chemistry of High Energies" Magazine:

I'd like only to add using the now so popular chess terminology, that the world is faced with the grave danger of the flag falling on the clock. And this first move needed in this time of trouble is the immediate ending of nuclear tests. [answer ends]

Yes, time imperiously demands action in the name of peace. The prolongation by the USSR of a moratorium is a befitting reply to this demand -- such was the consensus of opinion of the three experts who spoke to the journalists at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"The further on, the more clear it becomes that the ending of nuclear blasts is not simply a second-rate measure. It is not just a political gesture and not simply a symbol of goodwill, but a major practical step of paramount importance, and I stress -- a practical step along the road towards the ending of the nuclear arms race and removal of the nuclear threat," Georgiy Arbatov said at the press conference.

The people at the Press Centre were offered to imagine a mirror situation -- The USA does not detonate nuclear blasts for a year and then declares that it is extending this nuclear Lent, so to speak, for six more months, whereas the USSR is continuing, meanwhile, exploding one bomb after another, and its media simply keeps silent about this. It is easy to imagine the Biblical wrath the U.S. press, TV and radio would be raining down on us every day -- and would probably be right in so doing. But not we are encountering an absolutely different situation."

This situation is simple: The latest Soviet proposals encounter in the USA a sort of conspiracy of silence. And it is not a spontaneous, but a well-organized conspiracy.

An example was cited at the press conference: The U.S. NBC TV network conceived an interesting series of programmes-dialogues, with the participation of prominent people from the USSR and the USA _- defence and foreign ministers, military leaders from the general staffs and, maybe, political leaders. The U.S. Government, however, was against the idea.

The pressure is mounting. A few days ago, Donald Reagan, White House Chief of Staff, openly hinted, in a very annoyed manner, that the attention given to the Soviet moratorium would be regarded as the mode of action which the USSR was aiming to achieve.

The irritation is quite understandable. The NEW YORK TIMES wrote, a day before the peremptory shout voiced in Santa Barabara by the White House spokesman: The Reagan Administration.... is having trouble shaping the public debates over the issue of nuclear testing is synonymous in the public mind with the arms race and that the idea of stopping testing is one of that appeals to the popular imagination."

But what appeals to the popular imagination foes not appear at all to the imagination of those who govern this people. The White House, ever since Hiroshima Day 1985 when the Soviet state imposed a moratorium on its own nuclear tests, has been rejecting the very idea of ending tests of nuclear weapons.

Answering the question by the correspondent of the GDR TV, Valentin Falin said that the Soviet moratorium offers a realistic opportunity for a transfer to the fulfillment of the accords, reached in Geneva last year:

"The question of ending nuclear weapon tests is today the most simply question both technially and politically. It is simple because the USSR has not been testing for a year already. It is simple because the goodwill on the part of the USA is indicated above all to settle the question. In the current year the USSR has made various proposals in order to reach the relevant accords. Unfortunately, the U.S. side did not accept a single one and, if we were to judge by the facts, they were not even considered seriously. In the meanwhile, the answer to what both powers want for the future, is contained precisely in nuclear weapon tests or in rejecting them -- do they want to further expand preparations for a nuclear war or have they really decided to reverse the events in this field and bring about the deatomization of the world?"

Why, then, does the USA not agree to the moratorium? Why does it continue to deafen the Earth with new blasts? This question it continue to defen the Earth with new blasts? This question was subjected to all-around discussion at the press conference. Answering it, Vitaliy Goldanskiy explained:

"The necessary components of all nuclear weapons are the explosives of the A-bombs and the 'fuse' of a thermonuclear mixture in the H-bombs. The explosives are plutonium, uranium-235 or uranium-238, and the 'fuse' is lithium deuteride or a deuterium-lithium mixture. [paragraph continues]

All of them are absolutely stable in the nuclear sense, and only the third one -- a component of the deuterium-tritium mixture -- lasts only a few years (its half-life is equal to 12.5 years). That's why tritium is periodically replaced in thermonuclear weapons. This is done without any nuclear blasts.

"Nuclear weapons go off when uranium-235 or plutonium are transferred to a supercritical state. This is achieved either by 'shooting' one block of a relevant substance into another, or by subjecting this substance to pressure from all sides with the aid of conventional explosives. Therefore, the design of each nuclear bomb, warhead, or shell includes a charge of conventional explosive, as well as detonators for this explosive which include mechanical, electric and radioengineering devices. And, lastly, nuclear weapons include all sorts of assembly-structural parts made of different materials.

"When the weapons are in storage, all sorts of 'destructive' processes may be taking place in them. For example, the charges of conventional explosives may crack or suffer from chemical decay and uranium and plutonium are rather sensitive to corrosion.

"The matter is, however, that if we speak of already tested, series-produced nuclear weapons already accepted by the army, then there is no need for test explosions to check up on the weapons' reliability. It is enough to check up on its separate components. The weapon can even be tested as a whole, but without the nuclear components. All sorts of methods of flaw detection and introscopy which make it possible to 'look inside the material' and methods of non-destructive control which are already very well developed, exist for this purpose."

Academician Goldanskiy's conclusion:

"Nuclear tests are really needed only for the development of new weapons systems, when, for example, it is necessary to secure a greater yield with the same size weapon, to reduce the weight or the size of the weapon, or to adapt the shape of nuclear warheads to new types of carriers. Explosions are also used to check up on the multiple-warhead capability, to test the behaviour of the warhead in extreme conditions, for example, within strong radiation fields. They are also used to study the possibility of pumping of an X-ray laser by a nuclear blast for the SDI programme (this is already the nuclear weapons of third generation). There are also reports of plans to use -- along with uranium-235 and plutonium -- also transplutonium elements such as, for example, californium. This makes it clear that when there is talk about 'testing of reliability' what is really meant is testing (by explosions) new means for waging thermonuclear war."

This is a well-grounded conclusion. However, modernization is not the USA's only goal. Valentin Falin drew attention to Washington's other goal:

"The Americans persist on a policy that attempts to draw the USSR into the race of developing new weapons systems. And such systems are getting costlier with each passing day. In other words, the idea is to employ the dangerous method of waging war without the practical employment of weapons. The USA has officially been adhering to this course since 1947 when the objective was formulated: to put the USSR in such unfavourable external conditions under which its system would be functioning under maximum stresses imposed from outside."

According to Georgiy Arbatov, similar goals can be discerned also in the U.S. Star Wars programme. The Academician substantiated his conclusion with the following example:

"A group of Soviet scientists recently visited the USA. And the U.S. space weapons experts from the Livermore Laboratory went out of their way to try to persuade us: 'Let's build up strategic defence together!' They even invited us to visit their laboratory. But why did they ask at all? Because they are counting on undermining us economically. But we state well in advance that all such plans made by Washington will fail. And, by the way, the Americans are already undermining their own positions by exorbitant military spending."

However, Washington's plans are dangerous not at all because they are doomed to failure. The danger is that the piling up of ever new heaps of arms is creating a situation that can escape the control at any moment.

Valentin Falin said: "If things develop the way Washington's leaders wish them to develop -- and there is talk in Washington about the need of adding to the U.S. arsenals of not only binary, but bacteriological weapons as well, then the question of 'whether the catastrophe will happen' will be replaced with the question 'when will it happen?'"

Do the people in the White House realize the inevitability of such an outcome? Georgiy Arbatov answered this question:

"I think, the USA will change its stand when it becomes clear to the U.S. leaders that it is impossible to act otherwise, when the situation that is taking shape both in the USA and in the world will force them to do so.

"I remember discussing recently the breakdown in Chernobyl with an American friend of mine. He admitted that this tragedy dictates absolutely new approaches. He said that the most terrible act the USSR could commit against the USA qould be to explode all its nuclear warheads on its own territory. Then, he said, you in the USSR would die in an instant and nearly painless death whereas we, Americans, would have to die for a long time tormented by nightmares. And that is really a facet of the present-day situation.

The situation, apparently, is really approaching the critical point, if it is already putting certain people into a suicidal dead end, where the only choice left is between instant death and death dragged out for decades. A sinister alternative. But it is also begotten by reality -- by the cruel realities of the thermonuclear age.

Capitalizing on the "mirror method" already mentioned at the press conference, it would be the easiest thing in the world to readdress the American's reccommendation to Washington. But the USSR is proposing something different. It proposes not a method for a kill all, but a way for survival. And by introducing the moratorium the USSR has already taken to this road.

That is why one would like to believe that Washington would really start seeking qualitatively new approaches to our time. One would like this metamorphosis, if it is fated to happen at all, to happen as soon as possible. However, one cannot as yet see, alas!, any tangible signs of a turn towards common sense in the top echelons of the U.S. Administration. What is much more noticeable is something quite different:

the reluctance to make even the first step along the road to ending nuclear tests;

an obsession with the Strategic Defense Initiative;

the outdated adherence to aggravating tensions in different global areas (as it is done today in the Mediterranean, offshore Libya);

the preparedness to discard the SALT-2 treaty.

Neither did journalists fail to notice the words recently spoken by Larry Speakes, White House Deputy Press Secretary. He said that if the Russians wanted a summit, that was good, if they didn't that suited the Americans fine, too. Everyone who cherishes a peaceful future wants a new Soviet-U.S. summit -- granted there is a relevant political climate and the U.S. administration is prepared to start, at long last, the stone rolling. Everybody, that is, except the USA whose stand was explained by Speakes: as it turns out Washington is highly indifferent to whether the summit will or will not be held.

But, then, is it really indiffierent? According to Valentin Falin, the disdainful indifference of the White House spokesman was nothing else but evidence of the sheer arrogance which has become deeply rooted in Washington. It is tantamount to the confession: "We don't care whether or not there will be a nuclear war."

However, the blasts in Nevada show that the White House's indifference is a mask. Because war preparations are going on full swing.

Georgiy Arbatov sees under the mask of the current administratio the desire to destroy -- even before 1988, the year of the next presidential elections, -- as many of the obstacles as possible that are blocking the road to the arms race, so that Ronald Reagan's successors will not be able to rehabilitate anything, no matter how much they would like to do so. A participant in the press conference called such a strategy -- the "bulldozer syndrome".

The bulldozer of catastrophe continues to squash the world's security. We are reminded of this by the symbolical clock which is leaving us less and less time to avert tragedy.

PANEL DISCUSSES GORBACHEV REPLIES TO RUDE PRAVO

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["The Time for Solutions" program, presented by international affairs writer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, with ZYCIE WARSZAWY journalist Andrzej Bajorek, NEPSZABADSAG journalist Peter Dunai, and Stefan Babiak, Prague Radio correspondent in Moscow, all speaking in Russian; video shows Shishlin and the three participants seated at a table in the studio]

[Text] [Shishlin] Hello, comrades. I want first of all to introduce those taking part in our discussion today. Andrzej represents the Polish newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY -- Andrzej Bajorek. Peter Dunai represents the Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG, and Stefan Babiak works as the representative of Prague radio here in Moscow.

Well, as you will have guessed, the subject we will be talking about today is the recent replies of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to questions from the chief editor of RUDE PRAVO, Zdenek Horeni. Naturally, these replies convey clearly the consistent and principled course of the Soviet State toward overcoming the danger of war and curtailing the arms race. However, one of the arguements resorted to by the oponents of the Soviet moratorium is this: They say, well, a moratorium's all very fine, but what the world is actually facing is a string of highly complex problems which are also awaiting a solution; in partiuclar, there's the problem of reducing strategic armaments, abolition of chemical weapons. A multitude of probelms that could be mentioned. But the moratorium is the first and most indispensable step toward calling a halt. The more so since the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are not in any way turning their backs on the other burning international questions, but are, on the contrary, proposing entirely resonable compromise formulas for settling them.

What stands out in the replies of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is his strict realistic assessment of the actions, not only of those forces that advocate the creation of a radically healtheir international political climate, but also of the opponents of the policy of easing tension, of the policy of reviving the process of detente. This seems to me to be the vitally important problem: Why, when the world is in such danger, when there are all these underwater reefs and rocks seemingly so plainly indicated on the political map of the world, does the United States continue to puruse its routine policy of force? In your opinion, Andrezj, what is the reason for this?

[Bajorek] Of course, it is not enough to say that they don't want disarmament. One has to look at what the dominant motivation are in present U.S. policy; and Mikhail Sergeyevich's interviews gives ansers to these very questions. It clarifies many problems in, I would say, quite simple language. We're all asking ourselves this question: Why does the other side not want to accept disarmament? Why do they want to test new weapons, instead of stopping? And I think that in the light of the interview and in the light of what we can observe every day when we read the papers and listen to the commentaries of the political commentators, it's obvious that they want to arm us for death [as heard] They...

[Shishlin, interrupting, corrects Bajorek's Russian] Arm to death.

[Bajorek] ...to death. Strange as it may seem, they don't want us to be disarmed and in some sense, you might say, weaker; on the contrary, they want us to arm ourselves to the point where we have no possibility of doing anything other than that.

[Shishlin] Yes, I think possibily I'd agree with that. That's pretty much what they're aiming for -- to exhaust the socialist countries morally and give them no chance to get on with their constructive tasks. What do you think, Peter?

[Dunai] I have the impression that the United States wants us to choose the path that they have already chosen. By that I mean militarization of the economy. That's what will happen in the United States. Now we can see how they [pauses] as far as influence is concerned, in political and military circles, is growing. [as heard] And my meaning is this; if they wanted to compete with us peacefully, perhaps they would not win. I mean, for example, that the profits of those vast militarist enterprises such as Boeing or MacDonald Douglas are thousands per cent. There was that scandal recently -- 1 or 2 years ago, when the U.S. Congress -- the accountants carried out a check, and discovered that, in one swindle, the contractors had added to their bill, say $500, or $600 [figures as heard] -- that's a huge amount of money.

[Shishlin] Yes, but besides swindles, they also unfortunately do more serious things, and for those things a still higher price has to be paid. The bill runs, of course, to hundreds of billions of dollars, and the present administration has spent, during its term in office, something like a trillion dollars on the arms race. [Bajorek] Yes, they have the money and they hope we haven't, or not enough; that if we arm ourselves, we'll have no money for other expenditure.

[Babiak] I think a very important point in the U.S. calculation is that the Americans are, after all, trying to achieve military superiority; and I consider that the main motive among all those that at present determine U.S. policy, even though it's common knowledge that these U.S. actions have very dangerous consequences for the world community. They make for feverish international relations. They remove the limitations fixed by a treaty -- take off the brakes -- in the sphere of the arms race. They exacerbate the global problems that now agitate the whole world. I think the U.S. does not want -- not that it can not, it simply does not want -- to understand the very simple logic that the more arms there are, the more distrust; and the more distrust there is, the more probable it becomes that all these armaments will be used, and there will be a great disaster from which there will be no escape. This reminds me of an interesting thought that was expressed back in the 18th century by British publicist and philospher Edmund Burke. He said that great powers and weak minds were imcompatible; and his words take on a special significance in our time, when not only the fate of kingdoms and states but the destiny of the entire human race depends upon the intellect and sense of respoinsibility of statesmen.

[Bajorek] Yes, but I would like to add something: I agree with what you say, but I should like to make the point that this involves not just the great powers. It involves all states, peoples and societies. For instance, we represent the European countries here. We must say that this course toward the arms race is not just aimed at getting the Soviet Union to arm itself: they intend that we -- Poland, and your country [CSSR] and Hungary -- should also arm ourselves proportionately. They know, moreover, that we have certain economic difficulties, and they are applying all the more pressure now, no doubt because they sense that we shall surmount these difficulties with time and we will find things easier.

[Shishlin] You know, we cannot say, by and large, that we have been particularly lucky when it comes to U.S. presidents and administrations. But all the same I was just thinking that in the seventies we did manage to conclude the interim 1972 agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments. We also managed to agree on SALT II, although the treaty failed to be ratified by the U.S. Senate. The ABM Treaty of indefinite validity was concluded. There were agreements of some kind. But just look at the foreign policy luggage of the present U.S. Administration. As we've already said here, we find just-destroyed agreements, and the present administration has not managed to work out a single sensible and serious agreement on the key problems of international security, either with us or with any other country. It seems to me in this context that, of course, problems do arise. And it is with good reason that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU central Committee, refers in his replies [as heard] to the question of what attitude to adopt to the present administration, and rejects the viewpoint that one cannot get on with this administration, and that one can wait 2 and 1/2 years, a new administration will come to power and everything will be alright.

[Bajorek] Naturally, what you don't do today you won't make up for tomorrow.

[Shishlin] Yes, and this is all the more so in that the nuclear age is indeed, as has been said rather dramatically, a short-lived one. But let us just hope that the nuclear age will be followed by a nuclear-free future. And in this regard I think, Andrzej, that it is very correct to say that the problem of the arms race, the surmounting of the arms race, really does involve all countries, irrespective of the size of these countries and irrespective of the location of these countries, whether it be Europe, Asia, Africa or Latin America. In other words, these are truly international problems, and from this point of view it seems to me to be worth paying attention to the question of what role other states can play here in solving these problems which are on the agenda when it comes to Soviet-U.S. relations, and on the agenda of world politics.

[Bajorek] It seems to me that this role is a very considerable one. Although we do not play a direct part in negotiations, by shaping our policies in a particular direction we support one tendency and oppose another. From Poland's point of view, peace is very important. We lost so much in the last world war. As you well know, Poland lost 6 million people. In proportion to the whole population, this is an enormous figure.

[Shishlin] Yes, it is simply a monstrous figure.

[Bajorek] Now there are other problems. We now have to consider the longer term. And I would say that we feel instinctively that we Poles greatly need cooperation, an atmosphere of peace, a good atmosphere in Europe. There is no need for me to mention that in certain military plans of the generals on the other side of the Atlantic that the Vistula is the place to draw the line. They believe that some imaginary Westward campaign by Soviet troops must be halted somewhere along the Vistula. It must be said that the word halt sounds...

[Shishlin interrupts] Almost innocent!

[Bajorek] ...It doesn't sound so bad. What it really means is the destruction of 37 million Poles making this land a desert, perhaps forever.

[Dunai] If I may, I should like to express the following thought: Europe is very small in the geographical sense. A news conference was held in Moscow recently, at which Comrade Falin said that it is now 6 minutes to 12. What does this mean in practice. It means that if you take, for instance, the territory of the FRG -- they have Pershings, Pershing II's -- for the Pershing II's there are just 6 minutes, 6,7, or 8 minutes from launch to target, in another part of Europe. This is a terribly short space. We are literally sitting on a bomb here in Europe. That is why we have to...

[Shishlin interrupts] If anyone is sitting on a bomb it is West Germany, where there are 5,000 nuclear warheads.

[Dunai] Yes, quite so. And we have other problems, common problems. Take water. If the water is polluted in the FRG or Austria, we will be affected, and so will Romania, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union. It also works the other way round. This means that the customs officials, the border guards cannot stop the polluted water, or...

[Shishlin interrupts] Or polluted air.

[Dunai] ... or polluted air. And we have one common European value above all: security. We need security more than, for instance, other parts of the world, because so much is located in such close proximity here.

[Shishlin] Yes, and things are too fragile; everything is crowded, everything is near to everything else.

[Babiak] But this does not just apply to Europe.

[Shishin] of course not.

[Babiak] We are saying that this has a direct bearing on us. This goes without saying. This problem is fraught with much danger. But this problem of war and peace, as embodied in the question of halting nuclear tests, is a subject discussed throughout the world. For instance, the Nonaligned Movement conference ended in Harare, the Zimbabwean capital, just the other day. The conference began with the moratorium issue, and the issue is also touched on in the final documents. The appeal to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and President Reagan which was adopted by the conference participants, says precisely that the arms race must be halted because the danger of mankind's self-destruction is greater than ever before. The call for a moratorium and the call for a resolution of these problems were made with good reason, although the developing countries have a very large number of other problems which they need to tackle urgently.

There is another aspect: the recent actions of the Delhi Six. They consist not just of appeals, but concrete measures to try to achieve a ban on nuclear tests as soon as possible. The meeting of experts of the Delhi Six, the Soviet Union and the United States on the issue of the monitoring a ban on nuclear blasts is a concrete example of action, since the group of six is becoming an authoritative arbiter in the controversy about whether nuclear tests can be halted and monitored, something about which, if I am not mistaken, only Washington today has doubts.

[Shishlin] Yes, and you no doubt also noticed, Stefan, that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies contain a serious new idea on monitoring: the creation of an international, supranational system.

[Babiak] Yes, and the Delhi Six are in fact proposing a concrete framework for implementing their own possibilities and the possibilities existing today in other countries throughout the world to monitor seriously everything that may affect the observance of a ban, or a treaty or agreement banning nuclear tests. So I think that it really is a worldwide problem, and if you consider the reactions that have appeared throughout the world to the extension of the Soviet moratorium from 6 August to the end of this year, or rather to 1 January of next year, then I would not hesitate to call this a world plebiscite on the question whose results are self-evident.

[Shishlin] Yes, I think that a new thinking is, albeit with difficulty, overcoming the force of inertia and making headway in international affairs, particularly, As we all of course know very well, the moratorium is the first and very important step, although the agenda of world politics includes other problems, too.

[Bajorek] It is, so to speak, the key, because everything starts with it, and it provides the possibility for solving all the other problems. If we do not create new weapons, then the weapons that we have now will, of course, become outdated, just as old aircraft or old tanks do. Then we will have the possibility, the conditions, for saying farewell to those weapons altogether.

[Shishlin] Of course, and what is sometimes unfortunately forgotten -- I say unfortunately because certain political circles in the West actually make a point of forgetting it — is that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in no way limit themselve to the sole idea of banning nuclear tests and nothing more. We want to go further, to cover strategic weapons, medium-range weapons, and conventional weapons. So in this sea of problems that the world today is up against their really is one key one: that of stopping the arms race, and then going into reverse. Listening as I did, carefully, to what you have been saying, one can see yet again that whatever problem you take, be it environmental protection, energy, or aid to undeveloped countries, it all hinges on overcoming the arms race, because it is not just a waste; it is a dangerous waste, which really may lead to the nuclear abyss.

[Bajorek] And it creates the climate, too: It is impossible to solve the supplementary questions if this question number one is not going to be solved and is going to be put aside.

[Shishlin] Yes, and you know I would like to turn to our viewers and draw their attention to something that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in his replies to the chief editor of RUDE PRAVO. It concerns the socialist countries, and this is what Mikhail Sergeyevich wrote: I should like to stress in particular that we value very highly and scrupulously take into account the opinions of our allies. We are fully resolved to continue to improve the mechanism and methods of consulation and jointly draw up the foreign policy of socialism. We place a high value on the political initiatives of our allies and friends, their vigor in the struggle for a new political thinking, and their active and equal participation in the common efforts to solve problems of peace, security and disarmament.

I think that if you look at the facts, then 1986 is a uniquely remarkable year for the foreign policy activity of the socialist countries, and in this respect Poland is in one of the front lines I think. Is this so, Andrzej?

[Bajorek] Poland is now becoming more active with regard to its foreign policy. After the events in the early 1980's, with which we are all familiar, it was not so active as it had been during the postwar decades, but the Polish Government has been able to overcome the attempts to isolate Poland on the international scene, and Poland, as a meeting place for various political leaders and politicians, is once again playing a role. Of course the chief direction for us is to strengthen our links with the fraternal socialist countries. Of this there can be no doubt, because in both ideology and economics this is our chief platform of action. But at the same time we are trying to improve relations with the West European countries.

As you know, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski intends soon to go to China, and the world situation will probably be a subject of his talks in Beijing. China, you know, is also a nuclear country, and China's joining this course of disarmament could play a very great role. So Poland is trying to take a more active part in all the processes which further peace and cooperation among all countries, regardless of their social systems.

[Shishlin] Hungary, too, has traditionally always had very developed links, particulrly through its economy, but also through its political style, has it not?

[Dunai] This year, as I think you will agree, we had an event of the very greatest importance: the Warsaw Pact conference and the call from Budapest for disarmament in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Aside from that we have concentrated this year on Europe. For example, our premier visited the GDR in September, then Australia...

[Shishlin interrupts]...Where, incidentally, there will soon be a big meeting as part of the pan-European process.

[Dunai] Yes, in Vienna, and we are working very actively to ensure that this meeting will be a success. We have also held many international conferences. In July, for example, we had a meeting of scientists against nuclear weapons, a very important international forum.

[Babiak] Your quotation from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's interview for RUDE PRAVO show not only the line that should develop in our countries' policy, but also the trend that exists today -- that of intensifying international efforts by the socialist countries, not only efforts to coordinate our peace advance, but also as part of our defense alliance and economic community.

But there is one thing to which I would like to draw attention -- something very important that contains a certain reserve, so to speak, of progressive and useful political forces and progressive political potential. This our countries' cooperation with the developing and liberated countries. Until now they have primarily shown concern for solving their internal problems and making ends meet, so to speak. Recently, however, they have begun to come out onto the world scene very actively, saying widely and in a well-argued way that they, too, have interests and that they also are affected by issues of war and peace -- which is quite right. I think that the development of bilateral relations between the socialist countries and the developing countries will ensure that this untappped political potential for progressive development in strengthening peace and preventing the threat of war will be used more effecively than hitherto.

[Shishlin] In winding up our conversation I would say we have seen thoughout 1986 convinces us that the potential for peace really is growing, and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is quite right in his conclusion in his replies to chief editor of RUDE PRAVO that we have entered, or are entering, the second phase of a global antinuclear process when all the ideas are on the table, and the time has come for action. I should like to say good-bye to our viewers and to thank you for taking part of our conversation. Good-bye!

IZVESTIYA'S BOVIN GIVES REASSURANCE ON MORATORIUM

PM111005 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 35, 8 Sep 86 pp 4-5

[IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin article under the rubic "Taking Up a Point" -- first six paragraphs are readers' letters]

[Text] To each new piece of sabre-rattling against you, to each new escalation of the arms race, you reply with new proposals to negotiate, with new peace bids.

While you take pride in your highly moral stand, certain guarters continue to prepare for war against you. It is naive to think that these irreconcilable, brutal moneygrubbers will heed such "abstract" notions as morality, honour, commitment to pledges, etc. I think Soviet patience will not yield the desired results in this case. Rather will it lull popular vigilance and ease the West's way to war.

G.S., British Columbia, Canada

It seems to me as if the U.S.S.R. is always backing down while the U.S., imperialism, generally, is toughening its demands. You have taken initiatives enough. Unless the U.S. stops nuclear testing, there should be no extension of the moratorium. Not one more step back. Otherwise we may see a disaster far worse than that of 1941.

Vaclav Koci, Pardubice, Czechoslovakia

I wholeheartedly support Mikhail Gorbachev's statement. I too raise my voice for peace on Earth, an end to nuclear testing, and a complete ban on atomic weapons. Yet I am anxious. Won't the Americans think that we are demobilizing, that in time we shall be less strong, in the sense that we will lag behind present-day levels of armaments!

L. Kovalenko, Donetsk Region, USSR

Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA news analyst, replies:

I understand what motivates these letters to NEW TIMES, their concern, and their anxiety. Yet, I am sure that the Soviet political leaders who decided to extend the moratorium were aware of this concern and realized what motivated this anxiety.

Let us analyze the Gorbachev statement once again and attempt to assess the situation together.

Let me begin by noting that as a rule responsible political decisions are not easily taken. This is certainly the case with regard to the decision taken by the CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau and Soviet Government to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. Mikhail Gorbachev said this was not a simple move, but an extraordinarily responsible and difficult one. Indeed, to adopt the right decision, it was essential to give the fullest consideration to every aspect of the problem, and compare political with military-technological factors.

We have now had no tests for over a year. Conventional logic suggests that if tests are needed to strengthen security, a unilateral refusal to conduct such tests could adversely affect national security and place the U.S. at a strategic advantage.

There is good reason to think so. But in the first place we, like the Americans, have substantial reserves of strength, which means that it would be hard to gain, or lose, any essential strategic advantage. Maintaining military-strategic parity is the best antidote to any ventures in this situation. In the second place, there is a time limit to unilateral action. If Washington continues with its stubborn "No," if it continues to detonate nuclear devices, we shall be forced to resume testing.

Yet the main thing, as I see it, is that in this nuclear age security built on arms escalation becomes increasingly dangerous.

You must agree that the more weapons we have, the more mistrust there will be, and the more there is of that the greater the likelihood will be of these weapons being used. Only political accord, a reciprocal agreement to cut back and subsequently completely abolish nuclear weapons can give us genuine security.

Our approach to nuclear explosions, along with other concrete proposals and concrete actions, is geared to the attainment of this fundamental objective.

All analogies are tentative and conventional. However, let us seek a parallel with the game of chess currently popular the world over. To gain in quality the player may sacrifice quantity. The same may be said of the moratorium. For the time being its political advantages outweigh the disadvantages in the sphere of military technology.

I mean that by extending the moratorium we are strengthening the Soviet Union's political position, and our country's prestige. We are stepping up the pressure against the Americans, curtailing their freedom of action, and proving their helpless, invented arguments invalid. We are also giving an additional incentive to the anti-war and anti-nuclear movement, and are strengthening the position of the non-aligned countries.

The Soviet Union is saying again and again that we should take a new approach to the entire range of issues related to security, and proceed from a balance based on fear to one based on trust, a balance of interests, as only this approach accords with the realities of our nuclear age.

I fully admit that we may not reach agreement with the present U.S. Administration. However, the history of the country does not end with Reagan's presidency. Our action has the long term in mind.

Now about 1941. I think the comparison of this nature is wrong. It fails to recognize the fundamental changes of quality since then in the sphere of military strategy. Today no potential aggressor can hope to win. He who shoots first dies second. That is how the matter stands and the Americans realize this. In this context the surprise factor also appears in a different light. Today nobody will be caught napping. Retaliation is inevitable.

Such is the picture.

So there is no need for anxiety. We know we were dealing with. We have no illusions. We are strong enough not to accept the "rules of the game" that they want us to play. T brawn we oppose brawn plus brain. To adventurist hankerings we oppose a sense of responsibility, fortitude and conviction, the conviction that humanity will be able to surmount the crisis phase, avoid the catastrophe, and create a world without wars and without arms.

Is this utopian? The goal of history is, after all, to make utopia a reality.

SECURITY TOPICS DEBATED WITH U.S. ACADEMICS

PM110938 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[A. Ivkin report: "To Survive Together. And Not Just That! Dialogue of Soviet and American Scientists"]

[Text] "...The conviction that the very existence of the human race is at stake and that it is time for decisive and responsible action is asserting itself increasingly strongly in the awareness of peoples throughout the world and of political and public forces of very different orientations and world outlooks. This conviction demands the utmost mobilization of reason and common sense," M.S. Gorbachev said in his 18 August statement on Soviet television.

The desire of representatives of different sections of the international public to conduct a dialogue to mobilize reason is a sign of our times, which are full of dramatic events. Meetings and conversations lend a human, personal aspect to state relations. And such was the conversation, a record of which is offered for our readers' attention, at a "roundtable" meeting of the Soviet scientists B. Marushkin (USSR Academy of Sciences General History Insitute) and G. Mikhaylov (USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on the Comprehensive Problem "History of the Great October Socialist Revoluion") and their U.S. colleagues (D. Kedi), professor of philosophy at Hamline University (St Paul, Minnesota) and (J. Kankl), professor of philosophy at the University of Dayton (Dayton, Ohio).

B. Marushkin: Einstein spoke long ago of the need for new political thinking in the nuclear age. It is impossible to "get on" with nuclear weapons. We are approaching the point where war could break out not even through the ill will of politicians or military men but by accident. People are tired of living in fear of the threat of a nuclear nightmare. How can they get rid of it?

You know of the Soviet proposals aimed at improving the situation in the world and at disarmament. They include both partial and global proposals, formulated in the program for phased disarmament by the end of the present century and backed up by perfectly specific actions such as the moratorium on nuclear explosions. You also know that the USSR has advanced the thesis of the need to restructure political thinking in accordance with the realities of our age. All peoples face the threat of a nuclear apocalypse. The interdependence of the security and survival of all countries is the starting point for our concept of the new political thinking.

(J. Kankl): I have no objections to this approach to the problem. The point is, however, that awareness of the need to change thinking is coming up against obstacles that are difficult to surmount. Some are traditional, extending back into the mists of time, while others are engendered by our times and by ideological differences. Marxists rightly believe that public consciousness does not always keep up with reality.

(D. Kedi): Let us take our two countries. Between them there exists the problem of mutual understanding or, rather, mutual misunderstanding. When friends learned that I was going to Moscow, they looked at me as though I "was not all there" and feared that I would be...arrested here. Many of our people think that your peace proposals are just a cover for preparations for war. All the more so, as the President also claims this. You realize what a gulf there is when even clever people are subject to such ideas! [paragraph continues]

They can be overcome with the help of broad, mutual contacts and study of our poeple's languages, history, and culture. I believe that Soviet citizens also have an inadequate picture of the American people and of society and life in the United States.

G. Mikhaylov: You say that we travel too little to each other. But I would like to remind you of the fable of the man who went abroad and saw frogs, midges, and other trifles ;there, but did not see an elephant. Is everyone able to draw the correct conclusions from what he has seen?

(D. Kedi): Much here depends also on what people show. When contacts take place only on official grounds, you are left with the feeling that they are not revealing something important to you. We have a phenomenon called "civilian diplomacy." Having visited a certain country, people endeavor to report what they have seen: They write in newspapers and magazines, speak on the radio, and address meetings. Many of the Americans who have visited the USSR are helping to spread positive views of your country even during the present difficult times.

In recent months, it seems to me, Americans generally have been more kindly disposed toward the Soviet Union thanks to your peace proposals. Our character is impressed by the persistence of your "peace offensive." The unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions is particularly popular.

(J. Kankl): Yes, the moratorium has played a very favorable role and given members of the antiwar movement in America still greater grounds for demanding that the President hold a constructive meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev and reach an agreement on nuclear disarmament. I believe that public opinion in America will play an increasing role in solving this problem. Congress, for example, cannot disregard it, for there are elections in November...

B. Marushkin: The development of contacts on a public level also depends on changes in the echelons of power. They open or close doors. On the other hand, public appeals to heed the voice of reason are addressed to decisionmaking politicians. In my opinion, our politicians are opening this door wider than others. No one has undertaken so many constructive confidence-building initiatives as our country's leadership. The Soviet moratorium comes from the arsenal of new political thinking.

G. Mikhaylov: But here is an example of the old, "prenuclear" and "prespace" thinking in politics. I mean the U.S. President's recent speeches, in which he declared that he will on no account abandon the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative."

(D. Kedi): Many people in America also advocate international security. But opinions differ as to how to ensure it. We have pluralism. The President believes that it will be furthered by an ABM "umbrella," although it is no accident that his idea has been called the "star wars" program. This idea, too, is very unpopular among scientists. However, the machinery of our democracy is such that; if the voters voted for Reagan and he considers it necessary to implement SDI, it is difficult now to alter anything.

B. Marushkin: Are pluralism and democracy good when they bring "hawks" to power and, with them the threat of a universal catastrophe? Would our people support a foreign policy other than a policy of peace and cooperation? No, and the party knows it.

Let us return, however, to our theme. What can we scientists do to solve the problem of world security? [paragraph continues]

I am pleased with the work of our and American seismologists, who are conducting a joint experiment to monitor [kontrol] nuclear tests and have already demonstrated its efficiency.

(J. Kankl): I think that representatives of the humanitarian sciences can also do a great deal. They must put forward ideas, formulate concepts for creating a better world, and foster in people the political culture to live in a civilized manner, under conditions of peace. We have come here as members of the American organization "Concerned Philosophers for Peace." It is part of the international organization "Philosophers of the Prevention of Omnicide" (from the Latin words "omnis," meaning "everyone," and "cido," meaning "I kill" -- editor's note). Our task is to involve as many philosophers in different countries as possible in the search for a solution to the problems of war and peace. Yes, we are divided by ideological differences, but I know that many philosphers are working on overcoming them for the sake of preserving civilization.

G. Mikhaylov: In seeking to establish trust between our peoples, it is important to utilize the entire humanist potential. People's education in the spirit of peace and cooperation must begin at a young age, for without this the path to the new thinking will prove very difficult. A "peace lesson" is held in our schools on the first day of school, and the ideas of peace and cooperation are widely reflected in school textbooks.

(J. Kankl): It is hard for me to say how this matter is organized in our schools, but I know that certain univerisities have study programs designed to make young people think in accordance with the realities of our times. At the University of Dayton, for example, there is a course which shows what nuclear war would lead to. The majority of young people have only heard about this in passing, and so truthful information literally flabbergasts them. Within the framework of this course we also elucidate ethical notions of war and peace in general and nuclear war in particular. We speak about the views of philosophers of different schools, including the Marxist school. The final part is a debate on the alternative to nuclear war. We do not impose a particular viewpoint on the students, but the very logic of the course leads them to humanist conclusions.

(D. Kedi): In one of my recent works I expounded ideas along the lines of the new political thinking. I tried to demonstrate that, when nuclear weapons are used, war according to the "rules" is impossible and no one's security can be guaranteed....

In that work I analyzed a phenomenon which I call "technological pacifism." Traditional pacifism proceeds from the premise that all war is evil. In our times such pacifism is not effective enough. The new, "technological pacifism," which proceeds from the categories of the interdependence and integrity of peace, must be based on understanding of the potential of modern equipment and technology. I also endeavored to draw attention to the problem of local wars. The planet's nuclear oversaturation obliges us to take a new look at these, too. For today a local conflict is fraught with the threat of escalation into a global, nuclear conflict. Understand me correctly, I see perfectly well the difference between someone who takes up a rifle to defend his family and a government which intends to use ballistic missiles to defend its ideology. It is one thing to defend your own borders, and another to have military bases all over the globe. That is no longer defense!

B. Marushkin: I understand the idea of what you call "technological pacifism." But I do not think education in traditional moral values should be disregarded. [paragraph continues]

Of course, you know of the view of history as a continuous succession of wars which have served almost as a stimulus to human progress. But history demonstrates that man -- both as a biological species and as an intelligent being -- has survived and developed not thinks to wars but thanks to cooperation and mutual assistance. Geneticists also have convincing proof of this.... But let us assume that hitherto mankind was incapable of resolving its contradictions without wars. In that case we are now faced with the task of learning how to resolve them without recourse to weapons. For, prior to 1945, history had never experimented on people with an absolute threat to everyone. Experience of past history has proved inadeuqate to the new situation that has arisen as a result of the creationo of nuclear weapons. It is a unique situation and must be resolved by everyone together. Yes, the ideolgocial differences are great. And yet our countries were able to struggle together against fascism. We must extol that experience.

[Jo Kanki]: And also throw forces into the struggle against ideologically colored "stereotypes of ignorance" that presuppose a wittingly negative attitude to what is incomprehensible and alien. We can also do a great deal by revealing the extreme danger of new inventions and discoveres in the arms sphere. For people frequently do not see the crux of the matter behind complex formulas and terminology -- which also applies to the "star wars" program... [conversation ends]

How did the conversation end? With a joke. When (D. Kedi) remarked with a smile that almost the biggest difficulty in asserting the new political thinking in people's awareness is precisely the fact that it is new. G. Mkhaylov recalled an episode in the life of B. Franklin. When he was in France as a U.S. envoy, some Parisian aristocrat wrinkled her nose and asked him of what use were ballons, at which Franklin remarked: "Madam, of what use is a newborn baby?"

It is the concern of all parents to ensure that a newborn baby finds its feet as soon as possible.

PAPER CLAIMS U.S. AIMS TO UNDERMINE BW CONVENTION

PM111118 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[N. Sinyavin article under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "Playing with Death"]

[Text] In 1972 the United States signed the International Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction. Administration spokesmen assert that the United States unswervingly abides by this convention. Unfortunately, the facts attest to just the opposite. An article published by the American journal SCIENCE gives a graphic impression of the Pentagon's far-reaching plans in this field.

...In August 1984, the day after Congress ended work before the summer vaction, (Kvirsh), assistant to the secretary of the army, made what was at first glance an extremely modest request of the legislators. In his letter he proposed redistributing 66 million dollars from the Pentagon budget. At the very end of the list of new programs proposed by him was the creation of a laboratory to study aerosols on the territory of the Dugway military test range in Utah.

In accordance with the established procedure in such cases (Kvirsh's) request was examined without a formal hearing, vote, or discussion. [paragraph continues]

"It seemed that there was nothing in the document to arouse suspicion or doubt," recalled Senator Sasser, who was one of the four participants in the examination of the request. However, it became clear that this was precisely the impression that the Pentagon figures had been hoping to produce in order to avoid the procedure of an official discussion in Congress.

Later, after attentively analyzing the (Kvirsh) proposal, Sasser came to the conclusion that Congress had in this way approved an unprecedented expansion in military programs in the sphere of bacteriological weapons. To all intents and purposes, he admitted, the four senators had legalized the creation of a powerful center whose main task was to study particularly dangerous aerosol biological substances such as pathogens of the most serious hemorrhagic fevers and the Lassa, (Ebol), Marburg, and other viruses.

The Pentagon is giving the new laboratory the leading role in preparations for bacteriological warfare. Sasser openingly stated that the laboratory is being created exclusively for resarch into biological nd toxic weapons banned under the 1972 International Convention. The senator has protested his own approval of the project, which has generated furious attacks from the Pentagon.

The laboratory being created by the Pentagon for aerosol means of waging bacteriological warfare, SCIENCE points out, is only a small part of the global program to modernize and expand the potential to test extremely toxic and strong chemical and biological substances at the Dugway test range -- a military base covering 113,000 hectares. A complex is now under construction there for studying particiularly dangerous viruses and bacteria that cause fatal diseases.

Many specialists who were approached by SCIENCE stated that the aerosol laboratory making up part of the complex could be used to create genetically altered viruses and bacteria which would be highly resistant to medicines -- in other words, to create offensive bacteriological weapons prohibited under the 1972 convention. The most probable direction of the work is to tranfer the genes of pathogenic micro-organisms to bacteria able to propagate rapidly among limited populations or ethnic groups. It is worth noting that even after the torm of scandal and the revelation of ignoble manipulations in Congress, the U.S. Department of the Army is insisting that its application be satisfied. "The request is still with Congress, and we are hopeful that a positive decision will be taken on it," department spokesman Lieutenant Colonel (Koklashauer) repeats from day to day with a soldier's burly persistence.

Having rejected observance of the SALT II treaty on trumped-up pertexts, the Washington administration is now clearly setting its sights on undermining the 1972 International Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction. In beginning construction at the Dugway test range, the Pentagon is taking a demonstrative and dangerous step in this direction.

SPACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE HEAD ON SDI, MORATORIUM

LD120847 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- Mankind can now be destroyed by pushing a button. The Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests provides an opportunity to remove this danger, journalists were told by Director of the Institute of Space Explorations of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Academician Roald Sagdeyev.

Many U.S. leaders, the academician said, explain their unwillingness to introduce moratorium on nuclear tests by saying that this will make impossible elaboration of the essential elements of the SDI -- actually, the star wars programme, though Washington stubbornly calls it "Strategic Defence Initiative".

One of the variants of technical solution of the Star Wars programme, said the scientist, is linked with the use of the laser beam to direct x-ray radiation. For this it is necessary to explode a nuclear medium-yield device. And therefore new warheads need to be developed and their tests held.

The academician said that the SDI programme was unrealistic. To create real defence from nuclear weapons means to rule out a possibility of penetration of even a few warheads into outer space. But this practically cannot be done, with 10,000-20,000 simultaneously flying warheads.

To put huge echelons of weapons into orbits and then systems to combat with them would signify one more twist in the arms spiral, the scientist said. We should learn to live in peace. There is no other way here but the way of detente in the military sphere. And this points once again to the exclusively great significance of the USSR's decision on extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests, stressed Roald Sagdeyev.

TOP U.S. PHYSICIST RESIGNS FROM SDI PROGRAM

LD111445 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] San Francisco September 11 TASS -- Physicist Peter Hagelstein, one of the top U.S. physicists working on President Reagan's "star wars" program, has quit it on political grounds.

Peter Hagelstein was co-author of the theory of x-ray lasers based on nuclear explosion energy and headed a relevant project at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California. As was admitted by senior officials of the laboratory, discoveries of Hagelstein who turned 32 not so long ago, were of the key significance for the whole star wars program. Motivating his decision, the physicist said he wanted to do work that would "benefit all mankind".

RESUMPTION OF U.S. NUCLEAR POWER CONTACTS HAILED

PM111555 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 36, 7 Sep 86 p 10

[Vladimir Kyucharyants article: "Elementary Particles of Trust"]

[Text] Frankly, the words "atoms" and "atomic energy" are really dear only to specialists. For most people these words have a different association.

In splitting the nucleus of the atom, humanity crossed the threshold into the unknown. We can now step into abyss of catastrophe. But we can also discover a source of infinite potentialities. Indeed, the invisible particle of matter contains clues to secrets of the Universe and to solving many problems here on Earth, especially the problem of energy. [paragraph continues]

The deeper researchers delve into the world of the elementary particle, the clearer it becomes that far from being "elementary", the world is as infinite as is the Universe. And this makes it all too obvious that its study and putting to practical uses its potentialities to benefit our civilization can only be tackled by the entire world scientific community. Success here largely depends on joint efforts of Soviet and American physicists, leaders in this field.

The resumption of the work of the USSR-US Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy is an important step in this direction.

Cooperation under the 1973 intergovernmental agreement centered on research into the basic properties of matter and on controlled thermonuclear synthesis. It went on rather successfully to our mutual benefit. The exchange of scientific data, the joint interpretation of the results spurred on the interest of both Soviet and American experts in carrying out and deepening this research. The reasons are obvious: cooperation saves both sides' time, funds and manpower, and lessens the degree of risk in taking global strategic decisions in long-term scientific programmes....

Then there was the change of administration at the White House. There was no formal ban on the Committee's work but the American delegation simply did not turn up on one occasion. Nor did it on the next....

You can freeze relations between countries. You can put a brake on decisions and throw wrenches in the works. But can you use that to arrest scientific progress? All the more so if it is research into the basic properties of matter or thermonuclear synthesis. So the researchers continued their work bypassing the committee. informally, so to say.

It is for this reason that Soviet and American researchers didn't have to start everything from scratch when the Soviet and American leaders meeting in Geneva resurrected the question of joint research in thermonuclear synthesis.

According to head of the American delegation on their recent visit to Moscow on the resumption of the Committee's work Dr Alvin Trivelpiece in charge of the Office of Energy Research of the U.S. Department of Energy, pooling resources and talent in such fields of physics is probably the key to success.

The American side has shown great interest in the Soviet programme on developing the concept for a hybrid reactor system, hot-plasma physics and superconductive magnetic systems of thermonuclear plants. Both the Soviet and American scientists have decided to renew their joint research on fast reactors, one of the most promising fields in nuclear energy. American experts have seen one such reactor in operation on their visit to Beloyarskaya AES.

They also visited the institute of High-Energy Physics in Protvino and saw the construction of the world's biggest accelerator-integrator plant capable of generating energy of 3,000 gev. This plant will provide scientists with new opportunities in their study of basic properties of matter. And in particular in their search for quarks. Theoreticians are positive that these particles exist and experimenters think that their postulate is correct. It is to chase the smallest particle that the biggest accelerators are built.

"Finding out about the in-depth structure of matter, like a controlled thermonuclear synthesis, are fields of research whch are growing in complexity every day," says Chair of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy Andranik Petrosyants. "It requires a pooling of efforts of the best scientists of our countries who work in these fields. In the future, research will proceed on such a scale that decisive success will only be possible if many countries pool their material, technical and intellectual resources. In the light of this it is difficult to overestimate the importance of further cooperation between Soviet and American physicists. This country consistently favors broad-based, long-term and stable bilateral and multilateral scientific contacts. Besides everything else, such cooperation is of great political importance. When scientists work together for the benefit of the world this helps reduce the rise of nuclear war.

"I hope that the present meeting of Soviet and American scientists will inaugurate a new stage in expanding cooperation between our countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Life is offering us possible new avenues for joint work, for example, in ensuring the safe operation of atomic stations.

"The Chernobyl accident only underlined the need for broad international cooperation and joint actions of different countries in ensuring nuclear safety. The USSR proposes that other countries also join in the work to try and totally exclude accidents in the operation of nuclear plants everywhere in the world.

"At the same time we think it is necessary to invigorate cooperation in mastering controlled thermonuclear synthesis.

"The experience gained by the USSR-USA cooperation in this field could be of great use if the agreement reached at the top level on expanding international cooperation on thermonuclear problem is to be realized. This implies the building of a joint USSR-U.S. model thermonuclear reactor."

Part of the problem of safety of nuclear energy plants consists in prevention of their planned destruction as a result of combat actions or acts of terrorism. "There should be elaborated a reliable system of measures to prevent nuclear terrorism of any kind," A. Petrosyants said. Otherwise, the cost of antiwar protection of AES, if they are created, would be prohibitive for building more and larger AES's and cancel out all their advantages.

The decision by this country to unilaterally stop nuclear tests attests to the Soviet Union's desire to clear the way to ending the arms race, to work for stopping the dangerous race in building up nuclear arsenals. The moratorim ws repeatedly extended espite the continued nuclear arms tests in Nevada. It has been extended one more time. But can we travel this road alone indefinitely?

The nuclear age dictates its own rules. One of the most important of these rules is to cast off the shackles of fear and mistrust -- things physicists of our countries have gotten rid of by trusting their ideas to one another.

PETROVSKIY FIELDS QUESTIONS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD112120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Report by Andrey Ptashnikov on the 11 September news conference held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center, chaired by Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov, with Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Vladimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy, and USSR Foreign Ministry officials Valentin Vladimirovich Lozinskiy, Vsevolod Leonidovich Oleandrov, and Gleb Aleksandrovich Smirnov. Questions by correspondents are in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation.]

[Text] [Gerasimov] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen, there has been a Soviet Government decision confirming the delegation of the USSR to the 41st Session of the UN General Assembly that starts soon in New York. Heading the delegation is Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs; Vladimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy, deputy head of the Soviet delegation, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Valentin Vladimirovich Lozinskiy, Vsevolod Leonidovich Oleandrov and Gleb Aleksandrovich Smirnov, deputy members of the Soviet delegation and senior workers of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs have come to meet you today to discuss matters related to the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly. Vladimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy will have the first word. Please.

[Petrovskiy] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, comrades. The 41st session of the UN General Assembly opens on 16 September in New York, the most representative gathering of states in the world. The Soviet Union is going to this session with a comprehensive program of practical action to remove the nuclear danger, to curb the arms race and preserve and strengthen universal peace. Our country, guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, is putting forward to the world community new ideas and fresh approaches directed toward building a guaranteed peaceful future for all peoples of our planet, a future without wars or violence. We consider it exceptionally important that both the discussions and the decisions of the 41st UN General Assembly Session, which, as you know, is convening in the final stage of International Peace Year, should be marked by a new political way of thinking that is fit for the requirements of the nuclear and space era.

The proposal for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security which, as you know, a group of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, has, in timely fashion, submitted for the examination of the forthcoming session, is an expression of such a new way of thinking. The implementation of this initiative would foster a refashioning, in a revolutionary nature, of the political awareness and modus operandi of states. The purpose of this initiative is to decisively end confrontation and the arms race, and unite the efforts of all states with the aim of creating a system of peace characterized not only by the absence of war, but by ruling out the threat of an outbreak of war and reliably ensuring equal conditions of security for all in any sphere of international relations. The moratorium on all nuclear explosions are convincing evidence of the new and bold approach of the Soviet Union to international affairs. Being not a declaration, but action, the moratorium has become an inalienable political and military reality of the modern world.

We consider that the United Nations, by means of its collective authority, can and must promote a situation in which the renunciation of nuclear testing is translated from a political slogan into reality.

The Soviet Union wants the coming session of the UN General Assembly to provide an impetus for progress in the nuclear, chemical and all the other areas for limiting armaments and for disarmament under the strictest monitoring, including on-site verification in the necessary instances. We want the funds released in the process of disarmament to be directed exclusively to constructive purposes, including aid to the developing countries. We are also putting forward specific peaceful alternatives to military programs -- the peaceful use of space, of nuclear power, and of chemical science. Our approach to the session is aimed entirely at honest, constructive, and responsible dialogue, at joint search for answers to burning questions in the interests of world security, trust, and international cooperation. The Soviet Union is fully determined to strive to see that in our complex and contradictory, but at the same time mutually dependent world, the United Nations becomes an important instrument for such a joint quest and becomes a genuine center for coordinating the actions of all states, as envisaged in its charter.

[Gerasimov] May we now have your questions, please?

[Correspondent] Polish radio and television. At the 40th UN General Assembly session on the initiative of the Soviet Union, the problem of international cooperation in the field of the peaceful utilization and conquest of space was included in the agenda. The unilateral moratorium is in force, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is proposing the creation of an international monitoring system for the conduct of nuclear explosions. What are you able to say in detail at present about the next stage, so to speak, in the USSR peace offensive at the 41st UN Session?

[Petrovskiy] The Soviet Union intends at this session to launch an extensive peace offensive. For this purpose we are armed both with a new political philosophy for survival and also with a platform of specific actions. This platform of specific actions encompasses virtually all spheres of international relations, including the political, military, economic and humanitarian spheres. The sense of this platform is that the time has come to go over from words and declarations to specific and really tangible deeds. And our unilateral moratorium on nuclear test, which has already surfaced several times, is in particular, as I have already said, an example of this approach -- not a declaration but an action. We are also ready for action in other directions, linked with the strengthening of world security. It is exceptionally important that the UN General Assembly -- that unique, universal forum expressing the interests of the entire world community -- should create what I would call an appropriate international life. for this, it is necessary to totally renounce attempts to use this forum for purposes of confrontation, and set about coordinating action in all areas and drafting a common position.

[Question] Kobayashi, Japanese NHK television. Will the meeting between Shevardnadze and Shultz take place as planned? That is the first question. And the second question is: The Soviet Union has stated that the arrest of Daniloff should not affect mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. In order to avoid any negative effect, what measures is the Soviet Union prepared to take?

[Petrovskiy] I must reply to the first question first. The Soviet Union's position is that the meeting planned for 19-20 September should take place on the set dates. On our side there is no obstacle to this meeting being held.

As to the Daniloff affair, our position is that we are not making Soviet-U.S. relations the hostage of such a case. You asked about the Daniloff case, and I would like to say to those correspondents present in this connection that the U.S. side, those who ought to know, know perfectly well that Daniloff is being called to account on the basis of the law. There is evidence and material for this.

I should also like to stress that the possibility of a settlement undoubtedly exists, and incidents of this kind in interstate relations, and in particular in Soviet-U.S. relations, should not hamper the development of those relations.

As to the Soviet side, I must say that we are doing everyting possible to achieve this, and I can say that contact has been established with the appropriate and competent U.S. organizations, and everything now depends on the U.S. side. But, I beg you to understand me correctly, gentlemen and comrades: I would prefer not to go into detail as this would stoke up even more the already artificially whipped up hue-and-cry surrounding the Daniloff case.

Disarmament to us is above all a means of ruling out any possibility of material preparation for war, and of creating the peaceful conditions for the life of our people and for the life of the people of the entire planet. In particular our position is that the process of disarmament should be accompanied by the release of funds saved for purposes of development. And in this connection we consider that there are corresponding peaceful alternatives in all areas where the arms race and military programs exist.

Take space, for example. The United States is now doing their utmost to extend the arms race into space, and thus effectively draw the world into a new and far more dangerous spiral of the arms race. We, on the other hand, are putting forward an alternative to star wars, the alternative of making peaceful use of space. And this alternative is not mere words. It is a specific program, drawn up in three stages. You know, it was set out in our message to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. As a first stage, we considered it possible to convene an international conference at the beginning of the nineties to consider comprehensively this program of action for peaceful use of space, and set up a world space organization to coordinate the activities of other states.

[Ptashnikov] Next came a question from a correspondent for the U.S. television company CBS. He enquires about the goals being pursued by the Soviet side as it approached the meeting between Comrade Shevardnadze, the USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state.

[Petrovskiy] We consider such meetings important in as much as they not only provide, so to speak, a survey of the state of affairs. They also map out prospects for the future. For this reason I stress that this meeting is of great importance. Of late we have had a whole series of meetings between experts. We consider that these meetings have been useful. I would say that we have checked the timing of our political watches in all areas. Here and there we have tried to clean up the clockwork mechanism a little, but I must say that we have not been able to achieve synchronization of our watches.

We consider that the plans involved in the Strategic Defense Initiative are, basically, plans for star wars. You well know the essence of these plans, which is to create a space shield -- vain attempts, I would say, to effect a first nuclear strike with impunity. And the participation of this or that country, in particular Japan, certainly does not promote the interests of peace and disarmament, since the SDI program threatens to plunge us not only into an arms race, which would in this case be of an uncontrollable nature. It also threatens to increase the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war.

[Question] A question from NOVOYE VREMYA: On the subject of the Soviet peace offensive, I would like to hear your appraisal of the international reaction to the latest interview with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in RUDE PRAVO.

[Petrovskiy] Even today, even though only a little time has elapsed since Mikhail Sergeyevich's statement, we can say Mikhail Sergeyevich's statement on questions related to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions has had a broad international echo. I think that the reaction to our statement on this matter now gives us grounds to speak of a kind of trial by moratorium, a test of maturity, the political maturity of states. Paraphrasing a well-known Russian aphorism, I think we may say: Tell me what you think of the moratorium, and I'll tell you who you are -- friend or foe of the cause of peace.

In this connection a highly typical feature which is now emerging in international life is that the watershed in attitudes toward the Soviet moratorium runs not along any political, ideological or social framework. Rather it runs between those who have adopted stances of common sense and political realism, and those who are guided by ideas of force and count on force as the last resort in world affairs. I believe that there are, nonetheless, grounds for expecting good sense to tip the balance eventually, and that as a result of this general support for the idea of ending tests, the nuclear-free hour will at last draw nigh. [An abbreviated version of this press conference was also carried by Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1445 GMT on 11 September 1986.]

PSYCHIATRISTS REJECT WESTERN 'SLANDERS'

PM111339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Shalnev article: "On Slander Campaigns and Stereotyped Thinking: Conversation With Soviet Psychiatrists"]

[Text] Two photographs. Neither recent nor very old. Taken in 1983. One is from a Paris newspaper. The other from a respectable U.S. weekly. Both the former and the latter are illustrations attached to extensive articles on Soviet psychiatry. And both the former and the latter are essentially fakes.

One picture shows a 3-story building. A high fence. Barred windows. The caption reads: "Behind the bars of the Kashchenko psychiatric hospital in Moscow." I have not seen a single building of that kind on the hospital grounds. But then perhaps I am inattentive!

"No," said Marat Yenokovich Vartanyan, "we have no buildings of that kind at all. I do not know what this photograph shows, even though it says that this is the Kashchenko hospital."

"So, it is a fake?"

"It looks that way, yes."

Thus began our conversation at the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences All-union Scientific Center of Mental Health. The participants in the conversation were M. Ye. Vartanyan, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and deputy general director of the center for scientific work, and Professor A.B. Smulevich and P.V. Morozov, heads of department at the center.

The discussion was prompted by the fact that West has noticeably stepped up the campaign concerning alleged human rights "violations" in the Soviet Union -- a campaign in which Soviet psychiatry is again one of the main targets.

According to M.Ye. Vartanyan, "photographs of the type published in Paris and New York may be considered insignificant. We no longer pay any attention to them; we have even stopped filling our files with such 'items of interest'."

[Editorial Office] But it is not just a matter of photographs. The West has again begun publishing lists of apparently perfectly sane people "sent for political reasons" to psychiatric hospital for compulsory treatment.

[Smulevich] Such accusations are absurd. I should like to point out here that in our country, the court, and only the court, can make a ruling on compulsory treatment for a patient who has committed socially dangerous actions. Such a decision is based on the conclusion of medical specialists. It has to be forumlated and signed not by one but by several psychiatrists. I should like to point out that there is a strict rule requiring regular repeat examinations. All this provides a safeguard against sane people being placed in a psychiatric hospital. And any psychiatrist, however inexperienced, can easily see that for himself.

[Morozov] And they have had many opportunities to do just that. We have provided the relevant information to our foreign colleagues for whom, incidentally, we have organized visits to our psychiatric institutions, including legal-psychiatric departments. At the request of the World Psychiatric Association [WPA] Executive Committee we have in the past provided our Western colleagues with detailed case histories of people who had aroused their interest, naturally on the necessary condition that medical confidentiality is observed. We have always been ready for professional dialogue, and it must be notd that when dialogue has taken place it has always succeeded.

But such an approach did suit the slanderers, and that was why the press ignored the objective comments of Western psychiatrists, the overwhelming majority of whom do not doubt the professional competence, including the legal-psychiatric competence, of their Soviet colleagues. Furthermore, a persecution campaign was immediately mounted against those who spoke objectively and honestly about Soviet psychiatry. Indeed, it reached the point of outright threats.

[Vartanyan] The question of medical ethics is an important one. Unlike certain doctors in the West, particularly in the United States, we consider the public discussion of a person's case history absolutely unacceptable and contrary to elementary ethical norms.

It is quite possible that this fact -- our very strict adherence to medical ethics -- is actually used by the organizers of loud slander campaigns. But I want to stress that Soviet psychiatry, true to the humanitarian principles of medicine in this country, has always protected the interests of the mentally ill. Attempts to use the mentally ill for mercenary political purposes arouses nothing but indignation here. And there is no doubt that we are indeed talking about political campaigns. The direct link here is clear: The campaign is intensified whenever the Soviet Union steps up its actions aimed at easing international tension and eliminating the greatest danger facing mankind -- the danger of nuclear catastrophe. That is when the press begins printing lists of "prisoners of conscience languishing in jails and psychiatric hospitals" and cites figures plucked out of the air about those "prisoners."

The irresponsibility and arbitrariness with which the initiators of these campaigns -- in Frankfurt am Main, for example, -- manipulate figures and "documentary evidence" is simply appalling.

[Smulevich] I should like to return to one of the photographs with which we began our conversation. We have received the photographer, the U.S. psychiatrist Walter Reich, here in Moscow. We showed him literally everything that he wanted to see and in which he was interested. We hoped that the account of his visit here would be objective. And then this article appears in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. What do we see? The same old threadbare accusations of "abuses permitted by Soviet psychiatry." Some of our U.S. colleagues have since apologized for this article. But such sensational "reports" sometimes fall on psychologically prepared ground, since they correspond to the stereotyped ideas about the Soviet Union which have been created in the minds of the Western countries' populations for decades now....

[Editorial Office] On the matter of stereotyped ideas... A poll conducted in the United States showed that only a few Americans consider the "Russians to be cheerful people with a sense of humor." The majority perceive us as "aggressive and insensitive" people. What is your comment on that as a psychiatrist?

[Vartanyan] Stereotyped ideas of this kind are merely the symptoms of the disease. The diagnosis of the disease itself is anti-Sovietism. By creating such stereotypes about our people the initiators of the slander campaigns are aiming to "dehumanize the enemy" so as to facilitate the task of establishing their ideological hegemony and the task of exporting U.S. models of rights and freedoms on a global scale.

Of course, it is extremely important to eradicate stereotyped thinking if we want to achieve the normalization of the international situation.

[Editorial Office] Are scientists and physicians contributing something to this?

[Vartanyan] Scientists, including doctors, from the most diverse countries are actively engaged in resolving the complex problems of establishing mutual understanding among peoples. Those problems include eradicating stereotyped thinking. However, that in itself will not bring success. It is necessary not only to eradicate but also to create, to create a new way of thinking appropriate to the nuclear age.

Within the framework of the international movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War," Soviet and U.S. doctors are conducting research into the psychological aspects of stereotyped thinking and trying to validate the principles on which the new thinking of people of the nuclear era is to be created. The participants in the "Harvard nuclear psychological program" cooperate with Soviet psychologists and psychiatrists on questions of educating young people in a spirit of peace and mutual understanding among peoples. The U.S. public organization "World Without War" has established contacts with the Committee of Soviet Scientists in the struggle for peace and against nuclear war with the purpose of studying this very problem.

Within this joint activity the struggle for the BASIC right of all mankind -- the right to life -- is being conducted.

[Editorial office] What can you tell us about Soviet psychiatrists' international activity in recent years?

[Vartanyan] Contacts with our foreign colleagues have expanded. The plan for the participation of Soviet psychiatric institutions in WHO programs on psychiatric health problems is being successfully implemented. In the past 3 years our scientific collaboration with socialist countries has more than tripled. Collaboration with psychiatrists from capitalist countries is also developing. Our center alone holds three or four symopsiums or conferences a year with major scientists from Western countries. We are currently studying proposals from psychiatric institutions in the United States, Britain, Italy, Greece, and Finland on long-term joint research.

[Editorial Office] It seems that then it has not proved possible to isolate Soviet psychiatry, even though some people in the West have actively tried to do that, especially after the All-union Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists announced its withdrawal from the WPA in 1983.

[Smulevich] The withdrawal from the WPA did not indfluence our collaboration with other international professional organizations. We have good contacts with the World Federation of Biological Psychiatry Associations, the World Association of Social Psychiatry, and the International College of Neuropsychopharmacologists, and through them with the United States, Britain, Japan, France, the FRG, Switzerland, and many other countries. We can say with confidence that the attempts to isolate Soviet psychiatrists have failed.

Incidentally, I should like to recall the circumstances in which the decision to withdraw from the WPA was taken. Reactionary circles tried to use the association as an instrument for political pressure in that frenzied slander campaign which was mounted against us. Falsified reports were published and pseudoscientific gatherings were organized on the theme of "psychiatric abuses in the USSR." Pressured by certain national societies, the WPA Executive Committee took a most inconsistent line. For example, the occasions when we presented the WPA Executive Committee and its so-called review committee with extracts from the case histories of people of concern to the West were concealed and those psychiatrists who tried to objectively and honestly assess the state of health of such people were persecuted. The campaign was generously financed and professionally organized.

[Editorial office] By whom?

[Morozov] Mr. Brody, then president of the American Psychiatric Association, in a circular addressed to the national societies of various countries, advised that inquiries, clarifications, and explanations on questions of "psychiatric abuses" in the USSR be sent to... the State Department.

[Editorial Office] And finally: as an article signed by Dr. A. Stone, former president of theAmerican Psychiatric Association, in a recent edition of the newspaper PSYCHIATRIC NEWS claims, many Western psychiatrists are campaigning increasingly actively, according to Stone, for the building of bridges of friendship with Soviet colleagues. What do you think about that?

[Vartanyan] Naturally, we support any broadening of contacts withour foreign colleagues, including in the United States. However, we believe that cooperation must be developed on a professional basis. Science and political intrigue are incompatible.

POZNER REFUTES ALLEGATIONS OF DANILOFF SET UP

LD111128 Moscow World Service in English 2300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] After having been on "Nightline" on Tuesday and had an exchange with the former assistant secretary of state, Lawrence Eagleburger, of course in addition to being questioned by Ted Koppel I think it's appropriate to enlarge on the subject in today's talk. The subject was the case of Nicholas Daniloff, the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT correspondent in Moscow who was arrested and has been formally charged for espionage.

In essence the discussion centered less on the case than on what it meant for Soviet-American relations. The basic U.S. contention, as voiced by Mr Eagleburger, and pretty much seconded by Mr Koppel was that number one, Mr Daniloff was set up; number two, that this had been planned and pertetrated by forces in the Soviet Union who wished to destroy the possibility of a summit between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan; number three, that Mr Daniloff was clearly innocent, a fact supported by Mr Reagan's intervention on his behalf.

Let's look at those arguments. Number one, Mr Daniloff's having been set up. The fact of the matter is that Mr D. had a contact calles Misha who used the codename Frunze when calling on the phone. Daniloff knew Misha for years and on several occasions had asked for classified information. This same Misha had been working with Daniloff hand and foot, supplying him with what he required. Hardly a good choice for a set-up, considering the large number of Soviets Daniloff frequented. That's on the one hand. On the other, if Daniloff wasn't expecting anything from Misha but innocent newspaper clippings, why did he use evasive action and hide in a clump of bushes?

Now the second argument. The alleged Soviet opponents of a summit. Stepping back a little from the Daniloff issue, but closer to that of the summit and who is for what, how's about this comparison? If there is a summit, it will coincide with the United States breaking out of the SALT agareements, pushing ahead with SDI, expelling Soviet UN personnel and testing nuclear devices hell-for-leather. On the Soviet side it would coincide with about 18 months of (?faithfully) adhering to a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests and allowing U.S. scientist to monitor that fact on-site in the USSR. Now I ask you, who is doing what to create a more productive summit atmosphere?

Number three. President Reagan's having gone to (?beg) for Mr Daniloff is proof of his innocence. Many years ago, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, formally, and in public, denied that the United States was conducting U-2 spy plane flights over the Soviet Union. He said this, having been advised that the pilot (?Gary Powers) had been killed. But he was alive and was produced. And this wrecked the summit meeting that had been scheduled in Paris. So one U.S. President was misled by his intelligence advisers and, shall we say, strayed from the truth. Couldn't that happen again? The Paris summit was then wrecked. Was it because the Soviets shot down a spy plane or because the United States sent planes to spy on the Soviet Union? Why don't all of you think a little bit about that in connection with the Daniloff case?

KORNILOV VIEWS U. S. MEDIA, JOINT U. S. SUMMIT

LD120534 Moscow TASS in English 0525 GMT 12 Sep 86

["So Far Only Whispers" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- Political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The mass media in the United States vigorously continue discussing the possibility and prospects of a Soviet-American summit and contend with feigned optimism that in the United States almost evrything is ready for the meeting. For intance, in its just published September 15 issue the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT announced in its "Washington Whispers" section that the White House intends to arrange the summit meeting in order to "demonstrate the President's commitment to peace". By itself a desire on the part of the United States to demonstrate its commitment to peace would be much more in line with the realities of the modern world and the interests of the United States itself then the striving to threaten the partner with force, to flex nuclear-missile muscles and engage in sabre-rattling. The latter, alas, has become in recent years an inspearable component of American foreign policy.

But how, using what means does Washington intend to demonstrate its commitment to pace? Is it that Washington has taken into consideration the demands of the international as well as the American public and finally decided to reciprocate the Soviet call to ban nuclear tests? No. Is it that they in Washington have understood the danger and futility of the plans of preparations for "star wars", the danger of undermining such a fundamental document as the ABM treaty and of abonding the Salt II treaty? No. Since the time of the Geneva Soviet-American meeting we have not come closer to an arms reduction agreement by a single inch despite all the efforts made by my country. So the question arises: What does the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT mean when it refers to Washington's desire to "demonstrate" its "commitment to peace"? A new portion of peace rhetorics, to be more correct -- pseudo peace rhetorics with no concrete deeds to back it? But it is so obvious that the value of contacts and meetings, including those at summit level, is not in themselves as such but in their results.

In this context it is apt to repeat again the USSR's firm and principled stand: It is for holding a Soviet-American summit, but such a summit that would result in noticeable progress in the solution of a least one or two major problems of international security. But since facts show that the United States, at least at present, is not prepared for such an approach, Washington's desire to "demonstrate" its "commitment to peace", mentioned by U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, belongs sooner to the realm of "washington whispers", to use this magazine's language, than to reality.

YEUTTER THREATENS TO LEAVE GATT CONFERENCE

LD111433 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0828 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Washington 11 Sep (TASS) -- Behind the screen of U. S. demands for the establishment of "just relations in world trade" is concealed the present administrations open aspirations to secure for American monopolies a priviledged position in the system of world trade relations.

This is quite obvious from the speech delivered in the U.S. chamber of Commerce by C. Yittar, a U.S. representative at trade talks. C. Yeutter has in fact given an ultimatum to participants in the forthcoming round of trade talks to be held next week in the Uruguayan city of Punta del Este in the framework of the General agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): They will either have to satisfy the U.S. demands for reorganization of the world trade system in a way that is advantageous for Washington, or they will have to come to terms with complete failure of the talks.

"The United States," the high ranking representative of Reagan's administration said "can leave the talks if their demands on a number of questions are not satisfied." The United States demands in particular that GATT member countries stop subsidizing agricultural exports, extend agreements in the framework of the GATT to banking transactions abroad, and relax the restrictions on foreign investment in their economies and so on. It is obvious that in all these spheres, and in particular the sphere of the agricultural products trade, there are extreme differences between the United States and West Europe and developing countries. Demanding easier access for Washington into foreign agricultural markets, the United States is in fact attempting to transfer onto the shoulders of GATT partners the extremely serious problems of American farmers caused by the Reagan adminsitration's policy.

In C. Yeutter's address could be heard an openly insulting attack on developing countries taking part in GATT. "It must not be allowed for states, whose share in the world trade turnover represents 3 to 4 percent, to threaten the future of the entire world trade system, C. Yeutter said [no endquotes as received]. As AP says, this refers above all to 10 leading developing countries, headed by India and Brazil. They speak resolutely against the U.S. attempts to extend the agreement in the framework of GATT to trade in services, first of all meaning banking services, and foreign capital investment. These states assume with justification that if the U.S. demands should be met, then they would become victims of financial aggression by powerful American banks.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH U.S. FIRM EXTENDED

LD101332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1301 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep (TASS) -- Kirill Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and Warren Anderson, chairman of the Board of the American firm Union Carbide Corporation, today signed a protocol here to extend a scientific-technological cooperation agreement for another 5 years.

The agreement provides for joint developments, in particular, on problems of cleaning natural gas, and production of plastics materials for the cable industry, carbon brushes and electrodes, and molecular filters, and also foresees cooperation in the modernization and reconstruction of enterprises producing polyethylene. In the context of the agreement the partners exchange information, organize seminars and symposiums, carry out joint research and testing of various materials, and exchange results on this.

Union Carbide Corporation supplies the Soviet Union with certain chemical products, including insecticides to protect cotton plantations.

REPORT NOTES INCIDENTS AT U.S. NUCLEAR PLANTS

PM111300 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRYIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 p 3

[TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin dispatch: "Accidents at Nuclear Installations"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Aug -- Around 5,000 technical malfunctions and accidents of varying degrees of seriousness occurred in 1984-1985 at various U.S. nuclear power plants and other nuclear installations under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Energy. In 1985 alone the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission received information on 3,000 incidents of various kinds which occured at nuclear power plants. Their number grew by almost 23 percent as compared with 1984. This information is cited in report issued here by the Critical Mass organization, which is engaged in research into problems in the nuclear power sphere.

Furthermore, specialists working for the organization consider that almost 35 percent of incidents are simply unreported. They calculate that in 1984 each nuclear installation recorded an average of 26 technical malfunctions and incidents. In 1985 the figure increased to 31. Out of the total of 100 nuclear power plants in the United States, the document says, "not a single one functioned without problems" during the period under review.

The study points out that at least 18 serious accidents occurred during this time about which the relevant U.S. bodies ought to have informed Congress but they did not do so. These include a leak of more than 6,000 liters of hot water contaminated with radiation from the storge pits of the complex producing Sequoia-1 nuclear fuel at Chattanooga, Tennessee. In 1985 there was an incident at the Davis-Besse) nuclear reactor, near Toledo, Ohio, whicn "in terms of its characteristics was strikingly reminiscent of" the serious accident that occurred at the nuclear power station on Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania, in 1979.

The statistics on the number of emergency shutdowns of various power units at nuclear installations in the United States also indicate problems with technical backup of their operations. In 1985 for example, there were 750 such shutdowns, that is, a 28-percent increase over 1984. More than one-third of them were caused by faulty equipment or errors made by servicing personnel.

LAVRENTYEV: PENTAGON 'HOODWINKING' CONGRESS ON COSTS

LD111654 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lavrentyev reports.

The Pentagon is hoodwinking the Congress by deliberately overstating the costs of military programmes on the plea of some "compensation" for inflation. This conclusion is contained in a report of the General Accounting Office (GAO) of the U.S. Congress. The report points out that the Pentagon has been receiving additionally about $50,000 million in this way since 1982. GAO specialists have established that the Pentagon spent much less funds to make up for the inflation-caused increase in the costs of military programmes than it had asked for the purposes. Democratic Senator William Proxmire, on whose demand an inquiry was made, called for an end to such practice. However, such calls are simply left unheeded in the administration.

Analysts point out in this connection that the White House's request for the allocation of a record-high sum of 320,000 million for military purposes in the 1987 fiscal year likewise includes an increased "adjustment for inflation".

U.S. SUBMARINE MODERNIZATION PLAN CITED

LD111335 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 11 TASS -- THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper reported today that the U.S. Navy was going to modernize this Autumn two Poseidon atomic submarines armed with strategic missiles. According to the paper, the decision was adopted despite the Reagan administration's intention, stated earlier this year, to dismantle one of its submarines, Alexander Hamilton. The modernization of the two nuclear submarines would cost 220 million dollars, said a spokesman for the U.S. Navy. This step, THE WASHINGTON POST acknowledged, might result in U.S. violation of provisions of the Soviet-American SALT II agreement. According to administration officials, the decision meant that the number of strategic arms systems owned by the U.S. would exceed the SALT II restrictions by mid-December this year when the U.S. would fit cruise missiles on 131 B-52 bombers.

REPORT CRITICIZES WEINBERGER-KURIHARA TALKS

PM111111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Under the Militarists' Thumbs"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Sep -- Talks have been held at the Pentagon between U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger and Y. Kurihara, chief of Japan's National Defense Agency. An official spokesman of the U.S. military department noted that these consultations were "productive" and took place "in a friendly atmosphere." This description of the outcome of the talks is not accidental. U.S. officials make no secret of their satisfaction with Y. Kurihara's confirmation of the Japanese Government's readiness to follow obediently in the wake of U.S. policy in Asia and the Pacific. The National Defense Agency head assured the Pentagon chief during the talks in Washington that he intends to do "everything necessary" to fulfill the 5-year plan for building up Japan's military potential, elaborated by the Japanese cabinet and envisaging an annual increase of more than 5 percent in military expenditure.

CIA PREPARATION FOR NICARAGUA MERCENARIES CITED

LD120614 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 12 TASS -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is preparing a large-scale action on sending mercenaries inside Nicaraguan territory. This follows from a report in the New York weekly, VILLAGE VOICE. According to the publication, representatives of the mercenary organization called civilian material assistance, controlled by the American espionage agency, contacted members of the anti-Laotian counter-revolutionary group headed by General Vang Pao who had fled to the United States, with a view to organizing jointly an invasion of Nicaragua. Moua Song, a spokesman for the anti-Laotian group, told the weekly that the group had been asked to provide pilots.

TALYZIN, YAO HOLD 'BUSINESSLIKE' TALKS

PM111421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (TASS) -- A meeting took place yesterday in the building of the All-China Assembly of People's Representatives between Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplans and Yao Yilin, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier of the PRC State Council. In the course of the talks, both sides exchanged information on the progress of socialist construction in the USSR and the PRC and conducted businesslike and point-by-point discussions of many aspects of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The participants in the meeting expressed mutual satisfaction with the substantial progress achieved in various fields of cooperation between the two countries.

Both sides gave their positive assignment of the progress in fulfilling existing accords. It was noted that on their basis, the scope of mutual Soviet-Chinese links and contacts is significantly expanding. Both sides expressed their interest in the further development of trade, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural links, both through the improvement of already established forms and through searching for new, most promising ones. Confidence was expressed that the meetings and conversations on a wide range of issues of interest to both sides, which are being held in the course of the visit, will give a new impulse to the further advancement of Soviet-Chinese relations in various spheres in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the PRC as well as the cause of peace and socialism.

Taking part in the meeting, which took place in a businesslike and congenial atmosphere, were Makhail Busygin, USSR minister [timber, pulp paper wood processing industry], Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; leading workers of a number of ministers and departments accompanying Nikolay Talyzin; and also Oleg Troyanovskiy, ambassador of the USSR to the PRC.

That same day there was a meeting between Nikolay Talyzin and Song Ping, member of the PRC State Council and minister in charge of State Planning. Both sides stressed that reciprocal familiarization with the organization of planning activity in the USSR and PRC and an exchange of views on the work of planning organizations in the resolution of the economic tasks facing the peoples of both countries are of great importance for socialist countries with planned economies. Mutual interest was confirmed in establishing direct contacts between the USSR State Planning committee and the PRC State Planning Committee. It was noted that such a step will promote the development of Soviet-Chinese business cooperation.

There was a meeting today between Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Zheng Tuobin, the minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. Specific issues related to the further expansion of economic ties between the USSR and PRC were discussed.

N.V. Talyzin and those accompanying him visited the Sijiaing suburban area and familiarized themselves with the structure of agricultural production and the organization of the work of local industry.

RSFSR PAPER NOTES PRC ECNOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM111236 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "China: Reform Started"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Aug -- In conformity with a PRC State Council decision, a reform of the economic mechanism's management structure has started in 16 of the country's cities, including Suzhou, Changzhou, Luoyan, and Jiangmen. As Beijing's RENMIN RIBAO reports, the reform is being carried out as an experiment. During its implementation tasks of further streamlining and simplifying the state apparatus and rationally distributing functions among party and administrative bodies in the economic sphere will be tackled. The task of gradually switching to scientific forms and methods of managing the economy has also been set.

The holding of this experiment, which forms an integral part of the reform of the economic system in China, the newspaper writes, will make it possible to resolve the tasks of economic building in those cities more effectively.

SHAKOV ON PRC COOPERATION AGAINST NUCLEAR ARMS

OW110607 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Shakov commentary]

[Excerpts] Listeners: We have reported that an international meeting was held in Pyongyang aimed at making the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone. The meeting adopted a declaration calling on the United States to remove its military bases in South Korea and withdraw its forces. It opposed the rigging up of a U.S.-Japan-Korea military alliance. Our station commentator Shakov writes:

These demands show the aspirations of nations in the Asia-Pacific region. Militarization of this region is being accelerated every day owing to the U.S. ruling clique's efforts. The United States vainly seeks military superiority in Asia. It has always had military bases in Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, and other Asian countries; it has deployed nuclear weapons on many of these military bases. The United States has deployed more than 1,000 nuclear warheads in South Korea alone. This is why the call for making the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free zone is particularly urgent. [passage omitted]

The Soviet Union has steadfastly supported the desire of people of all countries to make their region a nuclear-free zone. The Soviet Union welcomes the establishment of nuclear-free zones. As you all know, the Soviet Union has proposed that all nuclear weapons be destroyed by the end of this century. Since 6 August 1985, the Soviet Union has unilaterally suspended all nuclear tests. Although Washington has provocatively conducted repeated nuclear tests, the Soviet Union has yet again extended its moratorium until New Year's Day 1987. [passage omitted]

It should be pointed out that the Soviet Union's peace proposal has enjoyed widespread support among the people of all countries in the Asia-Pacific region. They also highly praise China's action. During the Soviet nuclear test moratorium, unlike the Western nations, China has not conducted a single nuclear test. The latest situation shows that the Soviet Union and China still have tremendous latent force to cooperate for peace and the socialist cause for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

IZVESTIYA CITES PRC EXPERT ON RUSSIANISTS' FORUM

PM110941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own special correspondent Ye. Ivanova: "...And Russian Was Everywhere To Be Heard"]

[Excerpts] Budapest-Moscow -- This international congress required no knowledge of foreign languages. All its participants spoke Russian. They delivered reports, discussed their problems, engaged in dispute, and simply conversed, all in Russian. The interlocutors mixed among themselves in such an animated way that it is difficult even to say what was the more interesting -- the numerous reports at plenary and section sessions, scientific seminars, and round tables, of which there were more than 900 -- or the endless conversations in the spacious halls of the Budapest Congress Center, in the auditoriums and on the marble staircases of the Polytechnic Institute, or in the excursion buses. [passage omitted]

Let us remember that the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature was created on the initiative of a number of countries in Europe, Asia, America, and Australia in September 1967. This reflected a growing worldwide interest in Russian language and written literature. The association has done much to improve Russian teaching and to provide it with a great scientific validation and educational-methodological equipment and organization. The A.S. Pushkin Russian Language Institute, set up on its initiative, has more than 3,000 teachers, postgraduates, and students from 60 countries in the world attending courses there each year and around 2,500 people studying by correspondence. Branches of the institute operate in a number of countries. The International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature has brought together academics, practicing teachers, literary specialists, linguists, methodologists, translators, and public figures.

And now we we will hear from congress participants. [passage omitted]

Professor Wang Fuxiang, rector of the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute and vice president of the All-China Association of Russian Language Teachers.

"Russian is studied in 66 higher educational institutions in China. The institute under my direction has 3,300 students, who study 28 languages. After acquiring basic knowledge and skill in a foreign language the students receive training in such specialist jobs as translator and international affairs expert, linguist, literary expert, or specialist in the spheres of international cultural exchange, politics, and finance. I myself did postgraduate studies at Moscow University in 1955-59 and am attending such a congress for the first time: Our association of Russianists joined the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature only last year. It has given me great pleasure to get to know new colleagues and meet with old acquaintances." [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT GREETS DPRK LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

PM111248 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

To Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people send you, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administration Council, and all the Korean people fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the 38th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK.

The formation of the DPRK was a historic event in the Korean people's life and opened before them broad prospects for development along the socialist path. During the years of people's power, fundamental revolutionary transformations have been carried out in economic and social life in the country. Under the WPK's proven leadership, great successes have been achieved in creating and consolidating socialism's material and technical base, developing science and culture, and increasing the people's prosperity. Today the republic's working people are waging an energetic struggle to carry out the tasks set by the Sixth WPK Congress.

Soviet people fervently welcome the fraternal Korean people's achievements in building socialism and unfailingly support their just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the motherland's peaceful unification.

We highly appreciate the DPRK's support for the Soviet initiatives aimed at involving the Asian and Pacific region in the general process of creating an all-embracing system of international security.

Recently our countries celebrated a noteworthy date -- the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the USSR and DPRK. The celebration of the treaty's jubilee demonstrated once more the inviolability of their fraternal ties, the fruitful character of our cooperation, and its dynamic development in all spheres.

We express the firm confidence that the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and WPK and between the USSR and DPRK, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to steadily strengthen and develop for the good of our peoples and world socialism and in the interests of the joint struggle against imperialism and for peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

We wish you and all working people of People's Korea new successes in the cause of the republic's further economic and social development and in the struggle for the motherland's reunification on a peaceful, democratic basis.

CPSU Central Committee
USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
USSR Council of Ministers

RAZUVAYEV REVIEWS PYONGYANG PEACE CONFERENCE

PM111414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Razuvayev dispatch: "Peace and Tranquillity to the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Sep -- "Transforming the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace." This was the theme of an international conference held in Pyongyang 6-8 September. It was attended by more than 120 delegations from 78 countries, including the Soviet Union, and also by representatives of a number of international democratic organizations.

The topicality of the problems discussed at the conference is self-evident and their solution is long overdue. As a result of aggressive U.S. Intrigues, Korea has been divided for more than 40 years now and its southern part has been transformed into a military-nuclear bridgehead of the Pentagon. Forty thousand U.S. servicemen are permanently stationed there, and more than 200 military installation are located there, including bases and arms dumps at which many hundred units of nuclear weapons are stored. It was stated at the conference that with the "full agreement" of its rulers several tens of experimental samples of the neutron bomb have been brought to South Korea from accross the ocean. A decision to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on its territory has been adopted recently. Provocative scenarios of "limited nuclear war" are regularly rehearsed near the territory of the DPRK. At the same time, efforts to pull together a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarized triangle are being stepped up. All this, the conference participants declared from the rostrum, has exacerbated the situation on the Korean peninsula to a dangerous degree and has transformed it into one of the world's explosive spots.

Understandably, aggressive actions of this kind on the part of the U.S. ruling circle and their Seoul placemen cannot fail to evoke the Koreans' justified concern. Their alarm is shared by the peoples of Asia and all people who treasure peace and security. In the prevailing situationthe DPRK Government of favorable conditions for the country's peaceful reunification. Its step in this direction are common knowledge. They include proposals for withdrawing all U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, and holding tripartite talks between DPRK, South Korean, and U.S. military leaders on the establishment of a Democratic Confederative Republic of Kokyo. In the present complex conditions fraught with the threat of a new armed conflict, special importance is attached also to Pyongyang's recent proposal to transform the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace.

These constructive steps of people's Korea had the support of all the conference participants. They noted in their speeches and in the adopted documents that the package of new soviet initiatives aimed at ending the nuclear arms race, preventing its psread to space, and completely eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons and also extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests by the Soviet Union represent an improtant step in support and development of the peace-loving Asian states' initiatives to strengthen trust and mutual understanding between the countries of the Asia and Pacific region of which the Korean peninsula is component part. These initiatives, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president, said, addressing the conference participants, graphically demonstrate the responsible stance and peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to defend peace and security on earth.

The results of the representative international conference which has ended in Pyongyang testify to the growing desire of the peoples of the Asian and other continents to make their contribution to the joint quest for a common comprehensive approach to the formation of security systems and lasting peace on our planet.

DPRK TRANSFERS KPA UNITS TO CIVILIAN PROJECTS

OW121054 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0001 GMT 12 Sep 86

[From the Novosti newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The DPRK has adopted a decision to send 150,000 troops of the People's Army to construct civilian projects. Reporting this to journalists at a press conference in Moscow, Major General Kim Hak-san, military attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, noted that subunits of the Korean People's Army [KPA] are taking part in the construction of the Nampo Dam, the development of 300,000 hectares of saline soil areas, and the construction of other economic facilities. Military units from the Demilitarized Zone are being sent to the civil construction projects. The DPRK is prepared to take other steps in the interests of peace on the Korean peninsula.

MPRP'S NAMSRAY WRITES ON ASIAN SECURITY NEEDS

PM111117 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Ts. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, under the general heading "1 September Is Trade Union Peace Action Day: For the Sake of Life": "A Comprehensive Approach"]

[Text] The realities of the modern world demand fundamentally new thinking and a new approach to problems of war and peace. The Soviet Union is setting a good example here.

The extensive package of peace initiatives recently put forward by the USSR aimed at preserving life on earth has, as is well known, been augmented by yet another practical step. The extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions introduced a year back embodies the policy of socialism -- a policy of peace and cooperation.

This is also confirmed by important initiatives advanced by your country to resolve regional problems.

In the light of the present situation in Asia, Mongolia fully supports the constructive and far-reaching proposals put forward by the Soviet Union this July as a realistic basis for a comprehensive approach to resolving the problems of ensuring lasting peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region. These initiatives mark out a clear path toward achieving pan-Asian security by means of concerted efforts, dialogue, and collaboration among the states of the region. The convening of a Pacific conference, as proposed by the Soviet Union, and the holding also of a conference on measures to build confidence and promote the nonuse of force would also be practical steps in that direction. Therefore, we rate highly the idea of convening an "Asian Helsinki" as a potential way of initiating the process of strengthening our peoples. A difficult [as published] in the region.

Mongolia seeks in every way to help improve the situation in Asia and facilitate the discovery of ways of strengthening general security acceptable to all sides. Proceeding from that premise, Mongolia put forward a proposal back in 1981 that a mechanism excluding the use of force in relations among states in Asia and the Pacific be created. Our party's 19th Congress, which was held that year, advocated the holding of a pan-Asian public forum.

PRAVDA VIEWS SRV'S ECONOMIC, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

PM110855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent M. Domogatskikh: "Following The Great Behests. Vietnam Celebrates Its 2 September National Holiday"]

[Text] The Vietnamese people's democratic revolution was victorious 41 years ago. It matured and developed under the influence of the rout of Hitlerite fascism in Europe and Japanese militarism in the Far East. The declaration of independence proclaimed by Ho Chi Minh in Ba Dinh Square on that unforgettable September day traced the bright horizons of the creation of a new society free from colonial oppression and social inequality. But the people's power did not have time even to thoroughly examine the legacy it had inherited from the long foreign rule. French colonialist forces invaded. The communists called the people to arms. Right up to the historic victory in April 1975 the struggle took place beneath a slogan which united all strata of the people: "There is nothing dearer than independence and freedom." The 30 years of appalling war against French and then against U.S interventionists meant endless trouble for the people, set the country's economic development back, and created intractable problems. The materials now being published in the context of preparations for the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Congress note that in the past 10 years, overcoming the consequences of war and backwardness, the state has been focusing attention on increasing food production -- a problem long essentially regarded as insoluble. The 1976-80 5-year plan, the first after the country's reunification, was a kind of trial of strength, a period of accumulation of experience of management in conditions of unity and peace and quest for ways of building and running an effective economy. During this period food production increased by 2 percent per annum. This was a pretty good indicator in principle, but it was overtaken by the population increase, and this created additional difficulties. A new approach was needed to the solution of important socioeconomic problems.

Continuing the South Vietnamese rural cooperativization process started after the liberation, the party and government are taking steps to strengthen cooperatives and state farms in the northern part of the republic and to develop the initiative and creative energy of rural workers by introducing the family contract and paying people in accordance with the end result.

There was marked progress as a result. In 1976 13.5 million metric tons of food (in rice equivalent) were produced, 4 years later it was 14.4 million, and last year the harvest was 18.2 million metric tons. This was accompanied by other positive changes in the countryside: Improvement of livestock productivity, development of subsidiary enterprises, and construction of social and cultural facilities. The well-being of the population, especially in the countryside, improved, but, as the precongress documents note, living standards in general are still low, and in the years to come a great deal of work will have to be done to change the material position of city dwellers — above all workers and employees -- for the better.

Vietnam's industrial potential was essentially destroyed by barbaric bombing by U.S. aircraft over a period of more than 8 years. But Vietnam was not left in the lurch. Again the socialist community countries, above all the USSR, came to its aid. The Soviet land helped it to remedy the destruction, to construct coal mines and quarries, the Bien Son cement plant, and the Pha Lai thermal electric power station. The port of Haiphong was modernized, the (Tkhanglong) double-deck rail and road bridge was built over the Red River, and a housing construction combine and dozens of transport and agricultural, machinery repair and maintenance stations are in operation. With the assistance of Soviet specialists and equipment tens of thousands of hectares of virgin land are being opened up in the south, where large state farms have now been set up to grow rubber, coffee, tea, and tropical fruits. Construction work is proceeding rapidly at two hydroelectric schemes -- Hoabinh and Chiang, which are intended to fundamentally change energy availability in the SRV. Oil and gas prospecting and extraction are proceeding successfully on the continental shelf -- the collective of the joint "Vyetsovpetro" enterprise, comprising many thousands of Soviet and Vietnamese oilmen, is engaged in the work. In 1981-85 the volume of Soviet assistance to Vietnam was 3.5 times as much as in the previous 5-year plan. In the current 5-year plan 23 major national economic facilities are being constructed or overhauled and another 50 are in the planning and research state. A substantial addition to the 100 industrial social, and cultural, facilities constructed before!

The aid and technical assistance in the development of the Vietnamese economy are increasing with each passing year -- which, of course, is very important. But it is even more important now -- and this is stressed in the precongress documents -- to make cooperation more efficient and ensure that capital investments bring real products: goods, power, machinery, and raw materials.

The Vietnamese people are celebrating the 41st anniversary of the victory of the revolution at an important stage in their history -- at the height of preparations for the Sixth CPV Congress, which will determine a program for building socialism in the next 5-year plan and in the longer term. The report and election campaign has started in party organizations. It will assess the successes and the mistakes, outline ways of surmounting shortcomings, strengthen the unity of party ranks, and increase the militancy of every organization and every communist. "We must ensure," CPV Central Committee General Secretary Truong Chinh said, "good preparations for the congress in order to justify the expectations of the entire party, Army, and people... In the past 10 years it has become clear that a breakthrough in the socioeconomic sphere can only be achieved by changing people's consciousness and thinking, above all economic thinking. We must apply Marxist-Leninist teaching in Vietnamese conditions. No one can do this for us. To do it we must use Vietnamese realities, specific Vietnamese people, specific conditions of historical and economic development, the social situation, and Vietnamese traditions as a springboard."

The CPV Central Committee general secretary also pointed out that because of errors, haste, underestimation and, in some cases, defiance of objective laws and because of conservativism and sluggishness the system of bureaucratic management of the economy was retained for too long, as a result of which production growth and improvements in labor productivity and quality were hampered. This gave rise to many adverse phenomena.

Following Lenin's behest, the CPV adopted a course of boldly revealing shortcomings and errors in the belief that this would help it to cope with the problems facing the country. Summing up the work done since the victory of the revolution, the CPV is outlining the targets which have to be reached in the current 5-year plan and in subsequent years. It will be a huge and difficult task, the precongress documents say, and it will require initiative, creativity, selflessness, a high degree of consciousness, and responsibility for the job in hand on the part of every communist.

During the years since the August revolution the Vietnamese people have been through grim ordeals and difficulties. There are still many even now. The party is indicating the ways to surmount them and is planning big changes in all aspects of our life. The whole country is currently engrossed in the preparations for the Sixth CPV Congress. People have supreme confidence in the party's plans. This support is the guarantee of future victories and accomplishments.

MOSCOW NEWS INTERVIEWS CAMBODIA'S CHEA SIM

PM111516 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 36, 8 Sep 86 p 7

[Interview with Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Politburo member and PRK National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim by Igor Danilin: "No Easy Tasks Before Our Revolution"]

[Text] "The people and leaders of Kampuchea support the idea voiced by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on including the Asian and Pacific region in the system of international security, they approve ot the Soviet Union's extension of the nulear explosions moratorium."

This was said in an interview between our correspondent and Chea Sim, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the National Assembly of the PRK, who led a delegation of Kampuchean parliamentaries on a visit to the USSR.

MOSCOW NEWS: The Khmer people got rid of the Pol Pot clique seven years ago. What has been accomplished by the country since then?

Chea Sim: Kampuchea has put an end to hunger. We have achieved that through expanding agricultural production and through external and -- being provided by our neighbours Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union. Also helpful are deliveries of supplies from various international organizations including the Red Cross, UNICEF and the AAPSO. The country's industrial enterprises, handicraft shops and various offices are operating.

But people cannot live on bread alone. We have reestablished the system of education. Adults too are learning. Seventy per cent of former illiterate people can now read and write. Higher school works too. Many young Kampucheans are enrolled in Soviet higher schools. There is a tremendous demand for teachers, doctors, engineers and agronomists. This is because the former specialists were almost completely annihilated by Pol Pot men. The network of medical services is operating again. In a word, there is a return to normal life in the country.

Our successes could have been more impressive if our efforts and funds were not diverted to fighting Polpotovites and other groupings of the Khmer reaction recruited to carry out the international plot against the PRK. The bridgehead for the aggression is Thailand, which harbours gangs of traitors, where they receive supplies of foreign-made weapons.

But we shall defend our homeland.

MOSCOW NEWS: Why is it that the so-called "Kampuchea issue" has not been resolved through political means?

Chea Sim: There is no forgiving Pol Pot for his policy of genocide. Our people have meted out to him a stern sentence and there is nothing to be discussed with him. As regards Sihanouk, whose name Polpotovites now use as a cover, we suggested that he stop the subversive actions and expiate his guilt before the country. But the plotters regard political means, talks with Phnon Penh, unsuitable. Tension along the border between Thailand and Kampuchea is more to their advantage.

People in the neighbouring ASEAN countries, primarily in Indonesia, begin to realize it is not countries of Indochina which are to blame for the tension but those who would like to stir up hatred and mistrust between the two groups of states in South-East Asia. Together with Vietnam and Laos, the PRK is doing its best to explain our policy to our neighbours. [paragraph continues]

The recent scheduled conference of foreign ministers of the three countries of Indochina in Hanoi addressed Thailand with a proposal to open talks aimed at reaching settlements along the borders with Kampuchea and Laos. I am sure the time will come at last when confidence and good-neighbourliness will triumph in our region. Many Kampucheans forced or deceived into becoming refugees are coming back to their country. The people's government humanely treats those who own up to their mistakes.

ASEAN MEETING PRODUCES 'LITTLE OF PRACTICAL USE'

PM111332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent report: "The Hopes Have Not Been Vindicated"]

[Text] Manila -- The halls of the Manila Hotel where the economic conference of ASEAN countries at ministerial level was held are empty. Journalists were barred from the meetings. And even during the breaks between sessions their participants gave no interviews, apparently in accordance with a formal agreement. The only chink in the curtain for correspondents was the press conference at the end of the conference. But again those questioned were extremely tight-lipped and replied to questions in general terms while trying, however, to sound as optimistic as possible, saying that there was agreement to act jointly at the upcoming talks within the framework of GATT and that it had been decided to pool efforts in the struggle against the protectionist policies of the "mighty of this world..."

However, it was clear that this optimism was artificial, that the conference had produced little of practical use. "All the questions have been passed on to commissions for further study," J. Concepcion, Philippines minister of trade and industry, declared at the press conference.

So what is happening? Most of the ASEAN countries are in principle for the establishment of a free trade zone within the association and favor an expansion of trade exchanges and the elaboration of a common economic policy with respect to the United States, Japan, and West Europe. But as the saying goes, they are still "at square one" despite the fact that the ASEAN summit, scheduled for July next year, is approaching.

Many factors affect the mutual economic relations inside the association. One of the main ones is the economic recession in virtually all ASEAN countries. And since their economies are geared primarily to the world capitalist system, individual ASEAN countries which urgently need foreign capital investments do not wish to appear too obstinate, which might result in international banks controlled by the United States and Japan refusing them credit.

Naturally, this situation is actively exploited by the Western countries and Japan, whose transnational corporations have established themselves in ASEAN countries and to whose banks these countries owe vast sums of money. In the Philippines alone, foreign capital investments total around 5 billion dollars while the foreign debt exceeds 26 billion dollars.

The association's countries are living through difficult times. They face a difficult question: To what extent can regional cooperation replace the albeit temporary, albeit ultimately harmful, but in present conditions attractive blessings of economic ties with the West and Japan.

CPSU, PRESIDIUM MESSAGE ON BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

PM111056 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; and

Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers,

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people send you, the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Bulgarian people fervent congratulations and best wishes on the 42d anniversary of the socialist revolution -- Bulgaria's national holiday.

The historic victory of 9 September 1944 signified a fundamental change in the Bulgarian people's destiny, marked the beginning of decisive political and socioeconomic transformations in the country, and opened the way to building a socialist society. Under BCP leadership and in close alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries, the working class, peasantry, and people's intelligentsia transformed their motherland by selfless labor into a socialist state with modern industry, developed agriculture, and advanced science and culture. The Soviet Union's working people rejoice sincerely at People's Bulgaria's achievements.

Now, when our countries are resolving largely similar tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development and improving all spheres of social and political life, the CPSU and BCP, proceeding on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are actively cooperating on the whole range of problems of socialist building. We note with profound satisfaction that the mutual enrichment with experience and the search for the most effective solutions to urgent questions of bilateral cooperation have become the immutable norm of the constantly strengthening relations between the CPSU and kthe BCP and between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria at all levels and in all areas. Joint efforts to implement the Long-term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and 1the Bulgaria Through the Year 2000 and the Comprehensive Progaram for CEMA Countries' cientific and Technical Progress are acquiring great significance for raising the level of that cooperation.

Communists and all Soviet people value the political and ideological unity between the CPSU and kthe BCP and the fraternal friendship of the USSR and Bulgarian peoples. Resolving the large-scale tasks posed by the 27th CPSU Congress, we shall continue to develop all-around Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation for the good of our countries' peoples and for the cause of socialism and peace.

Bulgaria's contribution to strengthening kthe socialist community's cohesion, implementing the allied countries' collective course of ending the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war, and creating an all-embracing system of international security is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union. We fully support Bulgaria's energetic efforts to develop good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and transform this region into a zone of peace free of nuclear and chemical weapons. Socialist Bulgaria's constructive foreign policy unfailingly serves the cause of peace and cooperation among the peoples.

In marking Freedom Day -- People's Bulgaria's revolutionary holiday -- together with you, dear friends, we wish the Communists and the Bulgarian people continued successes in building a developed socialist society and in implementing the 13th BCP Congress decisions.

May the fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the BCP and between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples strengthen!

The CPSU Central Committee
The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The USSR Council of Ministers

Sokolov Greets Counterpart

PM111018 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my account I cordially congratulate you and Bulgarian People's Army personnel on the national holiday -- the 42nd anniversary of the socialist revolution.

Soviet servicemen, like the entire Soviet people, are sincerely gratified at the achievements of the Bulgarian socialist state in developing its economy, science, and culture and strengthening its defense capability. We make a high assessment of the combat alliance, strengthening friendship, and constantly developing cooperation between our fraternal countries, peoples, and armies.

I wish you and all Bulgarian servicemen further successes in fulfilling the responsible tasks set the People's Army by the 13th BCP Congress.

With communist Greetings

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

PRESIDIUM MESSAGE TO ZHIVKOV ON BIRTHDAY

PM111103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic

Dear Comrade Zhivkov!

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium cordially congratulate you, outstanding party and state leader of the Bulgarian People's Republic and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement, on your 75th birthday.

Your entire life is an example of wholehearted service to the party of Bulgarian communists and selfless struggle for the triumph of the ideals of socialism. The course of accelerating fraternal Bulgaria's socioeconomic development and revealing socialism's potential more fully in various spheres of the country's social and political life is inseparably linked with your multifaceted activity and the 13th BCP Congress decisions.

You have earned the profound respects of communists and the whole Soviet people through your commitment to the cause of strengthening the unbreakable Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and deepening collaboration between the BCP and the CPSU and the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR in all spheres of mutually enriching cooperation. People in the Soviet Union value at their worth your tireless efforts in the interests of the socialist community's cohesion and the strengthening of the positions of world socialism and the international communist movement, and in the struggle against the military threat, for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace.

We wish you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, good health, energy, and new great successes in the work for the benefit of the fraternal Bulgarian people, for the sake of peace and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Birthday Award

PM111107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Awarding the Order of the October Revolution to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Noting his outstanding services in the development of the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic and his great contribution to the cause of strengthening the cause of peace and socialism, and on the occasion of his 75th birthday, the Order of the October Revolution is awarded to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin, 5 September 1986

CSSR ENGINEERING MINISTER ENDS WORKING VISIT

LD061352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Ladislav Luhovy, Czechoslovak minister of general engineering, ended his working visit to the Soviet Union today. He exchanged experiences with our Soviet partners on the development of production engineering and discussed opportunities to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in this area. In these talks principal attention focused on cooperation in agricultural [as heard] engineering, the automotive industry, and the manufacture of machine tools.

WALTERS REBUFFED IN WEST EUROPE CAPITALS

PM111022 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov commentary under the rubric "Topics of the Day:" "Walters Has Been Told 'No'"]

[Text] The lightning tour of West European countries by Vernon Walters, the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, has ended. Calling in Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, Brussels, the Hague, Paris, Bonn, and London, Washington's emissary sought "tough sanctions" against Libya from the allies on the pretext of "evidence of Libya's involvement in acts of terrorism."

Allow me to recall that the same pretext was used by the White House in April this year for the U.S. Air Force on Libya. The bombing raid was preceded by a Walters trip to West Europe. At that time of all the allies only Great Britain agreed to act as an accomplice in the attack. The F-111 fighter bombers which dropped their lethal cargo on sleeping Libyan cities in the early hours of 15 April took off from British territory.

On this occasion, as the British press reports, the British Prime Minister M. Thatcher let her "cool attitude" to Walters' mission be known and did not grant him a personal interview. The British government, THE GUARDIAN writes, has decided "to avoid any new military or economic action against Libya."

Bonn, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "has declared publicly that there is no need for new actions against Libya and expressed concern and irritation in connection with the Reagan administration's attempts to raise the Libyan question again."

According to the news service of the French newspaper LE MONDE, in Madrid Walters failed to produce a single piece of "incontrovertible evidence" of terrorism sponsored by Libya which would justify the toughening of the political course in respect of this state.

In Paris, LE FIGARO writes, President Francois Mitterrand of France explained to Walters that the French side had no information about Libyan plans for subversive actions and that at present there was no justification for tougher measures against that country.

In Brussels, too, according to the French LIBERATION, Walters failed "to convince."

In Rome Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said that nothing had happened which could justify possible direct military action against Libya. In the view of the Italian newspaper L'UNITA, the U.S. envoy is returning to Washington empty-handed.

A commentator on the first channel of the Italian state television network summed up the V. Walters visit as follows: The West European countries have said "no" to military actions and adoption of new repressive measures against Libya.

UK FOREIGN SECRETARY'S VISIT TO U.S.

LD111013 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 11 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy:

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, during his visit to the American capital met with U.S. Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other administration officials. Howe informed them of the Common Market's position on measures of economic pressure on the south African apartheid regime.

Both the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the administration of Ronald Reagan are opposed to any effective sanctions against the Pretoria racists who resort to terror to suppress the black people's demands for an end to the apartheid system. Howe said, however, that Britain would be unwilling to join the measures to be approved by the EEC countries at their Brussels meeting next Monday. He refused to tell a press conference here what the measures would be.

In justifying its refusal to adopt real, rather than symbolic sanctions against South Africa, the White House had always referred to its allies. The presidential spokesman, Larry Speakes, said on July 25, for instance, that U.S. unilateral actions would not have the effect which could be produced should they be taken jointly with the allies.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN BUSINESSMAN

OW101410 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0025 GMT 10 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] On 9 September Comrade Demichev received the director of the Austrian Rudolf Bauer Company (Ziffer). Comrade Demichev reminded the guest about the peaceful initiatives and concrete measures being adopted by the Soviet Union to end the arms race, and explained the essence of the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. The talk passed in a friendly atmosphere.

ZAGLADIN, DELEGATION DEPART FOR L'UNITA FESTIVAL

LD112143 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- A delegation of the CPSU and the newspaper PRAVDA headed by Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, today left for Milan at the invitation of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party to take part in a festival of L'UNITA, the main newspaper of the Italian Communist Party.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES AKEL

PM111530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) and all Cyipriot Communists on a significant event: the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Cyprus, of whose cause AKEL has become the worthy continuer and successor.

Soviet Communists, the message says, highly appraise the weighty contribution of the Communist Party-AKEL to the national-liberation struggle of the Cypriot people against British colonial supremacy, to the construction of an independent Cypriot state, and to the rejection of the ceaseless interference of the U.S. and NATO militarist circles, which aspire to turn the island into their own military bridgehead in the Near East. AKEL's principled line, directed toward a just settlement of the Cyprus issue within the UN framework and toward the consolidation of peace in the eastern Mediterranean area, deserves profound respect. Over the 60 years of its existence, the Communist Party-AKEL has changed from a handful of communists into a mass party, whose authority and influence among the people is steadily growing.

The 60th anniversary is being marked in a complicated international situation, when the question of war and peace has become the most important problem of modern time and concerns the interests of all peoples. Special responsibility for the fate of the world lies on communists -- vanguard fighters not only for the fundamental interests of the working people, but also for saving life itself on earth. The active participation of AKEL in the antiwar movement gives it a mass and fighting character.

The CPSU and AKEL are connected by durable ties of fraternal friendship and cooperation, at the basis of which lie the unshakeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Soviet Communists hold dear this friendship and will tirelessly continue to strengthen it.

In the present period of severe ordeals which have fallen to the lot of the people of Cyprus, the CPSU expresses ardent solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of AKEL, supports it, and wishes the Communists of Cyprus great successes in achieving an all-embracing settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN resolution and in the name of the triumph of peace and security of Mediterranean peoples and the whole world.

REPORT VIEWS PDRY POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SCENE

PM101225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Hard Test. Notes on the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen"]

[Text] Aden, September -- The 30-degree "cool" of the early morning was already being filled with the intense heat of the day when we left Aden. We were heading for the "interior." At the suggestion of our colleagues -- South Yemeni journalists -- were were to familiarize ourselves with life in various provinces of Democratic Yemen. On the way we gave a lift to some reporters for the newspaper 14 UKTUBAR and took them to the port and the medical faculty of Aden University. They were preparing materials on the expanison of sea shipments and on a new graduation of doctors.

So-called "production" topics occupy an important place in the pages of the local press. For many of the republic's achievements, even modest ones, are most frequently steps along an as yet untrodden path. And particularly great attention is being paid to everyday concerns and affairs now that the country is overcoming the grave consequences of the tragic January events and the fratricidal internecine strife.

Now Khormaksar -- a district of Aden and the site of recent battles involving tank subunits -- lay behind us.

"Would you really say now that there had been fierce fighting here?" Muhammad Sa'id, who was accompaning us, asked. Indeed, I only noticed a few devastated apartment blocks, and the multistory Hotel Aden had gaping holes. Many wounds have already been healed.

"It is harder to erase from the memory what happened," our traveling companion remarked. "The trace has remained. And it is a grave one."

I will remind you that on 13 January Aden radio broadcast an official statement, which was published the next day by the press of various countries. It spoke of an attempted coup d'etat and an attemt on the life of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who then held the post of general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and head of state.

It subsequently came to light that the events had had a different hue. They were the culmination of disagreements within the party and its leadership, which had recently been growing over many problems. The target of the attempted assassination was not 'Ali Nasir Muhamad but his opponents. It was a question of an attempt to forcibly get rid of persons not to his liking and of a section of party and state workers. During a Politburo session on 13 January (the general secretary himself was absent) they were subjected to an attack.

Armed clashes at once flared up in the capital and in a number of provinces. They continued for more than 2 weeks and resulted in the deaths of thousands of people, chiefly cadre party workers. Those who died during the events of 13 January and in the subsequent fighting included such eminent figures as 'A.F. Isma'il, one of the YSP's founders; 'A. Antar, deputy chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium; A.S. Had, chairman of the Party Control Commission; and S.M. Qasim, minister of defense.

Having failed in that fighting, 'A. N. Muhammad and some of his supporters fled abroad. There was a change of leadership in the YSP. The process of consolidating and reorganizing state, party, and public institutions is still continuing. The question of the causes of the events that happened is also a subject of discussion.

And it evidently was no coincidence that it was set in examinations at the party school in Abyan Province, which we visited.

"Great changes had taken place in South Yemen since the victory of the national liberation movement and the achievement of independence," 'Ali Muhammad (Zurayy), one of the school's students, said in answer to ths question. "The comprador bourgeoisie had been eliminated, agrarian reform had undermined the feudal and semifeudal foundations, a party armed with the theory of scientific socialism had gradually been created on the basis of three political organizations, and other transformation had been carried out."

However, (Zurayy) continued, it had not been possible to eliminate all the accretions of the past, particularly tribal and parochial trends. The socialist orientation, as is known, does not rule out the participation of the national bourgeoisie in the country's development, but the relaxation of control in this matter led to tangible growth in bourgeois influence. And a desire to assert a regime of personal power recently manifested itself.

No, the path of the South Yemeni revolution was not simple and easy. Suffice it to say that over the 19 years since independence was attained, major leadership changes have occurred five times in the country -- changes associated with a course correction and accompanied by military actions. The struggle against backwardness and for progress inside the country was complicated by a hostile attitude toward the PDRY on the part of "conservative neighbors" and by intrigures on the party of both Arab reaction and imperialist forces.

Accompanined by Qasim 'Abdallah Husayn, secretary of the district committee, we visited the lands of cooperatives in Abyan Province. There are seven such farms in the Khanfar district, where he works. Rain has fallen in the mountains this year. Water held back by a dam constructed with Soviet aid has irrigated the fields. The state has provided the peasants with seeds and fertilizers at reduced prices.

But Qasim is worried. He is alarmed at the fact that two cooperatives in the district have been broken up in recent years. More than 500 agricultural machines have been resold from the state sector into private hands. Private construction contractors have begun to flourish. Cases of corruption and degeneracy have been exposed in the party apparatus. "Bottlenecks" in the YSP's social base have evidently a made themselves known. In the Khanfar district's party organizations, for example, just 28 percent are workers and 14 percent peasants.

These acute problems are also characteristic of the country as a whole. They are were discussed at the Third YSP Congress, held back in October of last year. The tasks of strengthening the party and stopping the bourgeoisie's spontaneous growth were set.

The class awareness of broad sections of Yemeni workers, the congress documents stated, remains weak. The most progressive and organized detachment of the working class -- industrial workers -- is still the smallest one. Organization and class awareness are affected by the low concentration of manpower in connection with the absence of large enterprises and by the influence of a petit bourgeois mentality.

An analysis of the social structure of the countryside, it was pointed out at the congress, shows that the process of stratification is continuing among the peasantry, the larget class in the PDRY. [paragraph continues]

A definite stratum of middle and rich peasants has appeared in the course of economic development. The latter resort to using hired labor on certain jobs.

The congress also noted the emergence of a parasitic bourgeoisie, particularly in the contract construction sector. It was stated that this stratum resorts to abuse of the law and speculation and seeks to corrupt individuals in the state apparatus.

The January event focused attention on negative phenomena and the need to overcome them. However, the changes that are occurring in no way cast doubt on the PDRY's actual strategic line.

"Our policy is the policy of the party, not of one man," Muhammad Husayn, chief editor of the newspaper 14 UKTUBAR, said. "Its main directions are the completion of the national democratic revolution stage and the creation of preconditions for the transition to socialist building, support for Arab unity, nonalignment, the struggle for peace in the region and throughout the owrld, the exposure and thwarting of the intrigues of American imperialism and Israeli aggressors, and the strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We are doing everything necessary to maintain and strengthen good relations with neighbors."

Nevertheless, some people would like to use Democratic Yemen's purely internal problems as a pretext for interfering in its affairs. Attempts are once again being made to organize a political and economic blockade of the republic.

"A propaganda campaign is being conducted in the West and in certain Arab countries to discredit our country, its achievements, and the YSP," Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, PDRY minister of culture and information, said. "Unfortunately, certain shady aspects of recent events have provided grounds for speculation. But not only propaganda guns have been fired. A number of Arab countries, for example, have stopped economic aid."

Food is being removed from poorly controlled border zones to neighboring countries, because prices in Democratic Yemen are low and stable. I was told this in Lahij Province. Saboteurs are also infiltrated. An attempt to poison wells was prevented in one region of Lahij Province.

The Arab press regularly reports also on the preparation of provocations on a far more dangerous and larger scale. According to the Beirut newspaper AL-NAHAR, during one of U.S. Vice President G. Bush's trips to the region there was frank talk of allocating funds to organize subversive activity against the PDRY.

Democratic Yemen is going through a crucial stage in its development. The country is setting a hard test of its staunchness and maturity.

MDP CALL FOR 11 SEP PROTEST IN CHILE

PY100139 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Political commentary by Pedro Correa]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on attack on Pinochet and state of siege] This is the political picture when the antidictatorial struggle is intensified with a new social mobilization and day of protest called for by the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] for Thursday, 11 September. The invitation made by the MPD National Board to the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] is patriotically relevant. The invitation urges the PDC to reaffirm its democratic will and to realize that only social mobilization will make it possible to restore democracy without further delay.

The MDP stresses that such a decision by the PDC will be expressed in a united repudiation of the dictatorship on 11 September. This decision should also be expressed by supporting the initiative for a mobilization by the National Civic Assemby [ANC] and particularly, by cooperating to jointly prepare the 25 September demonstration on the Alameda Avenue, the MDP says in its statement made public this past weekend.

We call on all the people and all democratic political forces, as well as on all social forces, to redouble our concerted efforts toward a social mobilizaion that will give momentum to the struggle against the dictatorship until the country becomes ungovernable. We must reach the necessary understanding on the common proposal to find an immediate way out to the country's crisis and to reinforce the decision to march together toward the objective of attaining democracy now. The call we are issuing today is intended to bring into reality the fighting slogan that can be seen painted on the walls of Santiago: Together until the tyrant is overthrown.

FESUNENKO COMMENTS ON U.S. STAND ON CHILE

LD120646 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; "Political Observer" Igor Fesunenko commentary]

[Excerpts] Hello Comrades: The latest reports from Chile speak of the situation there. [passage omitted] [video shows street demonstrations, action being taken by police and authorities]

It is striking and disturbing that a time when the wild outbursts of terror in Chile have reached their zenith, official Washington has come out with attacks on the opponents of Pinochet. [passage omitted] [video shows man with bandaged hand talking to a reporter]

In a Voice of America commentary, which reflects the point of view of the government of the United States, sharp condemnation was uttered with regard to Chile's patriots. It was said that it is they, and not Pinochet, -- and I quote the Voice of America -- who in rejecting the road of democratic changes have chosen terror and violence as a means to seize power. Notice how harmoniously these arguments blend in with the words of Pinochet himself, who, after the attempt on his life, arrogantly proclaimed: It would not be a bad thing for the politicians to realize that we are in a state of war betwen Marxism and democracy, and that the question stands as follows: chaos or democracy. [passage omitted]

NICARAGUA 'STRONGLY DENIES' U.S. TERRORISM CHARGES

LD111230 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Managua September 11 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Andrey Kurguzov:

Nicaragua strongly denies charges, trumped up by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, that its government is involved in a number of acts of terrorism against staff members of U.S. diplomatic missions in Central America, Nicaraguan vice-president Sergio Ramirez told a news conference here Wednesday.

Washington's ill-intentioned fabrications alleging Nicaragua's involvement in "international terrorism", he said, aimed to set the stage for a stepup in U.S. aggression against this country.

By spreading such false claims, the White House attempted to present the Sandinist popular revolution as a "threat to democracy" in Central America, while in fact the real threat to peace in the region amenated from the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy of fanning the flames of the armed conflict there.

It was not accidental, Sergio Ramirez said, that the C.I.A.'s invented charges had been publicized at a time when Washington had endorsed 100 million dollars in funding for Somocist mercenaries sowing death and destruction in Nicaragua.

Acting to pave the way for direct military intervention in this country, the United States the espionage agency's hands to stage acts of terrorism against the Nicaraguan people, he said.

The U.S. Administration was acting towards Nicaragua from a position of strength, threats and political blackmail and resorting to blatant lies, which demonstrated Washington's disregard for the elementary norms of international law and its intention to legalize its dirty aggression against Nicaragua, Sergio Ramirez said.

Flagrantly ignoring world opinion and the ruling of the International Court of Justice in the Hague, which had condemned U.S. interference in Nicaragua's affairs, the Reagan administration had followed a policy of state terrorism to which thousands of Nicaraguans and internationalists had fallen victim, the Nicaraguan vice-president said.

The Nicaraguan Government, he said, rejected in principle and condemned any manifestations of international terrorism.

U.S. attempts to implicate it in terrorist activities were directed at justifying direct military intervention against Nicaragua, Sergio Ramirez said.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES HOUSING, FOREIGN CONTACTS

LD111942 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At an 11 September meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved an initiative of the Gorkiy vehicle works collective on solving the tasks of providing every family with a separate apartment. The works collective is striving to accelerate the solution of this task by increasing the production efficiency and by a more economic and purposeful use of the funds earned through new management methods. The increase of capital investment for housing constructon will make it possible, as early as 1995, to provide every vehicle works family with a separate apartment.

Having noted the importance of the initiative of the Gorkiy vehicle works collective, aimed at the implementation of the program guidelines of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Politburo has instructed the central committees of union republic Communist Parties, kray and oblast party committees, and ministries and departments, to disseminate this initiative widely in all branches of the national economy and to orientate organizational and mass political work toward the further intensification of production, an increase in construction quality and the strengthening of the constructon supply base, and an all-round improvement of the housing conditions of working people.

The Politburo has considered it expedient to begin the preparation of a new law on the provision of pensions for working people, bearing in mind the futher improvement of labor veterans' living conditions and stimulating their more active participation in social production. In this context there will be careful consideration of proposals from the public received by the central bodies, public organizations, and the press, radio and television.

Measures were outlined for raising the technical level of communication equipment. In order to satisfy more fully the requirements of the national economy and the population for communications services and to raise their quality, these measures envisage organizing the design and manufacture of the requisite materials and components for the production of up-to-date equipment and also the reconstruction of existing plants manufacturing this equipment and their outfitting with advanced technology.

The Politburo meeting reviewed questions connected with the Soviet Union's participation in the special session of the general conference of the IAEA, scheduled for the end of September, which will discuss the problems of strengthening international cooperation in ensuring safe conditions for nuclear power production. The Soviet Union's proposals for the creation of an international system for safety in nuclear power production, which have received wide support throughout the world, fully accord with the practical resolution of this important task. The Politburo stressed that nuclear safety is inseparably linked with the halting of material preparations for nuclear war and that renunciation of nuclear tests is a most important step in this direction.

After hearing a report on the talks held by Comrade Ryzhkov and Shevardnadze with Aubert, vice president of the Swiss Federal Council and head of the Foreign Affairs Department, the Politburo expressed the Soviet Union's wish for the futher development of political dialogue and mutually advantageous business ties between our countries.

It examined a report by Comrade Demichev on his talks with Finnish President Koivisto during the Helsinki visit by a Soviet state delegation which attended the Kekkonen funeral.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed certain other questions pertaining to the development of the Soviet economy, ties with foreign states and the strengthening of international cooperation.

Resolution on Developing Fine Arts

LD11324 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- The resolution by the CPSU Central Committee and the government on developing the fine arts published in Soviet newspapers today will help improve the artistic appearance of Soviet cities, especially of new residential neighbourhoods, Vasiliy Zakharov, minister of culture of the USSR, told a press conference here today. It opens up ample opportunities for restoring old streets and architectural monuments.

Zakharov described the course of broadening publicity, in particular, the decision on organizing open contests for monuments and memorials as an important aspect of the resolution. An open contest for the best design of the monument of victory in Moscow has already been announced.

The resolution provides for measures to upgrade working and living conditions of artists, sculptors and architects. They involve the construction on state funds of studios, holiday homes for workers in art and new exhibition halls. The remuneration for most significant artistic works bought by state collections will be increased.

MOSCOW NEWS REPORTS CHERNOBYL NEWS CONFERENCE

PM111518 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 35, 31 Aug 86 pp 2, 6

[Vladimir Kyucharyants article: "Chernobyl -- Tragedy of Six Errors"]

[Text] Soviet experts have prepared for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) detailed information concerning the reasons for the breakdown at the Chernobyl atomic power station and its medical and ecological consequences.

Time, of course, heals pain. But it aggravates questions. Is it possible, four months since the tragic incident in the small town on the Pripyat River, to answer today, with adequate conviction, those questions which continue, as before, to worry people in our country and abroad (as this was revealed at the press conference given in Moscow for Soviet and foreign journalists and by the intensity of the conference)? Is chain reaction in progress deep within the reactor now being immured in concrete? What is the ecological situation in the area? Will the breakdown in Chernobyl alter the main development trends in world nuclear energetics? Etc.

Let's start with the last question. Yes, the concept of safety and reliability in nuclear energetics will be reconsidered with Chernobyl events taken into account. And the matter in this case is not in the technical imperfection of the reactors, not in the low reliability of their protective systems or in the lack of domes over the power units as it was often said in the Western press which was trying to sow dragon's teeth of hostility towards our country on the bitter soil ever since the beginning of the Chernobyl tragedy.

Rather, it is all the other way around. However much a paradox it may seem, a painstaking study of the reasons for the breakdown made by experts (and the study yielded two voluminious tomes of information) showed that the prolonged reliable operation of the systems, which pose a great potential danger, can become a reason for the personnel's growing complacency which means that it can lead to human mistakes that could lead to a disaster.

The April 26 breakdown happened in the course of an experimental test that was conducted at the turbo-generator set of the plant's 4th power unit. The people who are guilty of criminal irresponsibility and who created the catastrophic situation at the plant were in charge of the plant's safety. The experiment was staged to test the possibility of using the mechanical energy of the turbo-generator's rotor to supply energy to the power unit in case of sudden power failure. The experiment was wrongly conceived and incorrectly organized. It was not agreed upon either with representatives of the reactor's chief designer, nor with the nuclear safety research administration and was carried out with the reactor in operation and with the emergency protection systems switched off, in particular the system of emergency cooling. The rapid increase in the reactor's power led to intensive steam formation within its channels and then to a steam explosion which damaged some structures of the reactor and which depressurized the shaft.

Therefore, the accident in Chernobyl was a chain of fatal errors of human thinking. The plant personnel committed six mistakes. As the result, the reactor's emergency protection systems were switched off. The tragedy could not have happened, or its scope would have been much smaller, if at least one of them had been excluded. This idea was voiced to journalists, particularly by Academician Valeriy Legasov, deputy director of the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute.

What is the conclusion? Increasing the protection systems at nuclear plants will not solve the problem. It is the other way around -- their sophisticated may lead to the contrary -- to less reliability. Therefore, a fundamentally new concept is needed for the further progress of nuclear energeticvs. A nuclear reactor with an inate capacity of "superhigh reliability" will have to be elaborated on the basis of this concept. It must be a reactor with a built-in capability to protect itself no matter what mistakes people might commit.

Such is the ideal. In the meantime, the Soviet experts have proposed, in the information submitted to the IAEA, measures on raising the reliability of the already operating stations.

"We are of the opinion," Academician Legasov said, "that the passing on of the know-how at our disposal to other countries will be of use to all our colleagues who are employed in running nuclear energetics projects, and we are counting on an objective, critical and constructive discussion of this know-how. We likewise hope to receive, at the forthcoming conference of the technical experts of the IAEA member-countries, valuable proposals, aimed at doing effective decontamination work."

Let us, however, go back to the questions that interested journalists most of all. What is the state of affairs in Chernobyl today? How under control is the situation? How wide is the scope of radioactive pollution?

"Let's take the reactor. The chain reaction in it had been stopped automatically at the moment of the breakdown. [paragraph continues]

Today the reactor proper, the adjacent premises, the temperature and the radiation level of the 4th power unit are all reliably controlled with the aid of a whole number of systems made especially for this, and of numerous sensors," Academician Legasov said. "However, a part of the fuel that escaped from the reactor is now located at different spots of the building in the form of finely dispersed dust.

"Even though the greater part of this radioactive dust, which is brought out of the shaft by air current, is filtrated with a special layer of materials which were placed into the destroyed reactor during the first days of the breakdown, still this measure does not provide 100 percent guarantees. The ejection of dust will be stopped completely after the ultimate interment of the 4th power unit. As for the plant's 1st and 2nd power units -- they will resume operating already in the autumn.

"The explosion in Chernobyl was not a nuclear blast. But its force was so big that the jet of gases which escaped from the 'crater' penetrated the sky to an altitude of one kilometre. Some 3 percent of the reactor's nuclear fuel was vented into the environment."

According to Yuriy Izrael, Chairman of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology, the pollution is of a spotty nature. A part of the radioactive products ejected into the air settled to the ground and, because of this, the radiation levels near the industrial area of the plant in the first days were equal to hundreds of milliroentgen per hour. Today, too, there are "spots" of radioactive products, in separate places within the zone adjacent to the plant, but they do not penetrate inside the soil for more than a few millimetres. The Hydrometeorology Committee's planes were used for a month to seed the clouds in order to prevent rain fall. This precluded the washing of radioactive products into rivers. Naturally, it is impossible to keep this process in check all the time so that the spraying of chemicals was stopped when the more dangerous short-life isotopes decayed and the radioactive pollution of the locality lessened. It started to rain. They caused a rise in the radioactive level in the pripyat. But it was very insignificant -- up to 10 to the minus 8 curies per litre. The state of the water in the Dnieper basin is kept under constant control to this day. All the products brought to shops and markets are dosimeter-controlled.

People suffered most from the disaster. Radiation -- a treacherous, invisible enemy -- has claimed 29 lives already. And there were also two lives claimed by the blast itself. But there are also some different news.

Everybody remembers the figure 299. It is the number of people who were hospitalized with the diagnosis of acute radiation sickness. Today, as Leonid Ilin, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, said at the press conference, this diagnosis has been confirmed only in 203 patients, and they include 105 people with the mildest form of the disease. He said that, on the whole, the state of all the people now recuperating at hospitals, sanatoriums and holiday homes is good, but that they will be regularly subjected to thorough medical checkups. This work will be coordinated and research continued by the Radiation Medicine Centre of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences now being set up in Kiev. Chernobyl has imperiously posed the question of the need to set up an international regime for the safe development of nuclear energetics.

On the USSR's initiative, the IAFA has prepared two draft conventions with the aid of our country and the other states affiliated with the agency. The first is "On obligatory Notification of Nuclear Breakdowns Wherever They May Happen", and the second, "On Rendering Assistance to Countries in Case of Breakdowns at Atomic Power Stations". Both of them will be discussed at the special international conference to be held in Vienna this autumn.

Let's remind the readers once more -- the explosion in Chernobyl was not a nuclear blast. But the explosion of the smallest nuclear warhead will ensue consequences equal to three Cherobyl breakdowns. This tragedy warns us that such an unheard-of-force, freed from the invisible atom, can be confronted by man only with the full use of his reason.

BUREAUCRATIC DELAYS TO HOUSING FOR EVACUEES

PM111008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[Mikhail Odinets report under the rubric "Topic of the Day": "House-warmings Under Threat"]

[Text] Daily new settlements built in Liev Oblast's Makarovskiy, Borodyanskiy, and Volodarskiy Rayons for people evacuated from the 30-km zone around Chernobyl AES are welcoming their future inhabitants. Housing for the station's workers and their families is under construction in Kiev. The Kiev Main Urban Construction Administration is to commission more than 320,000 square meters of housing in the third quarter of the year for people from Pripyat. However, the new housing in Kiev is under threat of not being finished because the leadership of the Komi Main Administration for Material and Technical Supply [Komiglavsnab] and the All-Union Main Administration for Logging and Wood Processing [Soyuzglavles] (G. Nabokin, and V. Kostyuk) have not managed to make A. Knyazev, chief of the Komi Main Administration for the Marketing of Timber Products [Komilessnabbyt], fulfill his duty and dispatch timber materials to the Kiev construction workers.

"Request accelerated dispatch of sawn logs under 3d quarter schedule" read the urgent cables sent to Syktyvkar from the capital of the Ukraine; "Construction of 7,500 apartments in Kiev for settlers from Pripyat threatened"' "Request priority dispatch of soft wood sawn logs to Liev housing construction combines..." Yet there is no reaction whatsoever from the far-away city in the north.

The leaves are turning yellow and falling from the trees, the end of the quarter is in sight, outside it is getting colder by the day, and the timber from Komi ASSR has still not arrived. Yet without the sawn logs the joinery articles cannot be made and an apartment without windows and doors is no apartment.

Toward the end of August N. Arkhipets, deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab, issued instructions at an all-union telephone hook-up conference that measures be adopted to ensure the dispatch of timber to the Kiev Main Administration for Urban Construction. However, 2 weeks have passed and nothing has happened. It seems that the instructions have either not reached the Glavles or perhaps the representative of that esteemed agency who took part in the conference simply failed to take them in.

Although the provision of housing for evacuees from the Chernobyl area and Pripyat is taking its course in Kiev Oblast, thousands of people are still waiting for apartments. But fall is upon us and then comes winter. Does this mean that through the fault of the bureaucrats at the Komilessnabbyt and the bureaucratic practices in the complex USSR Gossnab system, the victims of the accident at the Chernobyl AES will not be able to celebrate the house-warmings they are hoping for this fall?

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RADIOLOGICAL CENTER

LD111054 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- A radiological centre is being established in the Ukraine, minister of public health of that Soviet Republic Anatoliy Romanenko said in an interview to the newspaper TRUD.

It will comprise an institute of experimental radiology, an institute of clinical radiology, an institute of epidemiology and radiation affection prophylaxis.

Specialists of the centre will continue checking up the population on the territory affected by the Chernobyl accident. The data obtained will make a register -- entries on the results of observation of people affected by radiation in different doses. It is necessary to have a full picture on certain sections of the territory and by groups of people and only then it is possible to have a systematic, all-round coverage of the population by all propohylactic and medical treatment measures. Pharmacists and medics will be searching for new, more efficient means of treatment, specifically such preparations which prevent accumulation of harmful radioactive substances in the tissue, said the minister.

Radiologists feel concern over problems linked with the use of radiotherapy. The research of specialist of the radiological centre will help find radiotherapy doses optimum for human health.

It is essential to find the safe radiation dose limit not only for sick but also for healthy people. On the basis of such research it will be possible to give scientifically substantiated norms for the people working on any units linked with the use of ionizing radiation. Anatoly Romanenko said that a republican radiological clinic would soon be commissioned on the basis of the centre near Kiev, in Pushche-Voditsa. A specialized clinic for 600 beds is also under construction.

SIMONOV INTERVIEWS KOMMUNIST EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

LD111234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Today saw the publication of another number of the journal KOMMUNIST. In this connection our correspondent Boris Simonov interviewed the journal's editor-in-chief, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Prof ivan Timofeyevich Frolov:

[Begin Recording] [Simonov] Ivan Timofeyevich, the 13th number of the journal is the first number to come out since the familiar resolution of the party Central Committee on the journal KOMMUNIST. Please, can you tell me how will it look this time?

[Frolov] Naturally, a complete encapsulation of everything we have thought of and have now been mulling over in connection with this resolution of our party's Central Committee cannot be expected in the first number. This resolution is of very great importance for our work, and as is stated therein, the journal must rise to a qualitatively new level, and moreover on a stable and long-term basis.

But nevertheless in this 13th number we have tried to produce some materials which might be more in keeping with what the Central Committee wants from us. First of all I would like to say that this number leads with out editorial which is devoted to new political thought and action. Thus we describe what is contained in the familiar statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev of 18 August of this year. We try to show that these proposals in themselves, which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made, including the extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests, the unilateral extension of the moratorium, are based on a broad scientific conceptual basis and we try to reveal this.

In addition, I think that in this number the reader will be attracted to such materials as are published under a new heading, "Discussion and Debate" ["Diskussiya i Obsuzhdeniye"]. This heading is appearing in the journal KOMMUNIST for the first time in perhaps several decades. We were also asked to do this by the Central Committee in its resolution. Here an article is published by our well-known economist Lacis. There is a new look at some very important topical economic problems which now face us. We are also publishing some results of a round table held by KOMMUNIST at Novolipetsk metallurgical combine. There, as you know, practicians, scientists and party workers met. It was a very interesting and lively discussion, very full of content, and the editorial office is now summarizing the results. I think they will be of some significance. As always, we are publishing articles by our scientists and party workers on various problems, on problems of restructuring, of the system of management, of central planning, on problems of raising effectiveness of machine-building, on publicity and development of publicity. And there is a selection, by now traditional with us, "In my Opinion" ["Po Moyemu Mneniyu"], from letters to the editorial office. It is very important that people should voice their opinion on the pages of our journal.

Of interest, I think, is an article by Academician Zaslavskaya, "the Human Factor in Development of the Economy and Social Justice." The article poses a great many topical, little-studied and controversial problems and we hope readers will send us articles, letters and ideas which the journal intends to publish in the new section, "Discussion and Debate."

I think the reader's attention will also be drawn to a group of materials published under the heading "the Modern World: Trends and Contradictions" ["Sovremennyy Mir: Tendentsii i Protivorechija"] and bibliographical criticism with fairly rich materials.

I think the most important thing for us now is the search for new forms and new ideas and the utilization of our best scientists and theoreticians with whose help we might be able to implement what I consider to be this major resolution of the Central Committee of the party on the journal KOMMUNIST, a resolution which sets broad tasks regarding restructuring of our social sciences overall and not just the new form of organizing the work of the journal KOMMUNIST.

Of course, the main work in implementing this resolution, as I have said, lies ahead, and we will step up our efforts to make this journal both in content and form closer to what is required by the Central Committee in its resolution. [end recording]

OFFICIAL VIEWS TRIAL OF FORMER TRADE WORKERS

PM111428 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Sep 86 p 4

[Interview with V.I. Cherkasov, member of the RSFSR Supreme Court, by correspondents V. Vostrukhin and M. Mironov under the rubric "From the Courtroom": "Criminals Punished"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Court Collegium for Criminal Cases under the chairmanship of V.I. Cherkasov, member of the Supreme Court, has examined the criminal case of a group of former workers of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Trade Administration and of some of the city's trade enterprises. After the sentencing, our correspondents met and talked with the collegium chairman.

[Question] How do you assess this case, Vladimir Ivanovich?

[Cherkasov] It is not a simple case. First, it has great topicality and social significance right now, when a struggle is being waged against unearned income throughout the country. Second, it is a big case: more than 100 tomes. More than 300 witnesses appeared before the court, and more than one expert opinion was heard. The very nature of the charges brought -- abuse of official position, bribetaking, and embezzlement of state funds on a particularly large scale -- presupposed that the threads would extend in different directions. It took more than 9 months to hear the case. The hearing was complicated by the fact that the court came up against false evidence. We have instituted criminal proceedings against four perjurers who tried to mislead the court. We reckon that the press will take an interest in these people and, when the criminal cases are over, will say what prompted the witnesses to give false testimonies. This is important from a moral viewpoint.

The court passed an interlocutory order with regard to the conditions which helped to make abuses of official position, bribetaking, and embezzlement possible.

[Question] How have the criminals been punished?

[Cherkasov] N. Tregubov, former chief of the main administration, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment; A. Petrikov, his first deputy, to 12 years; and section chiefs G. Khokhlov and V. Kireyev to 10 years each. All are to serve their sentence in an intensive-regime correctional labor colony and have their property confiscated, and some are subsequently to be deprived of the right to hold posts defined by the court. The remaining defendants were sentenced to various degrees of punishment. The sentence is not open to appeal or protest.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

ALL-UNION PANEL DISCUSSES FARM SUPPLY PROBLEMS

PM111234 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by A. Popov: "Deliver on Schedule to the Countryside. From an All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the all-union operational staff for material and technical supplies to the agro-industrial complex noted that, despite the fulfillment of plan targets as a whole, not all industrial enterprises are coping satisfactorily with the fulfillment of a number of crucial rural orders. The Tulskiy Kombaynovyy Zavod Association, and the Yeletskiy and Melitopol tractor-drawn hydraulic turbogenerator unit plants are behind with deliveries of parts in short supply. The Samarkand Krasnyy Dvigatel Plant, run by the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, fulfilled the 7-month plan for deliveries of cylinders with pistons by only 68 percent. The Vladimir Tractor Plant failed to supply 2,000 of the 8,100 planned crankshafts.

Valid complaints were addressed to the collectives of the Khersonskiy Kombaynovyy Zavod and Tselinogradselmash Production Associations by people waiting for machinery and working parts for the introduction of intensive grain and rape cultivation techniques.

Many complaints have been made to the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry. The Sinelnikovo Spring Plant, the Yaroslavl Motor Plant, and the Ulyanovsk Truck Plant are again on the list of laggard enterprises. There is really no point in citing specific figures indicating how far behind these collectives are with their deliveries to the countryside.

Certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry are in no hurry to meet rural orders. One has become accustomed to seeing the Rezinotekhnika Plant in Saransk, the industrial rubber goods plant in Karaganda, and the Azrezinotekhnika Production Association on the list of laggard plants. The failure by collectives of the ministry's enterprises to meet targets has been discussed more than once at sessions of the operational staff. Its representatives gave assurance that they would take the necessary steps to eliminate the lag, but they have not made enough effort to rectify the situation.

There was criticism of the Avtoeksport and Traktoroeksport All-Union Associations and certain Ministry of Railways railroad administrations and organizations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building.

The staff demanded that V.V. Melashchenko, USSR deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, V.I. Konovalov, USSR deputy minister of the automotive industry, L.V. Skokshin, USSR deputy minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, and other ministry and department leaders eliminate the shortfall in deliveries of material and technical resources to kolkhozes and sovkhozes as soon as possible. The session participants outlined specific measures aimed at prompt fulfillment of targets for providing the agro-industrial complex with machinery, equipment, spare parts and materials.

The headquarters session was attended by senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR People's Control Committee, and USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments.

BOOK ON MILITARY LEADERSHIP QUALITIES REVIEWED

PM111527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Aug 86 Second Edition p 2

[Review by Army General A. Beloborodov: "The Formation of a Military Leader. Thoughts on a Book"]

[Text] In what does the art of a military leader consist? What is the complex, multifaceted process of his formation? The book by Hero of the Soviet Union Army General P. Lashchenko entitled "The Art of Military Leader, " published by the Military Publishing House, is dedicated to this subject. While stressing the role of enlisted personnel in combat, the author also notes the importance of gifted, experienced, and energetic military leaders originating from the people, who demonstrate to the full their perspicacity, great organizational abilities, and also the ability to find new forms and methods of leading combat operations.

Great military leaders able to succesfully lead large numbers of troops do not appear of themsleves. They develop from among officers who have passed through the stage of commanding companies, battalions, and regiments. It is precisely this school, as the author stresses, that is very imporant, and many of our military leaders from the Great Patriotic War period successfully passed through it. From this point of view I see today's young officers as being the main readers of P. Lashchenko's book "The Art of Military Leader." More experienced commanders will also find it considerably useful, of course. But it will open up horizons to officers in the middle ranks and inspire them to study and zealous fulfillment of service.

Only a military leader with a thorough knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and military science and who is highly educated in the sphere of the social, natural, and technical sciences is capable -- when various unforeseen difficulties arise in the course of military operations -- of maintaining the maximum possible intensity of forces and emerging the victor in confrontation with enemy.

The author's opinion on the courage of a military leader are colored by his experience of the last war. A military leader needs a particular courage, which forms the basis of the decisiveness allowing him to actively lead his troops and boldly take crucial decisions. This courage is a quality rarer than simple bravery. The author examines such qualities of military leaders as the combination of boldness and caution, flexibility and persistency, the ability to bend the will of the enemy to their will, firmness and determination in directing troops, and the ability to foresee the course of developing events.

As is well known, the scientific and technical revolution in military matters has contributed a great deal that is new to military art and to the methods of directing troops but, by making them more complex, it has still further augumented the role of the military leader in the preparation and conduct of operations. His knowledge, will, and intellect will continue to play a decisive role, because no equipment can substitute for creative activity, innovation, and initiative on the part of the military leader.

The author's reasoning on such important qualities in a military leader as presence of mind, circumspection, and firmness in the achievement of a goal is convincing. During the last war I had occasion to be in command of large units, and I can back up the author's opinion that it is important for a military leader to act boldly and decisively. Negative traits in some military leaders have a ruinous effect -- when they lose faith in the enemy's defeat, start to avoid vigorous action, and fail to show proper exactingness toward their subordinates. In this connection, the author's thoughts on the role of initiative in the military leader are very appropriate. Through many examples the reader can see that, even when the sides are of equal strength and when attaining victory is difficult and, at times, seemingly impossible, the military leader conducts a bold, decisive manner -- and halts the enemy. The author shows that in a number of cases initiatives aimed at creatively implementing a plan ensures success even with fewer forces.

A large section of the book is devoted to the commander's work style. The author notes that Marxist-Leninist theory and cadres' ideological conviction serve as the theoretical basis for developing a creative style of leadership. The military leader who possesses mature professional and moral qualities in addition to a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, has a thorough knowledge of military matters and of the weapons and combat equipment entrusted to him, is constantly concerned with his theoretical development, and improves his work style enjoys great prestige. Aiming for a high degree of cogency, the author investigates and compares the work style of two military leaders and their staffs. One is an example of quick, accurate, coordinate work, and the other -- an example of constant tension, quibbling, and the suppression of any initiative from below.

The author's discussion on the role of foresight in contemporary warfare involving the use of nuclear missile weapons is interesting. Foresight, he writes, is not a brief act of intuition or a momentary illumination: It is protracted, painstaking, intense mental work. The collective principle in the work of the military leader, as the author shows, also presupposes relying on the military council and party and Komsomol organizations as well as making every possible use of their experience.

The book notes that knowledge and the qualities of a commander are acquired by a military leader, over a lifetime. The author shows that there has been no outstanding military leader in history who has not tried to improve himself, and he cites dozens of brilliant examples of the activity of military leaders well known and loved by the people. The facts convince us that, the better the all-round training of a military leader in peacetime, the more successful his operation in combat.